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little to the north of the river Argenteus.

FORUM VULCANI, Strabo; the *Campi Phlegraei*, of Pliny; a place in Campania, encompassed with rocky eminences, near Puteoli, and distant from it two miles, towards Naples, emitting smoke, and in some places flame, like a large extensive furnace, and yielding sulphur. Now called *Solfatara*, in the Terra di Lavorgna.

FOSI, Tacitus; thought to be the *Saxones* of Ptolemy; a later appellation of the *Fesi*, a name sunk in that of the *Saxones*, inhabiting the neck, or southmost part of the Chersonesus Cimbrica, and extending on the south to that channel of the Elbe, next to its mouth and to the Trave, and on the Elbe next neighbours to the Chauci and Cherusci. Leibnitz places them on this side the Elbe, on the river Fusa, which falls into the Aller, from similarity of sound.

FOSSA, Romans; *Tæpæ*, Greeks; the name of the narrow strait which separates Corsica from Sardinia to the south.

FOSSA CARBONARIA. See **CARBONARIA**.

FOSSA CORBULONIS. See **CORBULONIS**.

FOSSA DRUSIANA RHENI, Tacitus, Suetonius; a cut made from the Rhine to the Isala, a distance of eight miles, from Duisburg to Iffeloort, as the places are now called. Suetonius mentions cuts, which some understand, either of enlarging the channel of the Isala for receiving the Rhine, besides the above-mentioned cut, or of making cuts along the old channel of the Isala.

FOSSA MARIANA, Strabo, Mela; *Fessat*, Pliny; a cut made by Marius, from the east branch of the Rhone to Marseilles. Now called *Galejan*, Baudrand.

FOSSA REGIA. See **ARMACALES**.

FRAXINUS, Antonine; a town of Lusitania. Now said to be *Alpavento*, a village of Portugal, in the Alentejo, on the road from Lisbon to Evora.

FREGELLAE, *arum*, Strabo; a town of the Volturni, in Latium, on the

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Liris, above the confluence of the Trerus, towards Naples. In Strabo's time reduced to a village, from being a considerable city formerly, destroyed by the Romans on account of its revolt. *Fregellani*, the people, Pliny; *Fregellanus*, the epithet, Cicero. From its ruins arose *Casperano*, a citadel of the Campania Romana.

FREGENAE, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Etruria, midway between Alsum and the Portus Romanus. Livy reckons it among the maritime colonies. Now extinct.

FRENTO, *onis*, Pliny; a river of the Frentani, a branch of the Samnites, whence their name, running from west to east into the Adriatic.

FRETUM HERCULEUM, Sil. Italicus, Marcianus Heracleota; the *Strait of Gibraltar*, so called from the fabulous adventures of Hercules. Called also *Columnarum Fretum*, Strabo; from the two mountains on each side, called *Columnae*. And *Fretum Gaditanum*, Pliny; from the vicinity of Gades.

FRETUM ETRUSCUM. See **ETRUSCUM**.

FRISIABONES, Pliny; a canton of the Frisi Minores. The name is said to be *Frieffe a Woners*, dwellers in water: the district now called *Waterland*, in Holland.

FRISII, Tacitus, Pliny; *Phreisci*, Dio; *Frifii*, Ptolemy; *Frisci*, Inscription; *Frisiones*, and *Frisones*, lower writers; a people of Germany, so called, either from their ardent love of freedom, or from the fresh and unbroken lands they occupied, contradistinguished from the old lands. Tacitus divides them, from their extent of power and territory, into the *Majores*, situate on the coast between the Rhine and the Ems; and into the *Minores*, occupying the parts about the lakes, lying between the channels of the Rhine.

FRUSINO, *onis*, Frontinus, Juvenal; *Frusinum*, *i*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hernici, in Latium, on the west or right side of the river Cosa. *Frufas*, *atis*, Livy, Cicero; both the epithet, and the gentilitious name.

FUCINUS LACUS, *i* short, Virgil, Livy,

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vy, &c. Now *Lago di Celano*, from a cognominal citadel, lying in the south of the Abruzzo Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, near the Apennine. Julius Caesar attempted to drain it, which Claudius accomplished, Suetonius. *Fucentes*, the people dwelling on it.

FULGINIA, Silius Italicus; *Fulginium*, Appian; a town in the Cisapennine Umbria, on the river Tina; *Fulginates*, Pliny, Inscription; the people, as if formed from *Fulginum*. But in another Inscription it is *Fulginates*. Now *Fuligno*, in the duchy of Spoleto. E. Long. 13° 30', Lat. 43°.

FULVII FORUM. See FORUM.

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FUNDI, *orum*, Cicero, Mela, Strabo, Antonine; a town of Latium, on the Via Appia, near Cajeta. *Fundanus*, the epithet, Cicero, Pliny; *Fundani*, the people, Livy; enjoying all the privileges of Roman citizens, except the right of suffrage, and of magistracy, Festus. *Fundanus Ager*, the territory, Cicero; *Lacus*, a lake, Pliny. Now *Fondi*, a city of Naples, on the confines of the pope's dominions. E. Long. 14° 20', Lat. 41° 35'.

FURCULAE, or *Furcae Caudinae*. See CAUDIUM. A village called *Furche* is still extant on the spot, Holstenius.

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G AAS, Joshua xxiv. a mountain near Timnath-Sera, in mount Ephraim, on the north side of which Joshua was buried.

GABA, Josephus; a Colonia Equestris, encreased by Herod, who settled there the discharged horse; situate near mount Carmel, between which and Ptolemais it lay.

GABAA. See GIBEA.

GABAE, *arum*, one of the royal palaces, in the upper parts of Persia, Strabo; on the extremity of Persia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy. Arrian mentions a palace, without naming it.

GABALA, *orum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Gabala, ae*, Hecataeus; two towns of this name, one in Syria, between Laodicea and Paltos; the other in Phoenicia, near Tyre and Ecdippa, and thus on the confines of Palestine.

GABALES, Strabo; *Gabali*, Caesar; a people of Aquitania, occupying the Pagus Gabalicus, near the Gebenna.

GABALICUS PAGUS, Pliny; in the lower age called *Garvaldanus Pagus*, and *Gabalitana Civitas*, a district of Aquitain. Now the *Gevaudan*, a territory of Languedoc, near the Cevennes.

GABAON. See GIBEON.

GABARA, *orum*, Josephus; a village in the south of Galilee; about forty stadia, or five miles from Jotapata, near Tiberias.

GABATHON. See GIBETHON.

GABAZA, a district of Sogdiana, mentioned only by Curtius.

GABBATHA, John xix. a raised pavement, where was a tribunal, or seat of a judge, in Jerusalem, interpreted *Lithostrotos*.

GABEA. See GIBETHON.

GABELLUS, Pliny; a river of the Cispadana, falling from south to north into the Padus. Now *la Secchia*, Sigonius.

GABENE, Diodorus; *Gabiana*, Strabo; a district of Elymais, next Susia, to the west, or on the river Eulaeus.

GABII, *orum*, Livy, Virgil; a town of Latium, midway almost between Rome and Preneste, to the east, often mentioned in the history of Tarquin the Proud. *Gabinus*, Livy, Tacitus, the epithet. *Cinctus Gabinus*, a particular way of tucking the gown, by drawing it forwards on the breast, and tying it into a knot; as the people of Gabii did at a solemn sacrifice, on the sudden attack of an enemy, in order to be fitter for action. In this manner the consul used to declare

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war, to sacrifice, and burn the spoils of the enemy; and then he was said to be *præcinctus*. *Gabini*, Livy; the people. The place now extinct.

GABINA VIA. See **PRAENESTINA**.

GABRETA, *Gambreta Sylva*, Strabo; *Gabruta*, Ptolemy; a forest of Germany. Now the forest of *Taurin-gia*, reaching to the Fichtelberg, on the borders of Bohemia.

GABROMAGUS, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Hoylige Creutz*, Cluverius; a village of the Lower Austria. Though Lazius takes it to be *Grobming*, from similitude of name, a place in the same district.

GABROSENTUM, Notitiae; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Gatehead*, Camden; on the Tyne, in the county of Durham.

GAD, Moes; a district of the Transjordan Palestine, situate between Gilead and the kingdom of Edom to the north, and the kingdom of the Amorhites to the south; having the Jordan to the west, and bounded by various people on the east; so called from tribe of that name.

GADARA, *ae*, or *crum*, Josephus; a town of the Peraea, or Transjordan, in the Decapolis; a very important place, Polybius. Destroyed by Pompey, after its destruction by the Jews, Josephus. After Herod's death, given to the province of Syria by Augustus. Distance from Tiberias sixty stadia, from Hippos thirty, Josephus. The gentile names, *Gadargae*, *Gadara*, and *Gadocras*. At the foot of the mountain, on which *Gadara* stood, there were hot baths, Josephus.

GADARANORUM AGER, Strabo. Called the country of the Cadarian, named by Matthew the country of the *Gergesae*, because it was a district that lay between Gadara and Gergesa, otherwise called *Decapolis*, both which were within the Decapolis, on the other side Jordan.

GADARA. See **GAZARA**.

GADES, *um*, *Gadis*, or *Lixus*; *Gadira*, Cicero; from the Phoenician name *Gadir*, denoting a bridge, Pliny. It is said to be so, at the mouth of the Bætic. The name is imagined, as appears from Strabo,

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that there were two contiguous islands of that name; but one of them has disappeared, and is not now to be found; it was called *Erythia*, Strabo. *Gades* had a town of Roman citizens, called *Augusta Julia Gaditana*, Pliny, Inscription; also conventus juridicus, whither the neighbouring people resorted. *Galba*, of *Gades*, a man of consular dignity, added a new town; and both were called *Didyme*, or *Gemina*, Strabo. *Gades*, according to Timæus, was called *Continujsa*; by the Romans, *Tartessus*, Pliny. The island was not above an hundred stadia in length from west to east, nor above three miles broad, Polybius, Pliny; on the west side of which was situate the cognominal town *Gades*; having to the east of it the temple of Hercules, at the distance of twelve miles, expressive of Hercules's labours. *Gaditani*, the people. *Gaditanus*, the epithet.

GADILON, Strabo; a town of Pontus, situate between the river Halys and Amisus. The territory, *Gadilonitis*, famous for its fertility.

GADIR. See **GADES**.

GADITANUM FRETUM. See **FRETUM HERCULEUM**.

GADROSI. See **GEDROSIA**.

GAESUS. See **GESSUS**.

GAESATAE, Strabo, Plutarch; a people dwelling on the Rhone; who together with the Senones took Rome. The name denotes mercenaries, Polybius.

GAETULIA, Ptolemy; a country of Africa, lying to the south of Mauritania, called *Gastulia Propria* and *Vetus*, the Getulians invaded and occupied Mauritania Tingitana and Caesarensis, Pliny. *Gaetuli*, the people, distinguished by different epithets; as *Agri*, *Autolobae*, *Draae*, and *Eumari*, Pliny. *Gartulan*, the epithet, Virgil, Horace. The *Gartuli* were among the first inhabitants of Africa, a rough, unpolished people, living on venison, and the spontaneous production of the earth; a roving wandering people, who took up with the first place in which night surprised them, Sallust.

GALEATA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, situate on the Caspian sea, between

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between the rivers Albanus and Cyrus.

GAI. See AI.

GAIA, Ptolemy; an obscure island, situate in the Syrtis Major.

GALAAD. See GILEAD.

GALAADITIS. See GILEADITIS.

GALACUM. See CALATUM.

GALAICA. See BRIANTICA.

GALARIA, Stephanus; a district: *Galeria*, Diodorus; a town to the west of mount Aetna, in Sicily. *Galerini*, Diodorus; the people. Now *Gagliano*.

GALASA. See GELASA.

GALATA, Pliny; an island on the coast of Africa Propria. Now *Galita*.

GALATIA, the name of *Gallia*, or *Gallia Transalpina*, by the Greeks: *Galatae*, the *Galli* of the Romans, or the *Gauls*. See GALLIA.

GALATIA, Pliny, Tacitus; the north part of Phrygia Magna, occupied by the Gauls, and called by a new name *Galatia*; and because situate amidst Greek colonies, and itself mixed with Greeks, *Gallograccia*, Livy; Strabo calls it *Galatia*, and *Gallograccia*: hence a twofold name of the people. *Galatae*, and *Gallogracci*, Tacitus, Florus, Inscriptions. The boundaries lay between Phrygia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia, Strabo, Pliny. The Greeks called it *Gallia Parva*, to distinguish it from the *Transalpina*, both which they called *Galatia*.

GALEGRA, *ac*, Livy; a tower on the wall of Tycha, one of the divisions of Syracuse, Plutarch.

GALEOTIS. See HYBLA.

GALIPSUS, Stephanus; a town of Thrace; beyond the Strymon, Strabo, Thucydides; a colony of Thasians, and not far from the Strymon, Thucydides.

GALESUS, Livy, Virgil, Horace; a river of Calabria, running from east to west, by Tarentum, into the Tarentine bay, called also *Lurotas*, Polybius; from the Eurotas of Laconica, Tarentum being a colony of Lacedaemonians, Ovid.

GALGAL. See GILGAL.

GALILAEA, called in Hebrew, *Galil*. It is frequently mentioned in the Gospels; denoting a round or compassed tract. It was the north part

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of Canaan, or Palestine; bounded on the north by Phoenicia, on the west by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Jordan and the lake of Genesareth, though others extend it on that side beyond these bounds, and on the south by Samaria. Josephus divides it into *Superior* and *Inferior*, making Bersaba their common boundary, a place unknown. A part, or the whole of *Superior Galilee*, is called in Scripture, *Galilee of the Gentiles*. The *Inferior* is simply called *Galilee*, as being the nobler and more populous part, Josephus; and was in the tribe of Zabulon; where Christ frequently conversed, John iv. and hence he was called a *Galilean*, Matthew xxvi. and the Christians *Galileans*, out of contempt, Eusebius. The *Superior* lay in the tribe of Naphthali.

GALILAEA MARE. See CINERETH.

GALLAECIA, } See CALLAECIA.

GALLAECI, }

GALLIA, Romans; *Galatia*, Greeks; anciently an extensive country of Europe, divided into the *Transalpina*, or *Uterior*, and *cisalpina*, or *Citerior*, Cicero, with respect to Rome. The *Citerior* was properly a part of Italy, occupied by Gallic colonists; having the Rubicon, the ancient boundary of Italy on the south, it was also called *Gallia Togata* from the use of the Roman toga, the inhabitants of these parts being, after the social war, admitted to the right of citizens. It was divided into *Transpadana* and *Cispadana* with respect to Rome. The *Gallia Transalpina*, or *Uterior*, was called *Comata*, from the people wearing their hair long, which the Romans wore short; and the southerly part of it, which was afterwards called *Narbonensis*, came to have the name *Braccata*, from the use of *braccae*, or breeches, which were no part of the Roman dress, Cicero, Dio Cassius, Diodorus Siculus. Aldus has published a short discourse, in which he affirms, that the *braccae* were a kind of upper dress, and not breeches; a Highlander of Scotland would say, they were his *braccan*, or plaid. This *Gallia* was separated from Italy by the river Varus, and washed

ed on the south by the Mediterranean, Mela, Pliny. The *Gallia Transalpina* lay extended between the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps, and the Rhine, Caesar, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. It was divided into three parts; viz. *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, Caesar. There was afterwards a quadripartite division made by Augustus, namely, into *Aquitania*, *Lugdunensis* or *Celtica*, *Narbonensis*, and *Belgica*. The people called *Galli*, Caesar; *Galatæ*, Greeks; *Celtæ* by themselves, Caesar. *Gallicanus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Gallicus*, Columella; *Gallus*, Sallust; and lastly, *Gallus*, Juvenal.

GALLIA GRAECA, and PARVA. See GALATIA.

GALLICA FLAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, at the confluence of the Cinca and Sicoris. Now thought to be *Fragua*, a town of Arragon, on the Cinca. Under the meridian of London, Lat. 41° 16'.

GALLICANUS, or Gallicus Ager, Livy, Cicero; a district of maritime Umbria, situate between the Rubicon and Aesis, and taken from the *Galli Senones*, from whom it took its name, and shared out among Roman citizens; properly a part of Italy, and not of the Hither Gaul.

GALLICUS VENTUS, a species of north wind, Vitruvius.

GALLIM, Isaiah x. 30. is conjoined with Laish and Anathoth of Benjamin, to which it seems contiguous. It is also mentioned 1 Sam. xxv. 44. Of this place was Phalti, to whom Saul gave his daughter Michal, who had been married to David.

GALLINARIA, Varro, Columella; an island in the sea of Liguria, over-against Albium Ingaunum; so called from the Gallina Rustica, said to be the partridge or rail. It is now called *Iola d'Albenga*; a rock rather than island.

GALLINARIA SYLVA, Strabo, Cicero; a wood of Campania, between the mouths of the Volturnus and Lirernus, dry, without water, and sandy, Strabo. This is what Juvenal calls *Gallinaria Præ*.

GALLITÆ, Pliny; an Alpine people, subdued by Augustus.

GALLOGRAECIA. See GALATIAE.

GALLORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

GALLORUM OPPIDUM, Livy, Pliny; a nameless town, thus called by Cluverius; said to be built by the Gauls, near Aquileia, in the Venetian territory, but soon after destroyed by Claudius Marcellus.

GALLUS, a river, but of what particular district authors are not agreed, Pliny ascribing it to Galatia; Herodian making it a river running by Pessinus; Stephanus, a river of Phrygia, formerly called *Terras*; Ovid describes it running between Cybele and Celaenae, and calls it *Insanus*, from its turning the heads of those that drank plentifully of it, but moderately drank proved a cure in that disorder, Pliny. Strabo says, that the *Gallus*, taking its rise at Modra, in the Phrygia Epictetos, on the Hellespont, falls into the Sangarius. The priests of Cybele took the name *Galli* from this river, after drinking the water of which, they grew furious.

GAMADIM, Ezekiel; a people of Phoenicia, so called from the strength of their arms, cubital or brachial, as it were. Kimchi takes them for the *Pygmaei*, or dwarfs; but this seems not to agree with the meaning of the passage. The Targum renders the term *Cappadoces*.

GAMALA, Josephus; capital of the Lower Gaulanitis, on the other side the Jordan, near the lake of Genezareth; naturally impregnable; situate on a mountain, and surrounded with deep vallies; and where it hung over, especially to the south, it was fortified by art, and there it seemed to threaten tumbling down. The appellation is from the resemblance the mountain bore to a camel. The people are called *Gomaleis*, or *Gomaleuses*; the circumjacent country, *Gamalatica*, distinguished by Josephus from *Gaulanitis*, as the Lower from the Upper.

GANGES, the largest river of the Farther India, Strabo; separating it from the Hither, rising from the Montes Emodi, and running southwards into the Indian Ocean, Pliny. According to Virgil it has seven mouths; this Strabo denies, allow-

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ing it only one. Alexander did not proceed so far; and therefore the ancients give us little that can be depended on concerning it. Ptolemy gives it five or six mouths, and each its proper name: and the moderns agree, that it has several mouths. *Gangaridae*, Pliny, a people inhabiting towards the mouth of the *Ganges*, on each side.

GANGRA, *ae*, or *orum*, Athenaeus, Pliny; or *Gangrae*, *arum*; an inland small town, and citadel of Paphlagonia, Strabo; its particular situation cannot well be assigned, because omitted by Ptolemy and the Itineraries. Peutinger has *Gangaris*, which is thought to be *Gangra*, at the distance of thirty-five miles from Pompeopolis, and twenty seven from Sinope. *Gangrenus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Famous for an ecclesiastical synod, called *Gangrensis*, holden here, in the lower age.

GANODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Helvetii in Belgica; situate between Fines and Vindonissa.

GANUS, Xenophon; a town of Thrace on the Propontis; extinct in Pliny's time.

GAPHARA of Syrtica. See **GARAPHA**.

GAPHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, situate between the Catabathmus, and the river, which runs from the lake Palurus.

GARAMA, the capital of the *Garamantes* in Libya Interior, Pliny; near the springs of the Cinyphus. Now in ruins. *Garamantes*, Virgil, the people; to the south of the Gaetuli, extending from the springs of the Cinyphus, and the adjacency of the river Gir, to the mountains which form the *Vallis Garamantica*, Pliny; from the springs of the Bagrades, to the lake Nuba, Ptolemy; *Garamanticus*, the epithet, Silius Italicus.

GARAMAS, Vilius Sequestris; a mountain of the Hither Asia, from which the Phasis rises.

GARAPHA, Ptolemy; a port of the Regio Syrtica; which others think, should be read *Gaphara*.

GARAPHI, Ptolemy; mountains of Mauritania Caesariensis.

GARAS, Ptolemy; a mountain of

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Mauretania Caesariensis; 23° to the east of the Hesperides, and in 28° N. Lat.

GARATES, Pausanias; a river of Arcadia; or, according to Sylburgius, *Gareates*; a river running by Gareia, a village belonging to Tegea in Arcadia.

GARGANUS, penult long, Mela, Horace; a mountain of Apulia Daunian: its extremity runs out eastwards into the Adriatic, Strabo, Lucan; hence called by Pliny, the promontory of mount *Garganus*, Strabo; projecting into the sea three hundred stadia. Now called *Monte di S. Angelo*, in the Capitanata of Naples.

GARGAPHIE, Pausanias; *Garaphius fons*, Herodotus; a fountain of Boeotia near Plataea, where Actaeon was torn by his dogs, Ovid; and whose waters Mardonius tainted, on observing the Greeks to use them, Pausanias.

GARGARA, *orum*, Pliny, Macrobius; a town of Mysia, at the foot of a cognominal promontory, called *Gargaron*, Homer, which locks the Sinus Adramythenus on the north side: its fruitful territory is mentioned by Virgil, Seneca. *Gargara* is also the name of the top of mount Ida, Homer. *Gargar*, the original word, denotes grain, Bochart.

GARGETTUS, one of the Demi. or hamlets of Attica, Diogenes Laertius; the country of Epicurus; hence surnamed *Gargettus*, Statius, Cicero. He denied a Providence, and the immortality of the soul; made happiness consist in pleasure, which his disciples, particularly Metrodorus, perverted to sensual pleasure; he framed a world on assuming atoms, and a vacuum, Diog. Laertius, Lucretius. His followers were called *Leontidae*, because they solemnized the twentieth day of the moon, on which Epicurus was born Athenaeus.

GARIANOVUM, Notitiae; a town of the Iceni; in the neighbourhood of which arose *Yarmouth*, the Yare shifting its channel, a town of Norfolk on the German sea, at the mouth of the Yare, Camden.

GARIEN, *ens*, or *Garienus*, 1, Ptolemy,

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my, a river of the Iceni. Now the *Tare*, a river of Norfolk.

GARIZIM, *Gerizim*, or *Grifim*, a mountain of Samaria, at the foot of which stood Sichem; so near that Jotham could be heard by the Sichemites from its top, Judges ix. 7. Famous for the temple built on it by Sanballat, in favour of his son-in-law Manasseh, by the permission of Alexander the Great, and two hundred years after destroyed by John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, the fourth in succession of the Asmoneans, Josephus.

GARITES, Caesar; a people of Aquitain, in Gaul; of unknown position.

GARNA, a port of Apulia, on the Adriatic, Pliny. Now called *Rhodia*, Cellarius; a small town in the Capitanata of Naples, on the Adriatic, to the north of Monte di S. Angelo.

GARSABORA, or *Garsabura*, Strabo; a small town of Cappadocia, to which the road from Ephesus thro' both the Larices carries eastward, thence to Melas, the capital.

GARSAURIA, Ptolemy; *Garfauritis*, Pliny; a wide district of Cappadocia Magna, extended along Phrygia.

GARSAURIS, Pliny; *Garfauria*, Ptolemy; a province, situate on the west of Cappadocia.

GARUMNA, a noble and navigable river of Gaul, which rising from the Pyrenæes, formerly, bounded Aquitain on the north, Caesar, but by the new regulation of Augustus divided it in the middle, emptying itself to the north of Burdigala, into the Aquitanic ocean. Now the *Garonne*. Melas observes concerning it, that whilst it is swelled by winter rains, or the melting of the snow, it is for a great part of the year shallow and scarce navigable; but when increased by the melting snow, which is then more copiously repelled, it is so great a river, and the farther the more swiftest, it is broader and deeper, and more terrible to the navigation of the day; not only carrying great vessels, but also towing ships a league, ten, twelve

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them extremely, especially if the direction of the wind be one way and that of the current another.

GASER. See **GAZARA**.

GASORUS, Ptolemy; *Gaxorus*, Stephanus; penult. in both long; a town of Macedonia; situate between Philippi and Amphipolis, but lying towards the north.

GATH, Hebrew Bible; *Geth*, Septuaginta; *Gitta*, Josephus; one of the pentarchies, or five satrapies of the Philistines, and the royal residence and capital in David's time; supposed to be to the west of, and not far from, Kegila, where David resided. Famous for the birth of Goliath, the Philistin champion.

GATH HEPHER, Joshua, Jonah; a place or town in the territory of *Hepher*, *Epher*, or *Opher*, in the tribe of Zabulon; whose king Joshua slew; the birth and burial place of, Jonah; near Eleuthoropolis, Jerome.

GATH RIMMON, Joshua; called also *Geth Rimmon*; a town of Dan, assigned to the Levites; distant twelve miles from Diospolis, Jerome. Another in the half tribe of Manasseh, on this side Jordan, allotted also to the Levites, Joshua.

GAVALDANUS PAGUS. See **GABALICUS**.

GAUBEETA. See **GABRITA**.

GAUDOS, Melas; a small island near Creta, to the south east.

GAUGAMELA, penult. long, Arrian, Strabo; a village of Aturia, lying between the Tigris and Lycus; famous for Alexander's victory over Darius; said to be allotted by Darius Hystaspis for the maintenance of a council, and hence the name, Strabo. Not far from Arbela, a more considerable place, and which therefore gave name to the victory.

GAULANITIS, or *Gaulanitis*, Josephus; according to the different manner of writing the capital, *Golan* or *Gaulan*; the extreme part of Bashan to the north, and bordering on the tribe of Gad. It was divided into the Superior, which to the east extended to Arabia; and into the Inferior, which lay on the lake of Genezareth, Josephus.

GAULON,

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GAULON, or *Golan*, the capital of the *Gaulanitis Superior*; a Levitical city and place of refuge, Moles, Joshua.

GAULONITIS. See **GAULANITIS**.

GAULOS, Mela, Diodorus Siculus; a small island of Sicily, in the African sea, adjoining to Melite or Malta; with commodious harbours; a colony of Phoenicians, with a cognominal town, Diodorus: it was a Municipium, Inscription. *Gaulonitae*, the people, Inscription. Now called *Gozo*, five miles to the west of Malta, Baudrand.

GAURANI MONTES, Pliny; *Gaurus*, Cicero, Livy: a mountain of Campania, near the Lacus Avernus and Lucrinus, Lucan. Cap ecus, in his Antiquities of Puteoli, thinks, there were three mountains in Campania called *Gauri*; others chuse not to disjoin them, but make them one continued ridge; and say, that the appellation, *Gaurus*, principally prevailed about Avernus and Puteoli; viny towards its foot, and higher up covered with pines, Statius, Sil. Italicus.

GAURUS, Stephanus; an island near Carthage. Also a mountain of the Troglodytice in Egypt, on the Arabian gulf, Ptolemy.

GAUSANITIS, Ptolemy; a district of Mesopotamia, lying between the rivers Chaboras and Sacoras.

GAZA, Greeks; *Aza*, Hebrew Bible; a principal city, and one of the five satrapies of the Philistins. Distant about one hundred stadia from the Mediterranean; a great city, built on an artificial mount or eminence, and walled round; the last city towards Egypt, placed at the entrance of the desert, Arrian; destroyed by Alexander, it remained desolate, Strabo: though this seems to be contradicted by Polybius, who says, that it was a second time destroyed by Antiochus: and in the time of the Maccabees it was a strong city and well inhabited; but destroyed a third time by Alexander Jannæus, from which time it remained desolate, as Strabo says. But it also rose from this destruction, Coins. Its port-town, *Portus Gazæus*.

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Strabo, Ptolemy called *Maiuma*, was rather a village than a city, till Constantine made it one, calling it *Constantia*, from the name of his daughter; about six miles to the north-west of the city of *Gaza*; a city devoted to the superstition of the Cretan Jupiter, whom they called Marnas, Coin, Stephanus. Another *Gaza, orum*, Strabo; *Gazæ, arum*, Pliny; a town of Media; a royal residence, situate in a plain, at an equal distance from Artaxata and Ecbatana. A third *Gaza* of Sogdiana, Arrian; situate in the territory, called *Gabaza*.

GAZACA, Stephanus, Ammian; the greatest town of Media, placed by Ptolemy near the river Amardus.

GAZARA, Maccabees, Josephus; *Gaser*, Septuagint; *Gezer*, or *Gezer*, Hebrew Bible; a town of the Philistins, on the borders of Azotus. The Gadaris of Strabo, taken and destroyed by Pharaoh, and given to his son-in-law, Solomon, who rebuilt it, 1 Kings ix. 15—17.

GAZORUS. See **GASORUS**.

GEBAL. See **EBAL**.

GEBENNICI MONTES. See **CEBENNA**.

GEDOR. See **GEDUR**.

GEDROSIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Cedrosia*, Diodorus Siculus, Alexander Polyhist. a very extensive country, running out from India to Carmania, and extensively to the north, bounded on the west by Carmania; on the north by Drangiana and Arachosia; on the east by part of India, along the Indus; and on the south by a part of the Indian ocean. *Gedrosi*, the people, Pliny; and twice *Gedrusi*, id. *Gedrosi*, Strabo; *Gedrosi* and *Gadrosi*, Arrian.

GEDUR, or *Gadur*, Joshua; a town in the tribe of Judah: in Jerome's time called *Gadrus*, a very large village, ten miles from Diospolis, on the road to Eleutheropolis.

GENNON. See **BEN HINNOM**.

GIGUBIA. See **SECUBIA**.

GELA, a city of great extent on the south of Sicily, taking its name from the river *Gelas*, which washes it, Thucydides, Stephanus, Virgil; about half a mile to the west of its mouth.

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month. It was built by Colonists from Rhodes and Crete, forty-five years after the building of Syracuse, or in the third year of the twenty-second Olympiad, six hundred and ninety before Christ; originally called *Lindus*, from the colonists of *Lindus*, a city of Rhodes, who settled there first, Thucydides, Herodotus. Now *Terranuova*, and the river called *Fiume di Terranuova*. *Gelbi*, the people, Greeks, Coins: *Gelenses*, Cicero; *Gelani*, Pliny; *Gelus*, the epithet, Virgil. The city *Gela*, after having stood four hundred and eight years, was destroyed by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, and the inhabitants were removed to a new city, called Phintias, after his name, Diodorus Siculus.

GELBIS, Ausonius; a river of Belgica. Now the *Ayze*; which rising in the Fyffel, not far from the borders of Juliers and Cologne, runs through the electorate of Cologne, to the north-west, not far from Triers, into the Moselle.

GELBOE MONTES, *Gelboe*, Jerome; *Gilboa*, Bible; mountains of Samaria, stretching out from west to east, on the confines of the half tribe of Manassih, and of the tribe of Issachar; and to the south part of the valley of Jezreel, beginning westward at the city of Jezreel, situate at the foot of these mountains, reaching almost quite to the Jordan, lying at the distance of six miles from Scythopolis. Famous for the death of Saul and his son Jonathan, and the defeat of the Israelites by the Philistines.

GILBUS, *Malin*. Jerome; a large village in the mountains of Geneva.

GILDA, Ptolemy, a town of Arabia, in the Hither Asia, situate on the Caspian sea, between the rivers Gerrus and Casus.

GILDURA, Tacitus; the last place of the Ubii in Belgica, on the Rhine, a citadel, Pliny. Now the village *Geld* in the territory of Cologne.

GILEATIS. See *HYBLA*.

GELOI. See *GELA*.

GELOI CAMPI, Virgil; spacious plains on the west side of *Gela*, extraordinarily level, lying westward of the *Gela*; at the distance of three miles

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from the shore, from which they are separated by a continued range of hills; so that they could not well be seen from the sea, as Virgil alledges they were; remarkable for their great fertility in the finest corn.

GELONI, Herodotus; a people of Sarmatia Europea, on the east of the Boristhenes, originally Greeks; neighbours to the Budini and Agathyrsi; assuming much of the manners of the Barbarians, as painting their bodies, Virgil; branding their bodies with irons, Claudian.

GEMELLA, } See *ACCI*.

GEMELLENSIS, }

GEMINIACUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica. Now *Gemblours*, from its later name *Gemblacum*; a small town in the south of Brabant; situate on an eminence, near the rivulet Orno.

GEMONIAE SCALAE, a place in Rome, into which were thrown the dead bodies of criminals who incurred public odium, after being dragged through the city, at a hook stuck into their bodies, Sueton. Tacitus, Juvenal.

GENABUM, } See *CENABUM*.

GENABUS, }

GENAUNI, Horace; *Genaunes*, Pliny; a people of Rhaetia, who together with the Breuni, seem to have occupied the passes or defiles of the Alps, through which Drusus was to march against the Vindelici.

GENERALES. See *VENTI*.

GENESAR, **GENESARETH**. See *CINERETH*.

GENETAE, Pliny, a people of the Regio Pontica, neighbours to the Tibarici.

GENETAEUM PROMONTORIUM, a promontory of Pontus on the Euxine, Apollonius Rhodius, Valerius Flaccus.

GENEVA, Caesar; the last town of the Allobroges to the north, next the territory of the Helvetii; from which there is a bridge extending to the Helvetii; situate on the Lacus Lemanus, where it discharges the Rhone; still retaining its old name, *Geneva*. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 46° 20'.

GENUA, a port town of Liguria, as Strabo calls it; entirely destroyed by

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by Hannibal, but restored again by Corn. Servilius the Consul, Livy. *Genuateis*, in an ancient brass plate, the people. Now *Genoa*, the name of a famous city and republic, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 8° 41', Lat 44° 25'.

GENUA URBANORUM, the surname of Urso, a town of Baetica in Spain. See *Urso*.

GENUSTUM, a town of Apulia, towards the borders of Calabria; from conjecture only, because there is now a village called *Genosa*, on the confines of the Basilicata of Naples: *Genusini*, the people, Pliny; *ager Genusinus*, the territory, Frontinus.

GENUSUS, Livy, Caesar; a river of Macedonia, running into the Adriatic, between Apollonia and Dyrrhacium.

GEORGI, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the east of the river Panticapes, and north of the Sinus Carcinites.

GEPHYRA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Seleucia in Syria, situate to the north-east of Antioch.

GEPIDAE, *Gepides*, *Gepidi*, Procopius; who reckons them a Gothic people; or a canton or branch of them; some of whom in the migration of the Goths; settled in an island at the mouth of the Vistula, which they called *Gepidus*, after their own name; which denotes lazy or slothful, Jornandes; others, in Dacia, calling their settlement there, *Gepidia*. id.

GIRAESUM, Pliny; a promontory on the south side of Euboea, opposite to Attica; with a cognominal town, *Gerefus*, at its foot, id. a village, Stephanus; a commodious port, Homer.

GERANEA, Thucydides, Stephanus; a mountain between Megara and Corinth; from which Ino threw herself headlong, when pursued by Athamas, Stephanus. Another *Geranea* of Thrace, Pliny; so called from the cranes waging war with the pignies.

GERANIA, Pliny; *Gerania*, Pausanias, Stephanus; a town on the borders of Laconica and Messenia, where Nestor was educated, Stephanus; or was an exile, Hesiod, in a work

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not extant. And hence surnamed *Geranius*, Strabo, Homer; and here he learned horsemanship.

GERANTHRAE, *Geronthrae*, Pausanias; a town of Laconica, taken and destroyed by the Lacedaemonians, while in the hands of the Achaeans; distant one hundred and twenty stadia above the sea from Acrae; but afterwards the Lacedaemonians settled a colony there; and in Pausanias's time, it was one of the Eleutherolacones: here stood a temple and grove, and anniversary solemnities were there celebrated, from which women were excluded.

GERAR, Moses; or *Gerara*, the south boundary of Canaan near Bersheba; situate between Cades and Sur; two deserts well known; the former facing Egypt; the latter, Arabia Petraea.

GERASA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the north of the Flana, which last gives name to a bay of the Arabic gulf. Another *Gerasa*, on the east side of the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy. A third *Gerasa*, Josephus, Ptolemy; a town of the Peraea, on the east side of the sea of Tiberias. *Gerasa* is also a more modern name of *Gilead*, Jerome.

GERENIA. See GERANIA.

GERGESA, a Transjordan town, no otherwise known than by the *Gergeseni* of St. Matthew; and *Gergesaei* of Moses, Joshua; supposed to have stood in the neighbourhood of Gadara and near the sea of Tiberias. The *Gergesaei*, one of the seven ancient people of Canaan, less frequently mentioned than the rest; appear to have been less considerable and more obscure: their name is from *Girgasi*, one of Canaan's sons; called *Gergesaeus*, Vulgate.

GERGETHA, Strabo; a town of Mysia, in the territory of Lampacus.

GERGETHIUM, Strabo; a spot in the territory of Lampacus, well planted with vines.

GERGITHOS, Pliny, Herodotus; a town in the territory of Troas. Hence *Apollo Gergithus*, and *Sibylla Gergithia*. Stephanus.

GERGOBIA, or *Gergovia*, Caesar; a town of the Boii. Now thought to be *Mouins* in the Bourbonnois. Another of the *Arverni*. Now lying

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lying in ruins on mount Ger-
ger.

GERION. See GERUNUM.

GERIZIM. See GERIZIM.

GERMA, or *Hiera Germa*, Stephanus;
a town of Mysia, on the Propontis,
near Cyzicus. Another more to
the east, Antonine; situated in a
war between Pergamum and Ionia.
A third of Gordia, named
Colonia, Ptolemy; but by whom
settled, is a dispute.

GERMANI, Strabo; a branch of the
Gymnosophulæ. A common name
for Indian Philosophers who led a
solitary life in the woods, abstaining
from wine and women, and using
many severities.

GERMANIA, ancient Germany,
bounded on the east by the Vistula,
from its source to its mouth, Pto-
lemy, Mucianus, Herodotus; on
the north by the ocean, Tacitus;
on the west by the Rhine, Caesar;
and on the south by the Danube,
Tacitus; though Strabo and Mela
seem to extend it on that side to the
Alps, so as to take in Noricum and
Rhaetia. This was the *Germania
Magna*, Ptolemy; also *Transalpana*
and *Transrhenana*, Caesar, Livy;
and the *Barbarica*, Tacitus. The
Germania, a term which answers
to the *Transalpana*, a division by
Caesar, was bounded on the east by
the Rhine, and divided into the
Superior, which was nearer the
springs of the Rhine; and into the
Inferior, extending down to its
mouth; a division of Augustus's
time. Dio Cassius. But how far the
Germania extended westward is
nowhere mentioned. Though the
Vistula was the ancient eastern
boundary; yet the Germans, under
the common name of *Barbari* or
Barbarae extended themselves east-
ward to the mouth of the Danube
and to the Euxine; and also came
to many other nations, Tacitus,
and this tract may be called *Germa-
nia Transalpana*. The ancients
extended Germany to the farthest
north, where now are Sweden and
Denmark. What we call the
Baltic, Tacitus calls *Mare Suebi-
cum*; Mela and Pliny, *Suebicus
Mare*; beyond which they placed no-
thing but islands, which may be
called *Germania Insularia*.

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GERMANICIA, Ptolemy, Antonine;
a town of Commagene in Syria,
near mount Amanus, called also
Germania, Coins.

GERMANICOPOLIS, Pliny; a town on
the Hellespont, called formerly
Ephesus. Another of Paphlagonia,
Justinian. Novell. called *Germano-
polis*, Ptolemy.

GERMANICUS MARE, Pliny; *Germa-
nic Oceanus*, Ptolemy; the sea,
which washes Germany on the west,
between the mouths of the Rhine
and the Elbe, Ptolemy.

GERMANICUM, or *Germanicus*, as ei-
ther *Cyrtum* or *Vetus* is under-
stood, Ptolemy; a town or vil-
lage of Amdolia, on the south or
right side of the Danube, to the east
of the mouth of the Licus. Now
Féreg, a village of Bavaria, near
the confluence of the rivulet Iller
and the Danube, Cluverius.

GERMANOPOLIS. See GERMANICO-
POLIS.

GERONITUM. See GERANIUM.

GERENTHEUM, Ptolemy; a mountain,
the common boundary of the terri-
tories of the Pheneatae and Stym-
pholii in Arcadia.

GERONITURAE. See GERANIURAE.

GERONTIA, Pliny; a small island in
the Sinus Pagagæus.

GERRA, or *Gerr*, Strabo; *Gerrum*, Pto-
lemy; a town of the Lower Egypt
on the Mediterranean, to the north-
east of Pelusium.

GERRHUS, Herodotus; a river of
Sarmatia Europæa, running from
north to south into the Hyrcanus,
and both together into the Sinus
Circinifæ, a bay of the Euxine.
Another, Ptolemy; a river in the
north of Albania, running from
west to east into the Caspian sea.

GERMAVA, or Antonine; *Gerum*,
Ptolemy; a town of the Higher
Pannonia, fourteen miles to the
north-east of Carnuntum, on the
right or south side of the Danube.
Now *Kerther* in Upper Hungary.

GERUNDA, Ptolemy; a town of the
Baetani, in the Iberia Spain, on
the south or right side of the river
Sambroca. *Gerundenses*, the people,
Pliny. Now *Gerone* in Catalonia,
on the Iber. E. Long. 2° 35', Lat.
42°.

GERUNUM, Polybius; *Geronium*,
Livy, Ptolemy; Crotus reads *Ger-
ion*

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rión; a town of Apulia on the river Tarento. Now thought to be *Tragurra*, in the west of the Capitanata of Naples, near the Apennin. But others suppose it to be quite extinct.

GERYONIS ORACULUM, Suetonius; a place near Patavium, in the territory of Venice.

GESSEM, See *GASHEN*.

GESER, See *GAZARA*.

GESSEN, See *GASHEN*.

GESSORIACUM, Ptolemy, a port and station for ships of the Morini in Belgica; in Cæsar's time, according to Dio, there was no town; but Florus speaks of it as one; and the *Gessio* and *Mori* are mentioned by Eumenius in his Panegyric. The author of *Tabula Theodosiana*, commonly called Peutinger's map, says expressly, that *Gessoriacum* was in his time called *Bonna*. Now *Pulgee* in Picardy. E. Long. 1° 35', Lat. 50° 40'.

GESSORIENSES, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, supposed to have extended to the Ausetani, towards the Pyrenees.

GESSURIAE, Bible; a people to the south of Judah. *Gessur* their district.

GESSUS, Mela; a river of Ionia, in the Hither Asia; called *Gæges*, Herodotus; which falls into the *ge* and *ca*, near the promontory *Trogæum*.

GETAR, Ovid; a people of Moesia Inferior, towards the Danube, called the *Ge* and *Ar* and put it of all the Thracians, Herodotus. Many of the ancients thought the *Getæ* and *Gethi* to be the same people.

GETH, See *GATH*.

GETHOSÆ, Pliny; a small island near the coast of Ionia.

GETSEMANE, Garden of, Evangelists; first by Matthew to be an even plot of ground, not above fifty seven yds square, lying between the foot of mount Olivet, and the brook Cedron. Here our Saviour was in an agony, sweating drops of blood, Luke; a state of unconquerable anguish, continuing, by the judicial act of God, as being surety for guilty man, that part of his passion, which immediately affected his soul; and was previous to his

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suffering immediately in his body on the cross a few hours after. This order in the infliction of the penalty seems highly proper; guilt took its rise first in the soul, then broke out into overt act by the instrumentality of the body.

GAZER, See *GAZARA*.

GABBA, Judges; a town of Benjamin near Jebus or Jerusalem; *Cabba*, the Vulgate; *Gaba*, Josephus; called by Iudith, *Gabea of Saul*; *Gabocni*, the people, Josephus. It lay fifty stadia to the north of Bethlehem, and thirty stadia to the west of Jebus, Josephus; called *Gibeā of Saul*, Judges xx. and *Gilca of Saul*, Isaiah x.

GIBION, or *Gabaon*, according to the Greeks and the Vulgate; a town of Judah, made sacerdotal, Joshua xxi. 17. Between forty and fifty stadia distant from Jerusalem, Josephus; on the road from Lydda and Bethoron to Jerusalem, id almost thirty stadia to the north west of Gibeā.

GIBETHON, or *Gabathon of the Philistines*; allotted to the tribe of Dan, Joshua xix. and made Levitical, Joshua xxi. called *of the Philistines*, to distinguish it from another in the tribe of Benjamin, called also *Gabea* and *Gabatha*.

GIGÆUS LÆCUS, Homer, Strabo; a lake near Sardes in Lydia.

GIGASTES, Stephanus; an ancient name of *Scythia*.

GIGAPATA, Pliny; *Gigartot*, Strabo; a town of Phœnicia, in the neighbourhood of Berys.

GIGANT, Ptolemy; a mountain in the north of the *Regio Syria*, situate between the rivers *Cinyphus* and *Tison*.

GIGON, Moses; one of the rivers of Parthia; according to Wens, the eastern branch of the Euphrates, into which it divides after its conjunction with the Tigris. *Gigon*, *Saba* thus called, which see.

GIGODA, See *GELPOE*.

GIGON, Stephanus, Antonine; erroneously *Saba*; Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauritania Tingitana, situate to the north west of *Vaubilis*.

GIGEAD, Hebrew; *Galaad*, Septuagint and Vulgate; *Galaaditis* and *Gala-*

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Galadena, Josephus; a Transjordan district, so called from mount *Gilead* or *Galacd*; and this last again, from the heap of stones, raised by Laban and Jacob, in testimony of the covenant, entered into by them, Moses: and thus not only the mountainous tract, between Jordan and Arabia, but the whole Transjordan, as well level as mountainous, was called *Gilead*. The highest part of which last is called *Mispeh*, Judges xi and translated by the Septuagint literally a *Watch-tower* or *Specula*.

GILGAL, Joshua; or *Galgai*; a place between Jericho and Jordan, noted for the first encampment of the Israelites; on this side Jordan, about a mile from Jericho, Josephus: it sometimes also denotes Galilee, Joshua xii. 23.

GILON, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah; *Gilonia*, the gentilicious name.

GINAEA, Josephus; a village situate in the great plain of Samaria.

GINDARUS, Strabo; a citadel of the Cyrrhestica, a district of Syria. *Gindareni*, the People, Pliny.

GIR, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; a river of Libya Interior, running from east to west into the Nigir.

GIRA, Ptolemy; the metropolis of Libya Interior, on the left or south side of the river Gir.

GIRPA. See MENINX.

GIRGIRIS, Pliny; a mountain of Libya Interior, running from west to east, to the north of the river Gir.

GITANAE, *arum*, Strabo, Livy; a town of Thesprotia in Epirus, ten miles from the sea.

GITTA. See GATH.

GLANIS, a river of Campania, the ancient name of Clanis, and thus also called by the Greeks. See CLANIUS.

GLANNOBANTA. See CLANOVENTA.

GLANUM, Ptolemy; called *Glanum* *Lion*, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonensis: Now *S. Rem*, in Provence.

GLAUCUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the east side of Marmarica, upon the Mediterranean.

GLAUCUS, Strabo; a river of Colchis, falling into the Phasis, and

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both together into the east side of the Euxine. Also a bay of Caria, Strabo; called *Glaucus*, affording commodious harbours.

GLESSARIA. See AUSTRANIA.

GLISSA, Homer; a town of Boeotia; termed *Glissas*, *antos*, Eustathius; *Glejjas*, Stephanus; *Glissas*, Strabo.

GLOFA, Ptolemy, Iacitus; a river and truth, or arm of the sea, on the west side of Britain. Now called the *Chale*, in Scotland.

GLYMPES, *ium*, Polybius; a town on the confines of Laconica and Argos.

GNATIA. See EGNATIA.

GNES, *etis*, Stephanus; one of the people called *Gnetes*, inhabiting Rhodes; the originaries of that island; sometimes written *Ignetes*.

GNIDOS. See CNIDUS.

GNOSSUS. See CNOSSUS. *Gnosius*, the Epithet, Virgil; *Gnosiacus*, Ovid; *Gaejus*, Lucan.

GOBAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Gallia Celtica, on the west side of Armorica. Now Cape *St. Mahé*, in Bretagne.

GOBOLITIS, Josephus; a district of Arabia Petraea, occupied by the Amalekites; the *Gebalene* of Eusebius, and the *Cabalene* of Jerome. The term denotes a mountainous country; which was occupied by Edomites after the destruction of the Amalekites.

GOBANNIUM, Antonine; a town of the Silures in Britain. Now *Abergavenny*, Camden, in the county of Monmouth, on the Usk.

GOG and MAGOG, Ezekiel, Apocalypse; represented as nations, enemies of the people of God, and who are to be destroyed by fire and brimstone from Heaven; as nations seduced and seducing.

GOGARENE, Ptolemy a particular district of Armenia, on the other side the Cyrus, famous for its fruitfulness in corn.

GOLAN. See GAULON.

GOLGI, *orum*, Pausanias; *Golgus*, *i*, Theocritus; *Golgen*, neuter, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, thence called *Golgia*, id. whether the same with *Paphos*, is disputed.

GOLGOTHA, Evangelists; the Hebrew name of mount Calvary; on which

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which our Saviour suffered; a small eminence or hill on the greater mount Moriah; its name is thought to be owing to its resemblance to a human skull: anciently appropriated to the execution of malefactors, and on that account shut out of the walls of the city, as an execrable and polluted place, Wells.

GOMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Assyria near Arbela.

GOMORRAH, Moses; one of the cities of the plain, or of the Vale of Siddim, in Judea, destroyed by fire from heaven. To determine its particular situation with any certainty is impossible.

GOMPHI, Caesar, Livy; a principal town of the Estiacotis, Ptolemy; the most western district of Thessaly, Strabo; towards the springs of the Peneus. *Gomphenses*, the people, Caesar.

GONNI, *orum*, Livy, Polybius; *Gonnus*, *i*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Gonus*, Lycophron; a town of Perrhaebia, Stephanus; at the very entrance of Tempe, Polybius; in the Pelasgiotis, Strabo; a district of Thessaly, and at the foot of mount Olympus.

GONTIANA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, near the river Sala, towards the Atlas Minor.

GONUS. See **GONNI**.

GOPHNA, Joshua; *Gufna*, or *Guphna*, seems to be a town in the north-west of Benjamin; fifteen miles from Jerusalem, Eusebius. The second Toparchia, after that of Jerusalem, Josephus; called *Gophnatica*, Pliny.

GORDENE, Ptolemy; called also *Gorducne*, *Gordylene*, and *Corduene*, from the Montes Gordaei, or Montes Kardui, Onkelos. A district of Armenia Major. The people, *Gordueni*, *Gordeni*, and *Cordaceni*, Sextus Rufus.

GORDIAEI MONTES, Ptolemy; *Kardu*, Onkelos; placed in the same latitude with the springs of the Tigris: Strabo joins them with mount Taurus; which conjunction confirms the received opinion, that they are mount *Ararat*, on which Noah's ark rested; because from them Noah with his family came down directly into Mesopotamia,

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the first seat of the patriarchs. That *Ararat* is a part of Armenia, was generally agreed on among the ancients. See **ARARAT**.

GORDI. See **GORDUS**.

GORDII COME. See **JULIOPOLIS**.

GORDIUM, Strabo, Arrian, Curtius, Livy; a village in the north of Phrygia Magna, on the river Sangarius: in which stood a temple of Jupiter, where was kept the famous Gordian knot, which Alexander violently cut, instead of fairly untying, Justin, Plutarch, Curtius.

GORDIUTICHOS, Livy; a town of Phrygia, on the borders of Pisidia, towards Pamphylia; distant three encampments from Tabae, id.

GORDUCOME. See **JULIOPOLIS**.

GORDUNI, Caesar; a people of Belgica, a branch of the Nervii.

GORDUS, or *Gordi*, Notitia; a town of Lydia; thought to be the same with the *Juliagordus* of Ptolemy.

GORDYNESIA, Ptolemy; a district of Armenia Major, in which stood the capital Tigranocerta.

GORDYNIA, of Macedonia. See **GORTYNIA**.

GORGODYLENA, Strabo; a district of Armenia Major, at the foot of mount Niphates, a part of mount Taurus.

GORGON. See **URGO**.

GORGONUM INSULAE, Pliny; fabulous islands to the west of Mauretania.

GORGUS, Ptolemy; a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris, between Ninus and Seleucia; supposed to be the *Zerbis* of Pliny, Harduin.

GORTYNA, Pliny; *Gortys*, *ynos*, Pausanias; a village of Arcadia, from which the river Gortynius, falling into the Alpheus, takes its name. Another *Gortyna*, Strabo; *Gortyn*, or *Gortys*, Homer; a famous city, and for some time the principal of Crete, vying with Gnosus in dignity; situate on the river Lethaeus, and built by Taurus king of Crete, who ravished Europa, Solinus, Eustathius. In the heart of the city stood the Pythium, or the oracle and temple of Apollo; whence the epithet *Gortynius*, Stephanus. *Gortynii*, the people, called also *Cartamnides*, Hesychius. The city lay in a low bottom, Theophrastus, Oppian.

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Oppian. Excellent arrows and bows were the manufacture of this place, **Ovid, Manilius, Lucan.**

GORTYNIA, Thucydides; *Gordynia*, Pliny, Stephanus; a city of Émathia, a district of Macedonia, to the south-west of Edessa.

GORTYS. See **GORTYNA.**

GORYA, Ptolemy; a town of the Goryaea, a district of the Hither India, situate between the rivers Choaspes and Susstus, and thought to be the *Gorydalis* of Arrian.

GOSEN, Joshua; a district supposed to be situate in the south of the tribe of Judah; so called from a cognominal town, of uncertain position, called *Gofon*, Jerome, Eusebius.

GOSHEN, or *Gofen*, called also *Rameses*, Hebrew; at least the territory about the town of that name; *Gefen*, Septuagint; *Gessen*, Vulgate; a district of the Lower Egypt, whose situation depends on determining that of the king's royal residence; because it is said, that Jacob and his family were to be settled in *Gofen*, in order to be near Joseph, who dwelt at the king's court. There are two royal residences mentioned in Scripture; viz. Zoan, translated Tanis by the Septuagint; and Moph or Noph, translated Memphis: If Zoan, then *Gofen* will be at the entrance of the land of Egypt, next Canaan. There is another way of determining this *Gofen*: Joseph went to his father to *Gofen*, translated by the Septuagint, to *Rameses* by Hieropolis; which is confirmed by Josephus; a town situate close to the Arabian Gulf: which if admitted, the land of *Gofen* must be much more southerly, than the district opposite to Tanais: and tho' Memphis be thus nearer to the land of *Gofen* than Tanais, yet it is very probable that Pharaoh's court was at Tanis; because it is said Psalm lxxviii. that Mo'es's miracles were done in the land of Zoan; which, according to the Greek and Chaldeæ interpreters, is Tanis. So that, probably, *Gofen* lay intermediate between them, on the east side of the Delta, towards the Arabian Gulf.

GOSON. See **GOSEN.**

GOTAI, *Gottai*, Stephanus; a barba-

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rous people, who overran the Roman provinces, and were divided into *Ostrogothi*, or eastern Goths, who inhabited towards the east and the Euxine sea; and into *Vesigothi*, *Wistrogothi*, *Wesigothi*, *Wifigothi*, or western Goths, who dwelt to the west and towards Germany: Cluverius takes the *Gothi* for the same people with the *Gothones*; but others think these last were too inconsiderable a people, and their territory too scanty to yield such swarms of people, as overspread the whole southern world; they make Scandinavia their original country; whence issuing eastwards, they occupied the country of the Daci, and afterwards crossing the Danube, fell upon the provinces of the Roman empire; and this seems to be confirmed by the names Gothia and Gothland, extensive provinces of, and islands adjoining to Sweden.

GOTHINI, Tacitus; a people situate to the south-east of the Quadi.

GOTHONES, Tacitus; *Guttones*, Pliny; a people of Germany, towards the Baltic, to the west of the Vistula, near its mouth, between the Lygii to the south, and the Lemovii to the north, confounded by some with the *Gothi*; as Cluverius has elaborately endeavoured to shew that they are the same people.

GRACCHURIS, or *Graccuris*, Livy, Festus, Coins; a town of the Hither Spain; rebuilt by T. Sempronius Gracchus, as a monument of the conquered Celtiberi, being before called *Ilurcis*. Now *Agrada*, a town of Old Castile, on the borders of Arragon.

GRAEA. Homer; the name of *Tanagrae*, Stephanus; of *Orojus*, Antioch.

GRAEAE ALPES. See **ALPES.** Supposed to be so called from the Graei, some Greeks, who settled in the Rhetian Alps.

GRAECA VIA, Cicero; called also *Herculeæ*; a road in Campania, near the Lacus Lucinus.

GRAECIA, Greece in general, contains all that country bounded by the Adriatic, Ionian, and Egean seas: but excluding the kingdoms of Macedonia and Epirus, Proper or Free Greece was that which the Greeks call

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call *Hellas*, *Graecia* by the Romans, occupied by various nations, and divided into several, either greater or less districts; undergoing several changes, now free, again under foreign subjection; at one time closely united together by leagues, at another, torn and distracted by intestine wars. In Greece Proper, kingly power had long ceased, by the introduction of liberty, while Macedonia and Epirus still had their kings; and the former a longer time than the later, which fell under the power of the Macedonians; who being conquered by the Romans, Epirus was declared free; but after the war of Corinth, added to the province of Achaia. For the Romans divided the whole of *Greece* into two provinces Macedonia and Achaia. *Greece Proper* was that country which lay to the south of Thessaly and Macedonia; an inconsiderable spot in Europe, yet famous above all others for the arts of war and peace: it was divided into Achaia and Peloponnesus. The Greeks bore no great character for good faith among the ancients; were taxed with vanity, fickleness, and levity; they called themselves *Hellenes*; the Romans called them *Graeci*.

GRACIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, of uncertain limits, some making them more, and others less extensive; so called from several considerable Greek colonies settled there; generally agreed to be situate in that tract of Italy, opposite to Greece and Sicily: why it was called *Magna* is not so evident: Pliny attributes it to the vanity of the Greeks: Strabo comprizes Sicily under that appellation; in which case it may be called *Magna*. The name of *Magna Graecia* was continued in Ptolemy's days, even after it was greatly reduced in extent.

GRAMPIUS MONS, Tacitus; a mountain of Britain, which, beginning near the mouth of the Dee, not far from Aberdeen, runs westward to Argyleshire and the western sea, dividing Scotland equally into two parts. Famous for Agricola's last battle with the Caledonians, of whom

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there fell ten thousand, Tacitus. The true name is said to be *Grassibenn*, the cross-mountain, because traversing the whole breadth of that part of Britain, and reaching from sea to sea.

GRANICUS, generally; *Grenicus*, Homer; *i* long; a river of Mysia Minor, running north-west into the Propontis, Strabo, Curtius; and rising from mount Ida. Famous for the first battle between Alexander and Darius, in which an hundred thousand Persians were slain, Plutarch, Justin; and for Mithridates's army being cut to pieces by Lucullus, after raising the siege of Cyzicus, Plutarch.

GRANIS, *idos*, Arrian; a river of Persis, thought to be the *Bagraia* of Ptolemy; running south-west into the Persian Gulf.

GRANUA, Antonine; a river of Lower Pannonia, running from north to south, into the Danube. Now the *Gran*, a river of Lower Hungary.

GRATIANOPOLIS. See **CULARO**.

GRAVIACI, *orum*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum. Now *Gurck*, in Carinthia. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 47° 20'.

GRAVII, Pliny; *Gravii*, Ptolemy, *Meila*; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the *Calliaci Lucenses*; of Greek original, Sil. Italicus.

GRAVISCÆ, *arum*, Livy, Rutilius, Virgil; *Gravista*, *ae*, Velleius; *Graviscium*, Strabo; a town of Etruria, towards the sea-coast, an hundred and eighty stadia from Pyrgi, to the west, Strabo: so called from its unwholesome air. A colony, Velleius, Livy. *Graviscani*, the people, Inscription. Now extinct.

GRENICUS. See **GRANICUS**.

GRESTONIA, a district towards the north of Macedonia, Thucydides, *Crestonia*, Herodotus, which see.

GRINARIO, *onis*, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, near the confluence of the Guntia and Danube. Now *Gnoringen*, a town of Suabia, Cluverius.

GRINNES, *ium*, Tacitus; a town of the Batavi. Now thought to be *Phanen*, in the territory of Utrecht, situate on the declivity of a hill, on the

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the Rhine, near the borders of Gelderland.

GRISIM. See **GARIZIM.**

GRIBS MONS. See **LATMUS.**

GRONIA, Stephanus; a town of Phocis: *Gronens*, the gentilitious name.

GROVII. See **GRAVII.**

GRUDII, Caesar; a people of Belgica, a branch of the Nervii.

GRUMENTUM, Livy, Ptolemy, Peutinger; an inland town of Lucania, towards the bay of Tarentum. Now *Agrumento*, in the Basilicata of Naples, Holstenius.

GAUNIUM, Nepos; a citadel of Phrygia.

GRYNIA, Herodotus, Pliny; *Grynium*, Strabo; a small city of Aeolia in the Hither Asia, with a temple and ancient oracle of Apollo, situate in a sacred grove; whence the epithet *Grynæus* given Apollo, Virgil: at the distance of forty stadia from Myrina, Strabo. Though fallen to decay in Strabo's time, yet formerly a considerable town, Diodorus Siculus, Xenophon. Whether the same with the *Granium* of Nepos, as some think, is doubtful, because he calls it a citadel, and *Gys*, it is in Phrygia.

GUBERNI. See **SICAMBRI.**

GUFNA. See **GOPHNA.**

GUGERNI. See **SICAMBRI.**

GUNTIA, Antonine, Notitia; a small river of Vindelicia. Now *Guntz*, in Upper Suabia, running northwards into the Danube, to the north east of Ulm. A cognominal town near its springs, Antonine. Now *Guntzberg*, a small town in Upper Suabia, to the north-west of Burgow: others again refer it to *Guntzburg*, at the confluence of the Danube and Guntz.

GUNUGI, *Gungus*, Pliny; a colony of Augustus in Mauretania Caesariensis; twelve miles to the west of Caesarea. *Cannuccis*, a faulty reading in Ptolemy.

GUPHNA. See **GOPHNA.**

GURTIANA, or *Curtiana*, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, distant forty-three miles from Bregetio.

GUTAS, whether the same with the *Cathi* is a question, mentioned only by lower writers.

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GUTHALUS, Solinus; *Gutta'us*, Pliny; is thought to be the *Viadrus* of Ptolemy. Now the *Oder*, which rising in Moravia, runs through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania into the Baltic.

GUTHONES, } See **GOTHONES.**
GUTTONES, }

GYARUS, Virgil, Strabo, Tacitus; *Gyarae, arum*, or *Gyara, orum*, Juvenal; one of the Cyclades, to the east of Deios. A desert island allotted for the banishment of Romans; twelve miles in compass, Pliny.

GRAS, antos, Plutarch; a considerable part of the territory of Syracuse, the property of Dionysius the tyrant, reaching from the sea to the inland parts.

GYGAZUS, Herodotus, Propertius; called also *Colous*; a lake of Lydia, distant forty stadia from Sardes.

GYCAS, Strabo; a promontory of Troas, near the city Dardanus.

GYMNASIAE, or *Gymnesiae*. See **BALEARES.**

GYMNOSOPHISTAE, Strabo; Indian philosophers, divided into two kinds, *Brachmanes* and *Germanes*, whom see.

GYNAECOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Lower Egypt, to the west of that branch of the river called *Agathodaemon*; and which gives name to the *Nomos Gynaecopolites*, Id, Pliny.

GYNDUS, Herodotus; a river of Assyria, which rising in the Montes Mandien of Armenia Major, and running south-west, falls into the left or east side of the Tigris. Cyrus, enraged against this river, because he lost one of his favourites in it, or, according to others, because retarding his march against the Babylonians, divided it into three hundred and sixty channels, Herodotus, Seneca, Tibullus.

GYRTON, Livy, Strabo; *Gyrtonc*, Homer; a town of the Pelasgiotes of Thessaly, near the confluence of the Apidanus and Enipeus.

GYTHEUM, Cicero; *Cythum*, Livy, Lycophron; the port of Sparta, Strabo; or the road for the ships of the Lacedaemonians, Polybius; lying

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lying to the south of Sparta, near the mouth of the Eurotas. *Gytheatae*, the people, Pausanias; and *Sinus Gytheates*, Pliny; the bay on

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which it stood. Mela mentions a river called *Gythius*, in the territory of Sparta.

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HABESSUS, Pliny; the ancient name of *Antiphellos*, a town of Lycia.

HABITABILIS ORBIS, Romans; called *οἰκουμένη*, Greeks; according to some of the ancients, was as one to four, Agathamereus; though all did not agree in this proportion; most of them however did; namely, in restraining the habitable part to the north temperate zone, judging the torrid and frigid zones to be uninhabitable, Strabo, Mela, Sallust. But Ptolemy placed the Ethiopians chiefly in the torrid zone, not only as far as, but some of them beyond the equinoctial. The ancients were less acquainted with the parts to the north than to the south, as appears from what they say about the countries to the north of the Caspian, the Euxine, and Germany. Their knowledge of Scythia must have been but obscure, as at this day, especially to the east, Great Tartary is not perfectly known. Alexander's expedition, as far as it reached, threw some light on the Indias. the western boundary, namely the Atlantic, Aquitanic, and Britannic oceans was tolerably well understood: but the countries beyond Mauretania to the south, and Britain to the north, were *Terrae Incognitae* to the ancients.

HABOR. See **ABOR**.

HADADRIMMON, a town of Samaria, the ancient name of *Maximianopolis*, or *Maximinianopolis*, distant seventeen miles from Caesarea, and ten from Jezreel.

HADRANUM. See **ADRANUM**.

HADRIA. See **ADRIA**.

HADRIANA. See **MOPSOS**.

HADRIANI FORUM. See **FORUM**.

HADRIANI, orum, Coin; a town of Bithynia, near mount Olympus.

HADRIANI MOPSUATAE. See **MOPSOS**.

HADRIANI MURUS, Spartian; *Vallum*, Antonine; a wall or rampart raised between the mouths of the Tyne and Elk, from sea to sea, in Britain.

HADRIANOPOLIS, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the south bend of the Hebrus. Also *Stratonica*, a town of Caria, was so called from Adrian, who restored it; but it soon regained its ancient name. A name also given *Palmyra*, Inscription; Adrian having either restored, or enlarged it.

HADRIANUM, or *Hadriaticum Mare*. See **ADRIA**.

HADRUMETUM. See **ADRUMETUM**.

HAEMODES, Mela; a mountain of Lycia.

HAEMON, Plutarch; a river of Boeotia, running by Chaeronea, into the Cephissus; formerly called *Thermodon*.

HAEMONIA, Horace; a country adjoining to mount Haemus towards Thessaly. *Haemonius* the epithet, Ovid; the same with *Thessalicus*.

HAEMUS, better so written than *Aemus*, as is done by many; from *Αἷμα*, the blood of Typho, there shed, Apollodorus; a vast ridge, running from Illyricum towards the Euxine, Pliny; so high as to afford a prospect both of the Euxine and Adriatic, Mela. *Haemimontani*, the people, Rufus; where in after ages was constituted a province, called *Haemimons*, or *Haemimontus*, id.

HAGARENI, Psalm lxxxiii. 6. a people which seem to be distinguished from the Ishmaelites; to reconcile this Kimchi says, that the *Hagareni* are descendants of Hagar by another husband. In the lower age the name

name was revived, comprising the Saracens and all the Arabs.

HAI. See **AI**.

HALES, or *Hales, etis*, Cicero; a river of Lucania, which runs into the Tuscan sea, near Veii. Now *Halentis*. *Hales, entis*, a very cold river of Ionia, running by Colophon, Pausanias. Hence *Halentia*, or *Alentia*, a surname of Venus; because worshipped at this river, Lycophron.

HALESA. See **ALAESA**.

HALESUS. See **ALESUS**.

HALEX. See **ALEX**.

HALIACMON. See **ALIACMON**.

HALIARTUS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia near the lake Copais, destroyed in the war with Perseus, id. *Haliartus, idis*, the territory, Pausanias. Before this town Lyfander was killed. *Haliartius*, Pausanias, Livy; the gentilitious name. Another *Haliartus* of Messenia, Ptolemy; not mentioned by any other author.

HALICANUM. See **ALICANUM**.

HALICARNASSUS, a principal town of Caria, said to be built by the Argives; the royal residence, called *Zephyra* formerly, Strabo; especially of Mausolus, made more illustrious by his monument: situate between two bays, the Ceramicus and Jaius, Pliny. The monument was one of the seven wonders, and erected by Artemisia, Mela, Strabo. *Halicarnassaeus*, or *Halicarnassensis*, Livy; the gentilitious name of Herodotus and Dionysius, Coins. The former was called the *Father of History*, Cicero; and the latter was not only a good historian but also a critic.

HALICYAE, *arum*, Stephanus, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, situate between Entella, and Lilybaeum, at the head of the Halycus. *Halicynaei*, the people, id. *Halicynenses*, or *Halicienjes*, Cicero. Now *Scleni*, a translation of the term *Halicynae* into the vulgar tongue.

HALICYRNA, *Scylax*, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, whose situation cannot be ascertained.

HALIEIS, *entis*, Stephanus. See **TIRYNS**.

HALIMUSII, *orum*, Strabo; one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica.

HALIZONES. See **CHALYBES**.

HALMYDESSUS, Mela, Pliny; *Halmydissus*, Ptolemy; *Salmydessus*, Herodotus, Strabo; *Salmydissus*, Xenophon: a town, a bay, a sea-coast in Thrace, on the Euxine.

HAONE, Pliny; one of the small islands near Ephesus, in the Hither Asia.

HALONESUS, Strabo, Mela; one of the islands on the coast of Thrace, between the Sinus Thermaicus and Toronicus; about which the Athenians and Philip of Macedon went to war. One time, all the males being slain, it was held by the women only. Pliny mentions another, situate between the Chersonesus and Samothracia, which must be different from the foregoing.

HALOS, Strabo; a town of the Plithiotis, in Thessaly, on the strait of Euboea, at the foot of mount Othrys. *Halus*, or *Halinis*, the gentilitious name, Demosthenes.

HALSIUS CAMPUS. See **IRAGSAE**.

HALUNTINI, ? See **ALUNTINIUM**.

HALYCUS, Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch; mentioned in the articles of pacification, made between Dionysius and the Carthaginians; a river of Sicily, running from north to south into the African sea, at Heraclea. Now called *Platani*, Cluverius.

HALYS, the noblest river of the Hither Asia, through which it has a long course; the boundary of Croesus's kingdom to the east, Curtius; the passing of which proved fatal to him; running down from the foot of mount Taurus, through Cataonia and Cappadocia, Pliny; it divides almost the whole of the Lower Asia, from the sea of Cyprus down to the Euxine, Herodotus; who seems to extend its course too far. According to Strabo, himself a Cappadocian, it had its springs in the Great Cappadocia. It separated Paphlagonia from Cappadocia, Herodotus, Strabo. Its name is from the salt pits it runs by, Strabo.

HAM, land of; *Egypt*, frequently so called in the book of Psalms.

HAMAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of Campania in Italy, near Cumae; where
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- now is a wood, called *Selva di Hami*, Baudrand.
- HAMATH**, a town of Naphthali, which, because joined with Cinereth, Josh. xix. 35. was probably situate on the south of the Upper Galilee. See **HEMATH**, a city.
- HAMATH**, a district. See **HEMATH**.
- HAMAXIA**, Strabo; a town of the Cilicia Aspera; on the sea, to the south-east of Sydra.
- HAMAXITUS**, Strabo; a small town of Troas, just at the foot of the promontory Lectum. *Hamaxitia*, id. the small adjoining district.
- HAMAXOBIL**. See **AGATHYRSI**.
- HAMINEA**. See **HANUNEA**.
- HAMMON**. See **AMMON**.
- HAMON**, Joshua; a town of the Upper Galilee.
- HAMOTH-DOR**, Joshua xxi. a Levitical town in the tribe of Naphthali.
- HANES**. See **TAHPANHES**.
- HANNIBALIS CASTRA**, Pliny; a town and port, on the Sinus Scylacius, in the territory of the Bruttii.
- HANNIBALIS INSULA PARVA**, Pliny; a small island, on the south side of Majorca, opposite to the city, Palma.
- HANUNEA**, Antonine; written also *Haminea*; a town of Commagene, mid-way between Dolicha and Cyrrhus.
- HARAN**, Moses; a town in the west or south-west of Mesopotamia; read also *Charan*, and by the Seventy *Charran*, and is the *Carrae* of the Romans, which see.
- HARCYNII MONTES**, Aristotle; a common name for all the mountains of Germany. See **HERCYNIA**.
- HARENACIUM**. See **ARENACUM**.
- HARMA**. See **ARMA**.
- HARMACTICA**. See **ARMACTICA**.
- HARMASTIS**, Pliny; seems to be the *Armaetia* of Ptolemy.
- HARMATELIA**, Diodorus Siculus; the last town of the Brachmans in the Hither India, taken by Alexander.
- HARMENE**. See **ARMENE**.
- HARMOZIA**. See **ARMOZA**.
- HARMOZON**. See **ARMOZON**.
- HAROSETH GENTIUM**, Judges iv. 2. thought with some probability to be near the lake Samachonitis, in the Upper Galilee; a part of which

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- was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, Joshua xii. 23.
- HARPASA**, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Caria, on the river Harpasus, where it falls into the Meander, on its left or south side; a river mentioned by Quintus Calaber.
- HARUDES**, Caesar; a Transrhenane, people of Germany, near the Marcomanni, on the right or east side of the Rhine; Cluverius ascribes to them a part of Franconia, of the Upper Palatinate of the Rhine, and of the territory of Nuremberg, and Suabia.
- HATRAM**, Ammian; an ancient city of Mesopotamia, situate in the midst of a desert, between the upper Tigris and Nisibis, attacked by Trajan and Severus, with considerable loss. Called *Hatra, orum*, Dio, and *Atrac, arum*, Herodian. *Atrani*, the people, id.
- HAVOTH-JAIR**, Moses; cities of Jair, one of the families of the tribe of Manasseh, on the other side Jordan, the particular situation unknown.
- HAURAN**, Moses; a Transjordan mountain, situate in Basan.
- HAZA**. See **AZA**.
- HAZEON-TAMAR**, 2 Chron. xx. 2. another name of *Engeddi*, situate on the south of Judea. The ancient name is *Hazezon*, surnamed *Tamar*, or *Thamar*, from a neighbouring town or grove. *Thamaro* is found in Ptolemy and Peutinger. And *Thamar* is made, Ezek. xlvii. 19. the south boundary of the Holy Land; so called from its palm-trees.
- HAZOR**. See **ASOR**.
- HEBRON**, Moses; a very ancient city, situate in the hilly country of the tribe of Judah to the south; *Chebron*, undeclined, Septuagint; Josephus sometimes declines it, and sometimes not, having *Chebronis*, &c. Its more ancient name was *Cariath-Arba*, or *Kiriath-Arba*, Moses. In antiquity vying with the best cities of Egypt, being seven years prior to Zoan, id. translated *Tanis* by the Seventy. Josephus makes it not only older than Tanis, but also than Memphis. It stood to the west of the Lacus Asphaltitis; was for some time the royal residence of David; after the captivity it fell into the hands of the Edomites,

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domites, as did all the south country of Judea, 1 Maccab.

HEBRUS, the largest river of Thrace, rising from mount Scombrus, Aristotle; running in two channels, till it comes to Philippopolis, where they unite; it empties itself at two mouths into the Egean sea, to the north of Samothrace.

HEBUDES. See **EBUDAE**.

HECATAE ANTRUM. See **ZERYNTHUM**.

HECATAE FANUM. Strabo; a very famous temple of Hecate, in the territory of Stratonicea, a city of Caria, where the Carians held their more solemn assemblies.

HECATOMBAEUM, Polybius; a place near Dymus in Achaia.

HECATOMPEDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Chaonia, a tract of Epirus, near the city Elyme. A name of the *Parthenion*, or temple of Minerva, at Athens, because an hundred foot square.

HECATOMPOLIS, Homer, Virgil, Horace; a surname of the island *Crete*, from its hundred cities. The territory of *Laconica* anciently thus also called, Strabo. And the custom of these hundred cities was to sacrifice yearly a hecatomb, id.

HECATOMPYLOS, the metropolis of Parthia, the royal residence of Arfaces, at the springs of the Araxes, Pliny. *Thebes*, in Egypt, thus also called from its hundred gates, Polybius.

HECATONNESI, twenty small islands, lying between Lesbos and the Hither Asia; so called from Apollo, surnamed *Hecates*, to whom they are sacred, Strabo.

HECLITANUM. See **ALICANUM**.

HECUBAE TUMULUS. See **CYNOSSEMA**.

HEDETANI, } See **EDETANIA**.
HEDETANIA, }

HEDIPNUS. See **HEDYPHON**.

HEDUL. See **ÆDUL**.

HEDYTUM, Theopompus, Demosthenes; a mountain of Boeotia, separated from Parnassus by the river *Cephissus*. *Helicus*, Plutarch.

HEDYPHON, *ontis*, Strabo; *Hedypnus*, Pliny; a river of Persis, which falls into the *Eulaeus* from north to south.

HELEA. See **ELEA**.

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HELENA, Artemidorus; an island near Attica, whether the first of the Cyclades, or to be reckoned to Attica is doubtful.

HELENOPOLIS. See **DREPANE**.

HELENI LUCUS, Ovid; a grove near Rome and the Tiber.

HELES. See **HALES**.

HELIA, Pliny; a small island on the west of Sicily, near Drepanum.

HELICE, Ovid, Pausanias; a town of Achaia Propria, swallowed up by an earthquake, three hundred and seventy-six years after the building of Rome, Orosius; two years before the battle at Leuctra, Strabo.

HELICON, a mountain on the borders of Boeotia and Phocis; of fertile soil, and covered with woods, Pausanias; and very extensive, its north side touching Phocis, and partly its west side, quite to Mychos, its utmost port-town, Strabo. There also we have the river *Helicon*, which, sinking in the earth, rises again at some distance under a new name, *Eaphyrae*, Pausanias. This mountain is the poets sport and delight, Virgil, Horace, Propertius. *Heliconus*, the epithet; *Heliconiades*, and *Heliconides*, the Muses. Another river of Sicily, Ptolemy; running from south to north into the Tuscan sea, at Tyn-darium.

HELIOPOLIS, Herodotus, Diodorus, Ptolemy; called *On*, Moses, and *Eathemes*, Jeremiah; a city of Egypt, to the south-east of the Delta, and east of Memphis; of very old standing, its origin terminating in fable, Diodorus Siculus. Here stood the temple of the sun, held in religious veneration, Strabo. The city stood on an extraordinary mount, but in Strabo's time was desolate. It gave name to the *Nomos Heliopolites*. Another *Heliopolis* of Coele-syria, Ptolemy; near the springs of the Orontes, Pliny; so called from the worship of the sun; a worship in great vogue in Syria; as at Emesa, under the name of Elagabalus, and at Palmyra, and other places.

HELISSON, *ontis*, Pausanias; a river of Arcadia; which rising at a cognominal village, and running thro' the territory of Dipaea, and of mount

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mount Lycaeus, falls into the river Alpheus, not long after having run through Megalopolis. It is probably this, which Statius call *Helios*.

HELIUM, one of the three mouths, and that the more westerly, which Pliny and Ptolemy assign to the Rhine; and which, according to some Dutch authors, denotes lower or inferior. Now called the *Maese*.

HELKATH, Joshua xxi one of the Levitical cities in the tribe of Asher.

HELLAS, *ados*; an appellation comprising, according to the more ancient Greeks and Romans, Achaia and Peloponnesus, Demosthenes; afterwards restrained to Achaia, bounded on the west by the river Achelous; on the north by mounts Othrys and Oeta; on the east by the Egean sea; and on the south by the Saronic and Corinthian bays, and by the isthmus, which joins it to Peloponnesus. Called *Hellas* from *Hellen* the son of Deucalion, Thucydides; or from *Hellas*, a district of Thessaly, Pausanias; whence *Helles*, the gentilitious name, denoting Greeks. Now called *Livadia*.

HELLAS, Strabo; a town of Thessaly, situate between Pharsalus and Melitaea.

HELLESPONTIAS, *ae*, Pliny; the wind called *Caecias*; a north-east wind.

HELLESPONTUS, a strait separating the Chersonesus of Thrace from Asia; so called from *Helle*, the daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned there, Mythology. It joins the Propontis to the Aegean sea. Scarce a mile over, Solinus: Homer calls it broad; Ovid, long. Homer, Mucius and Catullus, rapid. Now the *Dardanelles*.

HELLOPIA, a district of Epirus near Dodona, Hesiod. *Hellopes*, Pliny, the people. *Helopia*, Strabo; a name of the island Euboea.

HELMANTICA, Polybius; the *Hermantica* of Livy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, on the north side of the Durus.

HELMON-DIBLATHAIM, Moses; a place in Moab, in Arabia Petrea, situate between Dibon-gad and the mountains Abarim.

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HELORUS, or *Helorum*, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, on a cognominal river, near the promontory Pachynus, on the south-east side of the island; now in ruins, the river watered a beautiful plain, called *Helorius Campus*, Diodor. Sic. *Heloria Tempe*, Ovid; and commended by Virgil; and from its noise the river was called *Clamofus*, Sil. Italicus. *Helorus* and *Helorinus*, the epithet; *Helorina via*, a road, which led from *Helorus* to Syracuse.

HELOS, Homer; a maritime town of Laconica; situate between Trinalus and Acriae; in Pausanias's time in ruins. Its name was owing to its marshy situation, Strabo. The district was called *Helotia*, and the people *Helotes*, *Helotae*, *Helei*, and *Helotae*, Stephanus; *Ilotae*, Livy; who being subdued by the Lacedaemonians, were all reduced to a state of public slavery, or made the slaves of the public, on these conditions; viz. that they could neither recover their liberty, nor be sold out of the territory of Sparta, Strabo; hence the term *ἐλαττον* in Harpocration, for being in a state of slavery; and hence also the Lacedaemonians called all slaves of what nation soever, *Helotes*, Pausanias. *Heloticus*, the epithet, Stephanus. Another, *Helos* of Messenia, Pliny, in whose time it lay in ruins, near the river Alpheus; but Strabo, more truly, a town of Elea, the Alpheus being a river of that country, and not of Messenia.

HELVETII, Caesar; a people of Belgica, in the neighbourhood of the Allobroges and the Provincia Romana; famed for bravery, and a turn for war; called *Cantus Helvetia*, and divided into four Pagi, or Cantons; situate to the south and west of the Rhine, by which they were divided from the Germans, and extending towards Gaul, from which they were separated by mount Jura on the west, and by the Rhodanus and Lacus Lemanus on the south, and therefore called a Gallic nation, Tacitus, Caesar, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; formerly a part of Celtic Gaul, but by Augustus assigned to Belgica.

HELUI, See **ELUI**.

HELVIA

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HELVIA RICINA, a town of Picenum, late under Severus become a colony, Inscription. Now its ruins are to be seen at the distance of two or three miles from Macerata on the river Potentia, Holstenius. *Ricinenfes*, Pliny; *Ricinnas*, *atis*, Inscription; the gentilitious names.

HELVILLUM, Antonine; a town of Umbria in the Apennin, between ad Calem to the north, and Nuceria to the south. Cluverius thinks its ancient name was *Suillum*; whence the *Suillates* of Pliny. At this day there is a place there called *Sigillo* in the March of Ancona, which seems to correspond with Pliny's *Suillum*.

HELVINA, Juvenal; a fountain of Latium, in the territory of Aquinum. Now called *Elvino*, Scopa.

HELVINUS, Ptolemy; a river of Italy, constituting the boundary between the Picentes and Praetutii. Now the *Salinello*, Cluverius; in the Abruzzo ultra of Naples, falling into the Adriatic near Giulia Nuova.

HEMATH, or *Hamath*, the name of a city, whose king was David's friend, 2 Sam. ix. to the south of Lebanon; from which a territory was called *Hemath*, Jeremiah; named 1 Mac. cab. xii. *Amathitis regio*; on the north of Canaan and south of Syria, as appears by the spies, Numb. xiii. 1 Kings viii. Ezek. xlvii. Josephus. Whether one or more cities, and districts of this name lay in this tract, neither interpreters nor geographers are agreed. The eastern part was called *Hemath-zoba*, 2 Chron. viii. unless we suppose that there was a city in *Zoba* of this name, fortified by Solomon. In defining the boundary of Palestine, it is often said, *from the entering of Hamath*; as a province to be entered into through a strait or defile. And if there was such, the next question is, from what metropolis it was called *Hemath*. Antioch, capital of Syria is supposed to be called *Hemath* or *Amatha*, Jonathan, Targum, &c. And again, *Epiphania*, Josephus. Both to the north of Lebanon, consequently not the *Hemath* of Scripture, the immediate boundary of Palestine to the

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north, and lying to the south of Lebanon. Amos calls it *Hamath Rabba*; from its magnitude, and not to distinguish it from a less *Hamath*; as we have *Sidon Rabba*, Joshua; without ever dreaming of a less.

HEMEROSCOPIUM, Strabo; a name of the promontory *Dianium*, which see; from its having a watch-tower on it.

HEMODUS. See **EMODUS**.

HENETI, Strabo, Homer; a very ancient people of the Regio Pontica, next Paphlagonia; from whom the *Heneti* of Italy, or the *Veneti*, take their origin, Strabo, Pliny.

HENNA. See **ENNA**.

HENIOCHI, Ptolemy; a people of Colchis, situate between Dioscurias and the Bosporus Cimmerius; descendants of the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, the authors of that people, and the founders of the city Dioscurias, Solinus, Ammian.

HEPHAESTIA, *ae*, Pliny, Stephanus; or *Hephaestias*, *ados*, Ptolemy; one of the two cities of the island Lemnos; more inland than the other, which stood on the sea side.

HEPHAESTIADES INSULAE, Pliny; the *Insulae Aeliae*, so called. See **AEOLIAE**.

HEPHAESTIAS, *ados*. See **HIERA**.

HEPHAESTIUM, Pliny, Scylax; a temple of Vulcan on mount Chimaera in Lycia, a part of, or near to mount Cragus.

HEPHER, *Epher* or *Opher*, Joshua xix. a place in Zabulon; a town and cognominal territory, Jerome.

HEPTA COMETAE, Dionysius Periegetes; seven Cantons of the Mossyni in Pontus, about Trapezus and Cerasus; a warlike people, at least ferocious.

HEPTANOMIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; called also *Heptapolis*, Dionysius; because the *Nomi* are prefectures of capital cities, Pliny. This *Heptanomis* constituted the Middle Egypt to the south of the Delta, as far down as to the Thebais, situate to the south of it.

HEPTAPHONOS, Pliny, Plutarch, Lucretius; the name of a porch in Olympia, which reflected the voice seven times.

HEPTAPYLOS, Strabo; Thebae in Boeotia,

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Boeotia, so called from its seven gates, to distinguish it from Thebae of Egypt, which from the number of its gates was called *Hecatompylos*. **HERACLEA AD ALBANUM**, Ptolemy; a town of Caria; so called from its situation, supposed to be at a mountain called *Albanus*. Another *Heraclea Cherronesus*, Pliny; *Chersonesus*, Ptolemy; a Greek colony, from the *Heraclea Pontica*, Strabo; its other name is from its situation, in the Taurica Chersonesus; on its south-west side, and to the east of the promontory Parthenium, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. By the latter Greeks called *Cherson*. A third *Heraclea*, of Cyrrhestica, a district of Syria, Ptolemy; situate on the borders of Cominagene, to the north of Hierapolis and Beroea. A fourth *Heraclea*, one of the eight cities of Elis, Strabo; a village of the Eleans, Pausanias; situate on the river Cytherius, Strabo; *Cytherus*, Pausanias; distant from Olympia, about fifty stadia, id. forty, Strabo. A fifth of Ionia, Ptolemy, Strabo; at the foot of mount Latmos; from which it was anciently called *Latmos*, Strabo, Alcman. A sixth of Magna Graecia in Italy, situate on the Sinus Tarentinus, Mela; near the mouth of the river Aciris; a colony of the Tarentines, Strabo, Livy. *Heracleenses*, the people, Cicero. A seventh of Media, Ammian; to the south-east of Ecbatana; near Arfacia to the north-east. An eighth *Heraclea*, surnamed *Minoa*, of Sicily, Livy, Polybius; supposed to be built by Minos, in his pursuit of Daedalus, or rather built after his death, by the Cretans, whom he left upon the island, Diodor. Sic. near the mouth of the Halycus, on the south side of Sicily. A ninth of Phthiotis, Ptolemy; near the Sinus Maliacus and Thermopylae, in a plain at the foot of mount Oeta, with a citadel hanging over it on a steep and high place, Livy. It is also named *Heraclea Trachinae* or *Trachin*, from an ancient town of that name, six stadia to the north of it, Strabo; who calls it a colony of Lacedaemonians; as does also Thucydides. A tenth, surnamed *Pontica*, *Ponti*, or in

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Ponto, Ptolemy, Coins; situate on the river Lycus, or rather in its neighbourhood, being distant twenty stadia from it, Arrian; situate on the Pontus Euxinus, a colony of Megareans, Xenophon, Pausanias; a considerable city, with a commodious port, Strabo. An eleventh, a small town of Seleucis in Syria, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the south of the mouth of the Orontes. A twelfth, surnamed *Sentica*, Caesar; *Sintica*, Livy, Pliny; the most eastern district of Macedonia, on the west of the Strymon; on which side, at no great distance, stood this city. A thirteenth of Thrace, a more modern name of *Perinthus*, Ptolemy; which see.

HERACLEA, Mela; *Herculis insula*, Peutinger; a small island to the north of Sicily, adjoining to the Aeoliae on the east. Called also *Heracleotes*, Itinerary.

HERACLEOPOLIS MAGNA, Ptolemy; a town of the Nomos Heracleotes in an island of the Nile to the south of the Vertex of the Delta. Another, *Parva*, placed in an ancient map, designed for Ptolemy, on the right side of the Bubasticus, or most eastern branch of the Nile: in Antonine placed mid-way between Pelusium and Tanis; which is confirmed by Josephus, in describing Titus's march from Egypt to Palestine.

HERACLEOTES, an island. See **HERACLEA**.

HERACLEOTES NOMOS, the second Nomos of Ptolemy's seven, or *Hep-tonomis*; situate in an island of the Nile, called Magna, Strabo; to the south of Memphis, or the Vertex of the Delta. Here religious worship was paid to the ichneumon.

HERACLEOTICUM OSTIUM NILI, Diodorus, Ptolemy; called *Canobicum* or *Canopicum*, Herodotus, Scylax, Strabo; which see. The appellation was either from a temple, or from a town having a temple of Hercules, situate between Canopus and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, Strabo, Tacitus.

HERACLEUM, Strabo; a town of Egypt near the *Ostium Heracleoticum* of the Nile. Another of Crete, Ptolemy; on the north side of the island;

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Mand; the port-town of Cnossis, Strabo. A third of Pontus, situate between the rivers Iris and Thermodon, Arrian. A fourth of the Taurica Chersonesus, on the south side of the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy.

HERACLUS, Pausanias; a river of Phocis near Balis.

HERAEA, Pausanias, Polybius, Ptolemy; a town of Arcadia; situate on the right or north side of the Alpheus, on the borders of Elis; built by Heraecus, son of Lycaon. In the territory of this town a wine was produced, which turned the heads of the men, and made women breed, Aelian. Another of Sicily, called *Hybla Minor*; which see.

HERAEI MONTES, Diodorus; explained *Jumii*, Cluverius; mountains in the north of Sicily, running south to the springs of the Gela; and eastwards, by forming an elbow to Pelorus: commended by Diodorus Siculus, for their pleasantness and salubrity in summer; and containing the springs of several rivers.

HERAECUM TEMPLUM, an ancient temple of Juno, in the island Samos, Strabo, Tacitus, Virgil. Distant about twenty stadia on the road along the shore, from the city Samos, Apuleius. Another of the island Melita, Cicero; plundered by Verres: situate on the north side of the island, on a promontory, on which now stands the strong citadel, *S. Jorgels*, where at present some traces of the temple are seen.

HERBANUM, Pliny; a town of Etruria, at the confluence of the Clanis and Pallia. Now *Orvieto*, an appellation, which seems to take its rise from the Urbs Vetus, of P. Valerius Diacorus, a town of Tuscany, so called by him, situate in the tract where Cerveteri now stands. E. Long. 13°. Lat. 42°.

HERBESUS. See *LRBESUS*.

HERBITA, Cicero, Ptolemy, *Herbitani*, the people, Diodorus, Stephanus; *Herbitenses*, Cicero, Pliny: a town of Sicily, placed by Ptolemy between the towns Centuripae and Menae: in which tract are found at this day the ruins of some ancient

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city, commonly called by the natives, *La Citadella*: but by others placed to the east of the south bend of the Montes Heraei; from whose ruins arose Nicotia, a town in the west of the Val di Demona.

HERCULANEA VIA, Cicero; a causeway made by Hercules between the Lacus Lucrinus, and the Tuscan sea to Puteoli, when driving Geryon's oxen, Strabo; *Iter Herculeum*, Silius Italicus. -

HERCULANEUM, Livy; a town of Samnium, of unknown situation

HERCULANEUM, or *Herculanium*, Pliny, Velleius, Florus, Seneca; a town of Campania, on the other side Neapolis, over against mount Vesuvius; sunk into the earth by an earthquake. In the ruins of which, digging up now for some years past, several antiquities have been found.

AD HERCULEM, Antonine; an encampment between Salva and Carpis, in the lower Pannonia.

HERCULEUM FRETUM. See *FRETUM*.

HERCULIS ARAE, Ptolemy; a town on the Tigris, in the Susiana, over against Apamia.

HERCULIS ARENOSI CUMULI, Ptolemy; a place in Cyrenaica; probably a kind of downs; from which the river Lethon takes its rise.

HERCULIS CASTRA, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, on the Rhine, nine miles below Arenacum; mentioned also by Ammian among the cities situate on the Rhine.

HERCULIS COLUMNAE, Mela, Pliny; and simply *Columnae*, Ptolemy; the two mountains on each side the strait of Gibraltar, *Abyle* and *Calpe*, which see.

HERCULIS DELUBRUM, Pausanias, Coin; an ancient temple of Hercules at Erythrae in Ionia.

HERCULIS FANUM, Ptolemy; a village of Etruria, between the mouth of the Arnus, and the Lucus Feroniae.

HERCULIS INSULA, Strabo; a small island, distant twenty-four stadia from Carthage in Spain; called also *Scombraria*, from the great number of scombri there caught.

HERCULIS INSULAE, Pliny; two islands near Sardinia, to the north of

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of the Promontorium Gorditanum, on the north-west of Sardinia.

HERCULIS LUCUS, Tacitus; a wood sacred to Hercules; which Cluverius thinks was near Minden in Westphalia.

HERCULIS MONOECI PORTUS, Strabo, Pliny, Virgil, &c. Now *Monaco*, a port-town in the territory of Genoa. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 18'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 53'$.

HERCULIS PORTUS BRUTTIORUM, Strabo, Pliny; a port town on the Tuscan sea, near the place called ad Tropaea.

HERCULIS LABRONIS, or *Liburni Portus*, Cicero, Antonine; a port-town of Etruria to the south of the mouth of the Arnus. Now *Livorno* or *Leghorn*, in the duchy of Tuscany. E. Long. 11° , Lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$.

HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Damnonii in Britain. Now *Hartland Point* in Devonshire, to the south of the Bristol channel.

HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, a promontory of the Bruttii, Strabo. Now *Spartivento Cape*, the most southern point of Italy, on the south-east of Calabria ultra. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$. Another of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy; situate between the greater and less Atlas, on the Atlantic.

HERCYNIA SILVA, Strabo; the largest of forests: its breadth was a journey of nine days to the best traveller; taking its rise at the limits of the Helvetii, Nemetes, and Rauraci, it run along the Danube to the borders of the Daci and Anartes, a length of sixty days journey, Caesar; who appears not to have been well acquainted with its true breadth, seeing it occupied all Lower Germany: it may therefore be considered, as covering the whole of Germany; and most of the other forests, considered as parts of it, though distinguished by particular names; consequently the *Hartz*, in the duchy of Brunswick, which gave name to the whole may be considered as one of those parts. The name *Hartz* denotes resinous or pine-trees. It is called *Orcynius* by the Greeks, as a name common to all the forests of Germany; in

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the same manner as *Hercynius* was the name given by the Romans. And which both Greeks and Romans used as a common name for all the mountains of Germany; and both from the German *Hartz*, Cluverius.

HERDONIA. See **ARDONIAE**.

HEREN, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretania Caesariensis.

HERGETIUM, or *Ergetium*, Philistus; *Hergentum*, Silius Italicus; *Sergenti-um*, Romans, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, on the south side of the river Chrysas, and east of Enna, now in ruins. *Ergetini*, Pliny; the people.

HERMAEA, Strabo; a promontory, that to the east locks or shuts the bay on which Carthage and Utica stand.

HERMANTICA. See **HELMANTICA**.

HERMINIUS, Hirtius; a mountain of Lusitania. Now *Arminno* in Portugal, almost in the very spot where Antonine places Mundobriga, or Meidobriga.

HERMINONES, Tacitus, Pliny; a people of Germany to the south of the Ingaevones.

HERMIONE, Strabo, Ptolemy; no inconsiderable city of Argolis. The ancient *Hermione*, except a few temples, was in ruins in Pausanias's time; and who says that the new was at the distance of four stadia from the promontory, on which the temple of Neptune stood. Called *Hermion*, Scylax, Polybius; and the circumjacent country *Hermionis, ides*, Thucydides, Pausanias. It gave name to the *Sinus Hermionicus*, a part of the Argolicus, but in a looser sense.

HERMIONES, Tacitus; a people occupying the inland parts, or the heart of Germany, and comprising the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti and Cherusci, Pliny.

HERMISUM, Mela; a town of the Chersonesus Taurica towards the Bosphorus Cimmerius.

HERMON, Moses; *Aërmon*, Septuagint, Eusebius, Jerome; which last says, it was a mountain of the Amorrhites, called *Sanior* by the Phoenicians, and *Sanir*, or *Senir*, by the Amorrhites, on the east of Jordan. It was also called *Sion*, Moses; not

to be confounded with the Zion of Jerusalem; and *Scirion* by the Sidonians, id. *Sarion*, Vulgate. The dominion of Og, king of Bashan, was in *Herman*, Joshua; which is to be understood of its south side. It is never particularly mentioned in profane authors, being comprised under the appellation Libanus or Anti-libanus, with which it is joined to the east. It is also called *Hermorum*, plurally, Psalm xlii. 6. because extensive, and containing several mountains.

HERMONASSA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Chersonesus Taurica, at the south end of the Bosphorus Cimmerius, as it communicates with the Euxine. Another of Pontus. Strabo; on the Euxine, to the west of Trapezus, at the distance of sixty stadia, Arrian.

HERMONTIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt on the west side of the Nile, over-against Thebes; in which Jupiter and Apollo were worshipped, and the sacred ox maintained. It gave name to the Nomos *Hermontites*, Pliny.

HERMOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Nomos Sebennyticus, in the Lower Egypt; situate in an island formed in that branch of the Nile called Thermuthicus, to the east of Butus. Another *Hermopolis* called *Magna*, to distinguish it from another called *Parva*, Ptolemy; the Mercurii Oppidum of Pliny; situate in the Upper Egypt, a little to the west of the Nile, Ptolemy, over-against Antinopolis on the opposite side. *Hermopolitae*, the people, Coins. It gives name to the Nomos Hermopolitanus, the seventh and last of the Heptanomis. In it stood the Custodia Hermopolitana. Strabo; a citadel or military station; where toll was taken for goods coming down from the Thebais. And here was the beginning of the Schoeni of sixty stadia; whereas about the Delta, they were only of thirty or forty, Strabo. A third, *Hermopolis*, called *Parva*, Ptolemy; a town on the west side of that branch of the Nile, which empties itself at the Canopic mouth; to the south of Schedia, and south east of Alexandria.

HERMOTUM, a town of Troas, mentioned only by Arrian; from which there was but one march to the Granicus, speaking of Alexander.

HERMUNDURI, Tacitus; a people of Germany; having the Danube to the south, and extending northwards to the river Sala, which separated them from the Catti, id. On the east separated from the Semnones by the Elbe, Velleus.

HERMUPOLIS, Ammian; a town of Carmania; which Valerius supposes to be the *Armusa* of Ptolemy; which see.

HERMUS, Strabo; a river of Ionia; Lydia, Nonnus; because that kingdom extended so far: which, rising near Doryaeum, a town of Phrygia, Pliny, in a mountain, sacred to Dindymene or Cybele, touches Mysia, and runs through the Regio Combusta, then through the plains of Smyrna down to the sea, carrying along with it the Pactolus, Hylus, and other less noble rivers. Its waters were said to roll down gold, Virgil and other Poets.

HERNICA SAXA, *i. e.* short, Virgil; the district of the Hernici; so called from the nature of the soil; which lay in the Latium Novum: and which also gave name to the people, *Herna*, in the language of the Sabines and Marii denoting *Saxa*, Fetus.

HERODIA, Josephus; a town of Judea, near Thecue, sixty stadia from Jerusalem; built by Herod, in memory of the victory gained over Antigonus; with a citadel called *Herodium*. Another *Herodium*, Josephus; a citadel on the other side Jordan, in the land of Moab, built to check the incursions of the Moabites: in one of these, but which of them Josephus does not distinguish, Herod was buried with great funeral pomp.

HEROOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, at the extremity of the west fork of the Arabic Gulf, next to Egypt, called *Heroopolitus Sinus*, from which the Arabia Petraea commences; lying to the north of Arsinoe, Strabo. From this, the Nomos Heroopolites takes its name, Pliny. *Heroopoliticum Promontorium*, Melâ; a promontory on the west side

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side of the Arabian Gulf, between *Heracpolis* and *Artinoe*.

HERULI. See LEMOVII.

HESBON, Hebrew; *Esebon*, Septuagint; *Hesebon*, Vulgate; the royal city of the Amorrites, Moses; in the tribe of Reuben, id. Tho' in Joshua xxi. 39. where it is reckoned among the Levitical cities, it is placed in the tribe of Gad; which argues its situation to be on the confines of both. It is thus determined by Jerome, who says, that in his time it was called *Ebus*, i. e. but *Ebus, untis*, Eusebius; a considerable city in the mountains of Arabia, which lie over-against Jericho, distant twenty miles from the Jordan; not indeed in the same latitude with Jericho, but somewhat more to the north, because situate on the borders of the Gadites, and called a city of Arabia, because the Arabs were at that time possessed of the Lower Peræa.

HESPERIA, Virgil; an ancient name of Italy: so called by the Greeks from its western situation. *Hesperia* also an appellation of Spain, but with the epithet *Ultima*, Horace; to distinguish it from Italy, which is called *Iesperia Magna*, Virgil; from its extent of empire.

HESPERI CORNU, called the great bay by the author of Hanno's Periplus; but most interpreters, following Mela, understand a promontory; some, *Cape Verde*; others, *Palmas Cape*; Vossius, the former, since Hanno did not proceed so far as the latter cape.

HESPERIDUM HORTI, Pliny; a sacred grove to the east of the city of Berenice in Cyrenaica; the city being anciently called *Hesperis* and *Hesperides*, Mela, Ptolemy; the garden or grove is thus described by Scylax: it is a place eighteen fathom deep, on each side steep, without having any descent to it; two stadia in length, and as many in breadth; covered with trees of every kind. Pliny has observed, that the fables of the Greeks about its situation are roving and fluctuating, some placing it Mauretania or near mount Atlas, among whom is Virgil.

HESPERIDUM INSULAE, Sebosus;

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islands near the Hesperii Cornu; but the account of them is so involved in fable, that nothing certain can be affirmed of them.

HESPIRIDUM PORTUS, Strabo; the mouth of the river Ladon or Lathon, running to the south of Berenice, and the Horti Hesperidum in the Cyrenaica.

HESPERII, AETHIOPIES. See AETHIOPIA.

HESPERIS and HESPERIDES, the ancient name of Berenice in the Cyrenaica, Mela, Ptolemy, Pliny.

HESTIAEA. See OREOS.

HESTIAEOTIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; the most western district of Thessaly; not so according to Herodotus, who calls it *Histiæotis*, and places it at the foot of Ossa and Olympus, mountains in the east of Thessaly; but at the same time owns, that the Pelasgi, who are Thessalians, are a very vagrant people, occupying different countries at different times; by which it happened, that districts changed their names with the people: for it is certain, that the west part of Thessaly, was afterwards called *Histiæotis*, Strabo.

HETEROSCHII. See UMBRA.

HETHAEI, or *Hittæi*, Moses; *Chet-tæi*, Septuagint; a people, one of the seven ancient inhabitants of Canaan, who lived about Hebron, called *Kiriath Arba*; among whom were the Enakim, a gigantic people, Joshua. They took their name from Heth, a son of Canaan, Moses.

HEURICULUM, Livy; a town of the Bruttii. Now *Lattarico*, Hollstenius. A citadel of the Calabria Citra in the kingdom of Naples.

HEVAI, Moses; one of the seven people who occupied Canaan; a principal and numerous people, and the same with the *Kadmoneai*, dwelling at the foot of Hermon, and partly of Libanus, or between Libanus and Hermon, Judges iii. 3. To this Ezechiel refers the fables, concerning Cadmus and his wife Harmonia, or Hermonia, changed to serpents, the name *Hevi* denoting a wild beast, such as is a serpent. Cadmus, who is said to have carried the use of letters to Greece, seems to have been a Cadmonean;

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of whom the Greeks say, that he came to their country, from Phoenicia.

HEXAPYLOS, *i*, Livy; *Hexapyla, orum*, Diodorus; either a gate of the Neapolis, one of the divisions of Syracuse, or a part of it, or a part of the wall, distinguished by gates. Plutarch and Livy describe it as a gate, or a place passable by a considerable gate, on the north-west side.

HIBERNIA, Caesar, Tacitus, Pliny; *Iuverna*, Meia; *Iucerna*, Ptolemy, Agathemerns; and hence the *Hibernia* of Caesar, &c. *b* and *v* letters of the same organ, being interchangeable. *Ierne*, Strabo, Aristotle, Claudian, Apuleius; an island lying to the west of Britain, and second in magnitude to it; little known to the Romans, and less to the Greeks; seeing we read of no expedition made into it by either; Agricola had it in contemplation, but never put it in execution. The appellation *Ierne* comes nearest the original name *Erim*, or rather *Iar in*, which denotes a western country in the Celtic; probably given it by the Gail or Highlanders of Scotland; and the native Irish call it by no other name. Meia observes, that it was no corn country, but excellent pasture land. Strabo, that the inhabitants were wilder than the Britons. The native Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland, from identity of language, which both of them call *Gaelic*, and of custom, seem to be of the same, or of a common original. Ptolemy mentions no seat among the inhabitants of Ireland: whether they came, not till towards the fifth century, under Hibernia, Columba, much about the time of a very little after, that most of colonies of them came into it, and the native Irish called them *Saxons*, *Sax*, or *Gauls*; literally *foreigners*, or *barbarians*, by the Highlanders of Scotland: and to this day one of the northern provinces of Ireland is called *Droghda*, and occupied by the Scots.

HIERAPOLIS, Inscription. See *IRACUS*. *Hierap*. See *IRIS*.

HIERA, Ptolemy; an island to

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the east of the Aeoliae, not reckoned one of them, because considerable and barren, and to the north of Sicily.

HIERA, Ptolemy, one of the Aegates islands opposite to Lilybeum, on the west of Sicily, called also *Maritima*. Another of the Aeoliae, Appian; to the north of Sicily, called also *Thermissa*, Strabo; *Hephaestias*, Greeks; *Vulcania*, Romans. Now *Volcano*. A third near Crete, called also *Automate*, which see.

HIERACUM, or *Accipitrum Insula*, Ptolemy, an island to the south of Sardinia.

HIERAE, one of the gates of Athens, through which the solemn procession passed to Eleusis, in celebrating the Eleusinian festival.

HIERA GERMA, Stephanus; a town of Mysia near Cyzicus.

HIERA PETRA, Stephanus; the *Hiera Pytna* of Strabo, which see.

HIERAPOLIS, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of that name in Crete. Another town, Stephanus; situate between Phrygia and Lydia, abounding in hot springs, Strabo, Vitruvius; so called from the number of its temples. Ptolemy and Vitruvius call it a town of Phrygia; situate on the Meander, Inscription. There are coins exhibiting figures of various gods, who had temples here. Of this place was Epictetus, the stoic philosopher. A third, *Antiochia*, called *Bambyce*, which see.

HIERAPYTNA, Strabo; *Hierapytna*, Dio; a town of Crete; so called from an eminence of mount Ida, named *Pytna*. It was formerly called *Gela*, then *Pytna*, after that *Gentia*, and last of all *Hierapytna*, Stephanus; situate on the south-east side of the island. *Hierapytni*, the people, Strabo.

HIERASTIS, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, so described, that it must be the *Forth* of Walachia, which, rising in the Ruffia, a province of Poland, and running from north to south, falls into the Danube.

HIERACONOPOLIS, Pliny; *Sycaminus Sora*, a town of the Higher Egypt, fifty-four miles to the south of Syene.

HIERON, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower

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Lower Egypt, in the district Ma-reotis, to the south-west of Alexandria and the lake Marea.

HERICHUS, *untis*, Josephus; in the Greek of the Old and New Testament, *Jericho*, indeclinable; though declined *Jericho, us*, Josephus; *Jericus, untis*, Strabo, Pliny; situate between Jordan and Jerusalem, Stephanus; at the distance of an hundred and fifty stadia from the latter, and sixty from the former, Josephus; who says, the whole space from Jerusalem is desert and rocky, and equally barren and uncultivated from Jericho to the lake Asphaltites; yet the places near the town and above it, are extremely fertile and delicious, so that it may be justly called a divine plain, surpassing the rest of the land of Canaan, no unfruitful country, and surrounded by hills in the manner of an amphitheatre. It produces opobalsamum, myrobalans, and dates; the former, the juice of an aromatic plant, like a thick milk, in great esteem, being produced only there, Strabo. From its dates, it is called *the City of Palm-trees*, Moses.

HEROCAESAREA, Ptolemy; a town of Lydia, situate to the west of Thyatira, at the confines of Aeolia. *Hierocaejaricenses*, the people, Tacitus; who boasted, that they had a temple of the Persian Diana, dedicated by king Cyrus, Coins: and this is the reason of one part of the name; but how it was called before it had the appellation *Caesarea*, no where appears.

HIROMIACE, Pliny; a river running by Gadara, on the other side Jordan, no where else mentioned. Lightfoot thinks it is the *Jarmuch* of the Talmudists. The maps, which exhibit it, make it fall into the lake Genesareth.

HIEROSOLYMA, *ae*, or *orum*, Josephus, Cicero, Tacitus, Strabo; *Jerusalem*, Bible; an ancient city, the *Salem* of Melchisedech, Josephus, Onkelos; translated *Schona*, Josephus. Called *Jebus*, a city of the Jebusites, the metropolis of Judea, Strabo. Some suppose it to be called *Cadytis*, which see. It was situate both in the tribe of Judah and

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of Benjamin, the line of partition of these two tribes passing through Jerusalem, the north part being in the tribe of Benjamin, and the south in that of the tribe of Judah. It was adorned by David, still more so by Solomon; destroyed by the Babylonians; and, after its restoration, harassed by the kings of Syria, and defended by the Asmonaeans; by whose dissensions it came to be taken by Pompey; a second time by the Parthians, in favour of Aristobulus; and a third time by the Romans, for Herod; and after the rebellion of the Jews, taken and destroyed by Titus. It was a strong city in Josephus's time, with a triple wall, and situate on two hills facing each other, separated by an intervening valley, in which on both sides the buildings ended, Josephus. The lower hill, called *Acra*, had a third hill opposite to it, still lower, and divided by another wide valley, which the Asmonaeans filled up, in order to join the city with the temple.

HILEIA. See **ELEIA**.

HILICANUM. See **ALICANUM**.

HILLYRICUM. See **ILLYRICUM**.

HIMELLA, Virgil; a river of the Sabines, near Casperia, which, taking its rise above that town, runs into the Tiber, Vibius.

HIMERA, Livy, Strabo, Mela; two rivers of this name in Sicily, one running northwards into the Tuscan sea, now called *Fiume di Termini*; and the other southwards into the Lybian, and brackish, Vitruvius; dividing Sicily into two parts, being the boundary between the Syracusans to the east, and Carthaginians to the west, not rising from the same, but from different springs.

HIMERA, Thucydides; a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Himera, which runs northwards, on its left or west side; a colony of Zancle: afterwards destroyed by the Carthaginians, Diodorus Siculus.

HIMERENSES THERMAE, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, on the east side of that Himera which runs to the north. After the destruction of the town of Himera by the Carthaginians, such of the inhabitants

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taats as remained, settled in the same territory, not far from the ancient town, Cicero. *Thermae*, Peutinger, Antonine; now *Termini*. Made a Roman colony by Augustus, Inscription.

HINNOM, valley of. See **BAN-HINNOM**.

HIPPADES, Hesychius; one of the gates of Athens, near which Hippades the orator and his family were buried.

HIPPANA, Polybius; a town of Sicily, situate between Panormus and Mutilistratus.

HIPPARENUM. See **BORSIPPA**.

HIPPARIS, Findar, Nonnus; a river of Sicily, running from north to south, into the *Palus Camarina*.

HIPPI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory to the west of the *Arce Philenon*, in the *Regio Syria*.

HIPPI. See **EQUI**.

HIPPICI MONTES, Pliny; mountains of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, to the north west of the *Ceraunii*.

HIPPICUS, Josephus; one of the ninety towers which stood on the third and outer wall of Jerusalem.

HIPPIUS. See **HYPIUS**.

HIPPO, *civis*, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, near Toletum. Another *Hippo* of the *Bruttii*, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; in whose time it was called *Vibon*, and *Vibo*, *Valentia*, *Erbona Valentia*, Peutinger. *Hippo* an appellation used by the ancient Greeks, but truncated, Scylax and Strabo having *Hippontum*; and the *Sinus Vibonensis* is by Ptolemy called *Sinus Hipponates*; now *Golfo di S. Eufemia*. A colony of the *Locri*, Strabo; called simply *Vibo*, Cicero. It had a Roman colony sent by the senate and people, Liv. *Vibonensis*, the epithet, Cicero, Livy; *Hipponates*, the people, Corn.

HIPPO DIARRHYTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; so called from its being well watered, and to distinguish it from the *Hippo Regius*: a great city with walls round it, with an acropolis, and with harbours and docks for ships, Appian; situate to the south west of Utica, in *Africa Propria*, at the extremity of the *Zeugitana*. A colony on the Mediterranean, with a navigable lake near it, which either runs into, or is forced back by

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the sea, according to the setting of the tide, Pliny Epist.

HIPPO REGIUS, Strabo, Mela, Livy; so called because in the dominion of the kings of Numidia, and to distinguish it from the *Diarrhytus*, which was at first in the power of the Carthaginians, and then of the Romans, but never under kings. The *Regius* was a strong place, situate on the Mediterranean, at the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles to the west of Carthage, Antonine: here St. Augustine was bishop. Whether ever a colony, is a question. Now called *Bona*, a port-town of Algiers. E. Long. 7° 10', Lat. 37° 8'.

HIPPOCRENE, Strabo; a fountain of mount Helicon, on the borders of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. Some, as Ovid, make *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe* the same. See **AGANIPPE**.

HIPPODROMIUS. See **HYPODROMUS**.

HIPPOLA, Stephanus; an ancient town of Laconica; in ruins in Pausanias's time; where stood a temple of Minerva Hippolaitis.

HIPPOMOLGI. See **SARMATIA**.

HIPPON. See **HIPPOS**.

HIPPONESUS, Pliny; an island in the *Sinus Ceramicus*, on the coast of Caria, in the Hither Asia.

HIPPONIATES SINUS. See **HIPPO** in the *Bruttii*.

HIPPONITIS, Ptolemy; a lake near Hippo Diarrhytus, in *Africa Propria*. Thought to be the river *Tusca* of Pliny. See **HIPPO DIARRHYTUS**.

HIPPONIUM. See **HIPPO** of the *Bruttii*.

HIPPOPHAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia, so called from their living on horse-flesh: the fare at this day of the Tartars, their descendants. Also a people of Persia, id.

HIPPOS, Ptolemy; *Hypson*, Pliny; a town of the Decapolis, on the other side Jordan, thirty stadia from Gagara, Josephus; near the banks of the Jordan, as it comes out of the lake Genezareth; not mentioned in the Evangelists. Called *Susitha*, Talmud; from *Sus*, denoting a horse.

HIPPURUS PORTUS, Pliny a port of the island Iaprobane, not mentioned by Ptolemy.

HIPPEUS, Mela, a small island near Crete.

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HIPPUS, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running from east to west into the Euxine, to the south of Diocurias.

HIPPUS, Mela; a town of Ionia, at the mouth of the Meander.

HIP-US. See **IPSUS**.

HIRMINIUS, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running from north to south into the African sea, to the east of Camarina. Now called *Mazali*, and *Fiume di Ragusa*, Cluverius.

HIRPINI, Strabo; a people of Italy, next to the Samnites, to the south-east, and descendants from them; situate to the north of the Picentini, and to the west of the Apudii, having on the north the Apennine and a part of Samnium. *Hirpinus*, the epithet, Juvenal. The name *Hirpini* is from *Hirpus*, a term denoting a wolf in their language; either because under the conduct of this animal the colony was led and settled, Strabo; or because, like that proying animal, they lived on plunder, Servius.

HISPALIS, a town of Baetica, in the Farther Spain, Antonine; an ancient mart, or trading town, on the Baetis, which is navigable quite up to it for ships of burthen, and thence to Corduba for river-barges, Strabo. Called *Gelania Romuleusis*, Pliny; *Romulea*, Coins; *Rumulea*, Inscription. It had also a *conventus juridicus*, a court of justice, or assizes, Pliny. Now called *Seville*. W. Long. 6°, Lat. 37°.

HISPANIA, called *Hesperia Ultima*, Horace; because the westmost part of Europe; also *Iberia*, from the river Iberus. Its name *Hispania*, or *Spania*, Greeks, is of Phoenician original, from its great number of rabbits: the Phoenicians, who settled several colonies on the coast, calling it *Spanjah*, from these animals. It has the sea on every side, except on that next to Gaul, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. The Romans at first divided it into the *Farther* and *Hither Spain*, under two praetors, Livy. In which state it continued down to Augustus; who divided the *Farther Spain*, into *Baetica*, which he left to the people, to be governed by a proconsul; and into *Lusitania*, which

he added to his own provinces; calling the *Hither Spain*, *Tarracoenensis*, Dio, Mela. *Hispania*, a country celebrated for its fertility, Polybius, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; of which it has greatly fallen short in modern times; which is ascribed both to the fault of the people, and to the want of hands to cultivate, after the expulsion of the Moors and Jews, and the peopling a new world. In figure it resembles a bull's hide, Strabo, Dionysius Periegetes. The people were of a warlike turn, Strabo; and their bodies being formed for hardships and labour, they ever preferred war to peace; and were remarkably prodigal of life, Justin, Sil. Italicus. *Spain* produced several great men, both in a literary, and a political capacity. *Hispamus*, the epithet, and *Hispantensis*, Suetonius; the former regarding native Spaniards, the latter, persons residing in Spain.

HISPANIENSE OSTIUM, Pliny; one of the two smaller mouths of the Rhone.

HISPELLUM, Pliny, Inscription; *Ispellum*, Strabo; *Ispelum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Umbria Cisapennina; a little to the east of Assisium. *Hispellates*, the people, Pliny; and *Hispellenses*, Inscription. Now *Spello*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13° 40', Lat. 43°.

HISTIAEA, Homer; a city of Euboea.

HISTIAEOTIS. See **HESTIAEOTIS**.

HISTONIUM, Mela, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of the Frentani, on the Adriatic, between the rivers Sarnus and Trinius, at no great distance from mount Garganus. Now *il Guaino*, of the Abruzzo Citra, in Naples, situate between the rivers Sangro and Trigno.

HISTRIA, a district of Italy, a part of Gallia Transpadana, Ptolemy; *Istria*, Strabo, Mela; formerly a part of Illyricum; but under the auspices of Augustus, and conduct of Tiberius and others, the limits of Italy were extended to Pola, and afterwards from Pola to the river Arsia, Pliny, Ptolemy; a small part of *Histria*, lying beyond the Arsia, being left to Illyricum.

HITRAEL. See **HEITRAEL**.

HIVLCA,

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- HIVLCA**, Sextus Aurelius; a marsh of Lower Pannonia, above Summum, ordered to be drained by the emperor Probus, Vopiscus.
- HOBAN**, Moses; once only mentioned, a place whither Abraham pursued Chedorlaomer, and said to be on the left hand of Damascus.
- HODOMANTI**, Thucydides; a people of Thrace.
- HOLMIA**, Pliny, Strabo; the name of *Selenia*, in Cilicia Aspera, before it was removed from the sea-coast, higher up the river Calycadnus.
- HOLMIA**, Statius; *Helmiar*, Hesiod; a spring or rivulet, rising in mount Helicon, and soon falling into the lake Copais, near Haliartus, Strabo.
- HOLQ**, Livy; a town of Spain.
- HOLOCRON**, Plutarch; a mountain of Macedonia.
- HOLOPYRAUS**, an inland town of Crete, scarce mentioned by any other but Mela.
- HOMEREUM**, Strabo, Cicero; a temple dedicated to Homer, by the people of Smyrna; who had the warmest claim to him as their fellow citizen.
- HOMERITAE**, Ptolemy; people dwelling on the sea-coast, in the south of Arabia Felix, to the east of the mouth of the Arabian Gulf.
- HOMOLE**, Virgil; a mountain of Thessaly, the residence of the Centaurs formerly.
- HOMONA**, Pliny; if not a faulty reading for *Hemona*, *emona*, Tacitus; a town of Pindus, on the confines of Illyria, at the foot of mount Taurus; *Hemona*, *emona*, the people, Strabo, Tacitus.
- HONOSCA**, Livy; a maritime town of the Hither Spain, situate between the Iberus and Nova Carthago.
- HOK**, Moses; a mountain or mountainous tract of Arabia Petraea, situate in that circuit, which the Israelites took to the south and south-east of Edom, in their way to the borders of Moab; on the mountain Aaron died. The inhabitants were called *Horites*. This tract was also called *Sar*, either from the river *Hor*, or from *Edon*, by way of anticipation, from its being the birth-place of the *Horites*.

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- HOREB**, Moses; called also *Oreb*; a mountain of Arabia Petraea, contiguous to, and on the south side of Sinai; the scene of many miraculous appearances.
- HORFESI**, Tacitus; a people of Britain, beyond Solway Frith. Now *Hesiale*, Camden.
- HORITAE**. See ORITAE.
- HORTIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Almoopia, in Macedonia, a district at the confines of mounts Haemus and Scardus.
- HORMA**, Joshua; a town of the tribe of Simeon. See ARMA.
- HORMIAE**. See FORMIA.
- HORONAIM**, a town on the other side Jordan, Isaiah, Jeremiah; *Oronaim*, Jerome; who only says, that it was a city of Moab.
- HORREA CAELI**, Itinerary; or simply *Horrea*; *at Horrea*, Peutinger; a town situate above Adrumetum, and the north boundary of Byzacium, in Africa Propria.
- HORREA MARGI**, Peutinger; *Horrea*, Antonine; *Orrea*, Ptolemy; the surname *Margi* is doubtless from the river Mugus, on or near which it stood. A town of Moesia Superior.
- HORETHI**, Livy; and mentioned by no other author; a town of Molossis, a district of Epirus.
- HORTANA** of Latium, Livy; of unknown situation.
- HORTANUM**, Pliny; *Horta*, or *Hortae*, of the lower age; a town of Latium, over-against the confluence of the Nar and Tiber. Now *Orta*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 12°, Lat. 42° 30'.
- HORTIA**. See OSTIA.
- HORTIENSIS VIA**. See VIA OSTIENSIS.
- HORTILIA**, Pliny, Tacitus; a village on the Po, in the territory of Verona, at the distance of thirty miles, Antonine; in the neighbourhood of Cremona, Tacitus; thought to be the birth-place of Cornelius Nepos. Pliny the Younger calls him *Padi Accola*. Now *Offigha*, in the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. 11° 45', Lat. 45°.
- HUSTAGO**, mentioned only by Antonine; a town in a small cognominal island, on the coast of Istria, near Pola.

HUNNI, a people of the lower age, whether the *Chuni* of Ptolemy, is uncertain. A people of Sarmatia, dwelling on the Palus Maeotis; whence issuing, they first fell upon the two Pannoniae, from whom they took the name of *Hungary*, and then upon Gaul; under Attila they were guilty of horrid ravages in Italy.

HYAMPOLIS, Herodotus, Livy, Statius, Paulanias; a town situate in the straits or defiles which lead from Thessaly, and the Locris of the Epicnemidii to Phocis.

HYANTIS, one of the ancient names of *Bœotia*, Thucydides; so called from a king named Hyas: hence *Hyanticus*, the epithet, Ovid.

HYAROTIS, *idos*, Strabo; *Hydrantes*, Arrian; and which seems to be the *Adis* of Ptolemy; the middlemost of three rivers; namely, Acesines to the west, and Hypanis to the east, which, after their confluence, fall into the Indus, on the left or east side.

HYBLA, Strabo, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Megara*, *ae*, or *orum*, or *Megaritis*, *idos*, in Sicily; this last name it took from the Megareans, who led thither a colony; called also *Hybla Parva*, and *Galeotis*, Stephanus, Thucydides. In Strabo's time *Megara* was extinct, but the name *Hybla* remained, on account of its excellent honey named from it; situate on the east coast between Syracuse and the Ionianes. *Hyblaens*, the epithet, Virgil, Martial. *Galeotae*, and *Megarenses*, the people, Stephanus, Cicero. A people of a prophetic spirit, being the descendants of Galeus, son of Apollo, Stephanus.

HYBLA MAJOR, Thucydides, Livy, Paulanias, Coins; a town of Sicily, situate in the tract lying between mount Aetna and the river Syracusa. In Paulanias's time debilitate. *Hyblenses*, the people, Pliny.

HYBLA MINOR, or *Heraclea*, Diodorus, Stephanus, an inland town of Sicily, situate between the rivers Oanus and Himinius. Now *Ragusa*, Cluverius.

HYBLARI COLLES, Ammian; eminences at the springs of the Alabrus, near Hybla Parva, not very high,

but famous for their variety of flowers, especially thyme; the honey gathered from which, is still at this day reckoned the best of Sicily, Cluverius; and by the ancients deemed the next best to the honey of Hymettus, in Attica.

HYCCARA, *orum*, Diodorus, Thucydides; *Hyccaron*, *i*, Stephanus; a small maritime town on the north-west of Sicily. Of this place was Lais, the courtesan, taken captive by the Athenians, in the war of Sicily; who being sold, was carried to Peloponnesus, Plutarch. Stephanus; commonly said to be of Corinth, because she settled there.

HYDASPES, Horace, Arrian; a noble river of the Hither India, which falls into the Sinarus, and both together into the Indus, on the left or east side. On this river Alexander built a fleet, in which he sailed down the Indus to the ocean, id. *Hydaspis*, the people on it, Trogus. Another of the Sufiana, Virgil; which seems to be the same with the *Chonjies*.

HYDE, Pliny; a town of Lycaonia, on the confines of Galatia and Cappadocia. See **SARDIS**.

HYDISSA, Ptolemy; *Hydissus*, Stephanus; a town of Caria, to the north-east of Halicarnassus. *Hydissenses*, the people, Pliny.

HYDRAE, *orum*, Ptolemy; an island over against the promontory of Treton of Numidia.

HYDRANTES. See **HYANTIS**.

HYDREIA, the surname of the town *Caria*, in Phrygia Magna. *Hydris*, *Hydrator*, the people, id.

HYDRIACUS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a river of Armenia, running from north to south into the Mare Euxthracum.

HYDRUNTUM, *i*, Livy, Pliny; *Hydruntis*, *untis*, Greeks, Cicero; a noble and commodious port of Calabria, from which there is a shorter passage to Apollonia, Pliny. Famous for its antiquity, and for the fidelity and bravery of its inhabitants. Now *Otranto*, a city of Naples, at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice. L. Long. 19° 15' Lat. 40° 12'.

HYDRUSSA. See **ANDROS**, **CEA**.

HYLLE, Strabo, Herodotus; a town of Oenotria, the ancient name of Lucania,

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- Lucania**, a district in Italy; built by the Phœceans; afterwards called *Elea*, and *Velia*.
- HYETUSA**, H. *ny*; a small island on the coast of Caria.
- HYLA**, *ae*, P. *ny*; *Hylas*, *ae*. Solinus: a river of Mylia Minor, famous for Hylas, the favourite boy of Hercules, who was carried down its stream and drowned. It is said to run by Prusa, whence it seems to be the same with the *Rhondacus*, which runs north-west into the Propontis.
- HYLE**, Homer; a town of Boeotia; its situation unknown; Strabo mentions the *Palus Hylea*, distant from the *Copas*; of which there were many more to the north, of the lake or marsh. Another *Hyle* of Cyprus, from which Apollo was surnamed *Hylates*, being there worshipped.
- HYLEA**. See **ABICE**.
- HYLEASSA**, Nicænor; one of the ancient names of *Paros*.
- HYLIA**, Thucydides; a river of the Brutti, the boundary of the territory of Croton.
- HYLIIS**, Stephanus; a peninsula or promontory of Liburnia, on the Adriatic. Now said to be called *Capo Cisa*, Niger.
- HYLLUS**, a river of Ionia, which runs into the Hermus, Strabo. Called *Pergamus*, id. Livy.
- HYMETTUS**, Strabo; a mountain of Attica, near Athens, famous for its marble quarries, P. *ny*; and for its excellent honey, Pausanias, Diodorides. *Hymettus*, the epithet, Pliny; who says, that the orator Crassus was the first who had marble columns from this place.
- HYRACARIS**, Herodotus, Mela; a river of Sarmatia Europæa, which falls into the Sinus Circæites, from north to south, after receiving the river Gerrus, Herodotus. Now called *Deina*, Feudenus.
- HYPAEA**, Pliny; one of the Stœchades, islands on the south of France. Now *Île du Levant*, or *du Titan*, the most easterly of all.
- HYPAEPA**, *ae*, Strabo; *orum*, Ovid; a town of Lydia, sacred to Venus, on the east side of mount Timolus, at the descent to the Campus Cœviti. *Hypæpæi*, the people, P. *ny*, Coins.

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- HYPAESIA**, Strabo; a district about Arene, in Triphylia of Peloponnesus.
- HYPANA**, Strabo, Polybius; *Hypania*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Tryphalia, a maritime district of Elis.
- HYPARIS**, Virgil, Ovid, Herodotus; a river of Sarmatia Europæa; which runs into the Borysthenes, with a south-east course. Now the *Bog*. Another of Sarmatia Asiatica, Strabo; called also *Autictes*, which has two mouths, at one emptying itself into the Sinus Mæotis, at the other into the Euxine, near the south end of the Bosphorus Cimmerius. A third river, the last to the east, which falls into the Indus, on the left or east side, Strabo; the boundary of Alexander's conquests, crossing which he built altars on the other side: called *Hypsis*, Pliny, Curtius; *Hylas*, Arrian.
- HYPATIA**, Polybius, Livy, Strabo; a town of the Thessalians, an inland district of Thessaly, near the river Sperchius, to the west; subject some time to the Etolians, when they were in power. *Hypataei*, the people, Livy.
- HYPERBOREI MONTES**, Mela; mountains in Sarmatia, to the north of the Rhipæi, almost under the pole, at least within the frigid zone; Stephanus joins them with the Rhipæi. *Hyperborei*, the people, the inhabitants of Scythia, in a looser sense, Strabo; and in a looser still, those to the north of the Euxine, the Ilter, and the Adriatic.
- HYPERBEXIOS**, Nicolaus Damascenus, Stephanus; a place in the isle of Lesbos, from which Jupiter and Minerva are named, the one *Hyperbexios*, and the other, *Hyperbexia*, Stephanus.
- HYPERIA**, Homer; the seat of the Phæacians, near the Cyclops; which some commentators take to be *Camarina* in Sicily; but according to others supposed to be an adjoining island, which they take to be *Melita*, lying in sight of Sicily. And this seems to be confirmed by Apollonius Rhodius. Whence the Phæacians afterwards removed to Corcyra, called Scheria, Phæacia, and Macris, expelled by the Phœnicians, who settled

Settled in Melita, for commerce, and for commodious harbours, before the war of Troy, Diodorus Siculus.

HYPHAËUS, Plutarch; a mountain of Campania.

HYPHASIS. See **HYPAVIS**.

HYPHORMUS, Ptolemy; an underport, as it were, on the coast of Attica, to the north-west of the promontory Sunium.

HYPIA, Scholiast on Apollonius; a town on the river Hypius, in Bithynia.

HYPIUS, Coins, Apollonius Rhodius, Scylax; which is the true spelling, and not *Hippius*, as in Ptolemy; nor *Hypius*, as in Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running from south to north into the Euxine; the eastern boundary of Bithynia.

HYPOCHALCIS, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, at the foot of mount Chalcis, near the mouth of the Euenus; but on which side uncertain. See **CHALCIS**.

HYPODROMUS, Hanno, Ptolemy, Marcianus; *Hippodromus*, Agathametus; as if a course for horses; a place on the Sinus Hesperius, which gives entrance into Libya Interior, or Western Ethiopia, which is the reason of the name.

HYPOTHEBÆ, *arum*, Homer; a town of Boeotia, on the sea coast, destroyed in the Theban war, Scholiast on Homer. Some understand a small town, so called from its situation; others, *Patni*, Strabo.

HYPSA, Coin, Pliny; a river of Sicily, which running from north to south, falls into the Crimæus, and both together into the African sea, at Selinus. Now *Belice*, Cluverius. Another *Hypsa*, a river of Sicily; which running from north to south to the west of Agrigentum, Polybius; falls into the Acragas. Now called *Fiume Drago*, Cluverius.

HYPSILI, *Can*, Ptolemy; a town of the Theban, to the west of the Nile; which gave name to the Nomos Hypsiotes.

HYPSOS, Pausanias; a town of Lacedæmon, near the borders of Arcadia, by which the river Sinæus runs.

HYRCANIA, Coin, Inscription; a town of Lydia, in the Campus Hyrcanus,

near Thyatira, Livy, Strabo; so called from colonists brought from Hyrcania, a country lying to the south of the Caspian Sea. The people called *Hyrcani Macedones*, because a mixed people; Pliny. Another *Hyrcania*, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the country called Hyrcania. Thought to be the *Tape* of Strabo; the *Syrinx* of Polybius; the *Zudracarta* of Arrian, and the *Ajac* of Isidorus Characenus. A third, a strong place of Judea, built by Hyrcanus.

HYRCANIA, Ptolemy; a country of the Farther Asia, lying to the south-east of the Mare Hyrcanum, or Caspium; with Media on the west, Parthia on the south, by the interposition of mount Coronus, and on the east Margiana. Famous for its figs, Virgil; for its vines, figs, olives, and honey, Strabo.

HYRCANUS, or *Hyrcanum Mare*. See **CASPIUM**.

HYRCANUS CAMPUS. See **HYRCANIA LYDIA**.

HYRIA, Stephanus; either the ancient name of *Sclereta*, on the *Calycadnus* or in adjoining town, which constituted to form it. *Hyrcenses*, the people, Livy, Pliny. Another *Hyria*, Homer; near Aulis in Boeotia, on the Euripus: some say that *Hyfæa*, at the foot of mount Cithæron, was called *Hyria*, Strabo. A third *Hyria*, of Japygia in Italy, a colony of Cretans, driven thither by stress of weather, when Minos sailed with a fleet to Sicily, in pursuit of Daedalus, Herodotus. The same with the *Uria* of Strabo, in Calabria, situate between Tarentum and Brundisium. Now called *Oria*, a town of Otranto. E. Long. 18° 42', Lat. 40° 35'.

HYRIE, Pliny; the ancient name of the island *Zagynthus*, which see. Also of *Paros*, Nicomachus.

HYRTIS, Stephanus; a promontory of Bithynia, on the Bosphorus Thracicus, near Chalcedon.

HYRIUM, Dionysius Periegetes, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Apulia, situate between mount Garganus and the Fontani.

HYRTICOS, Stephanus. See **ARTACINA**.

HYSTUS, **Stephanus**; a river and port of Colchis; the river running from east to west into the Euxine,

an hundred and eighty stadia to the north of Trapezus.

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JABADII, Ptolemy; an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south of the Sinus, auriferous, or yielding gold.

JABES GALAAD, Judges; a Trans-jordan city. *Jabise*, and *Jabisa*, Josephus; and called the metropolis of Gilead. In Jerome's time a village on an eminence, six miles from Pella.

JABNE, *Ἰαβνη*, a town of Palestine, near Joppa. *Jannia*, or *Jannia*, Greeks and Romans; Joshua xv. it seems to be called *Jabneel*, but 2 Chron. xxvi. *Jabne*. It was taken from the Philistines by Uzziah, who demolished its fortifications. Its port, called *Jamnitarum Portus*, lay between Joppa and Asotus.

JABOK, Moses, Josephus; a river of the Peræa, the north boundary of the Amorrites, running with an oblique course from the east into the Jordan.

JABRUDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Laodicene, situate to the south east of Laodicea Cibiola. The *Jambuda* of Ecclesiastical history.

JACCA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Vascones, in the Hither Spain. *Jaccetani*, the people, Strabo. Still called *Jacca*, situate between Oba and the Pyrenees, a town of Arragon. W. Long. 30°, Lat. 41° 30'.

JACCETANI. See **LACETANIS**.

JACCETANIA, Strabo; the circumjacent territory of Jacca, so called.

JADER, Lucan; a river of Illyricum, running by Jadera, into the Adriatic.

JADERA COLONIA, Coin, Mela; *Colonia Augusta*, Coin; a town of Illyricum. Now a place called *Zara Vecchia*, beyond Zara Nuova, where the ruins of *Jadera* are to be seen. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 44°, the position of the New.

JAETAE, or *Jetae*, *Ἰταῖοι*, long, Sil. Italicus; a town of Sicily, a cita-

del, **Stephanus**; on the right or west side of the Crimissus. *Jactini*, Coin, the people; *Jetesæ*, Pliny. Cluverius thinks, that the *Latini* of Cicero, otherwise unknown, should be read *Jetini*. Now *Jato*, Cluverius.

JAETAE, Sil. Italicus; the mountain on which the town *Jetae* stands.

JAMATH, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, near the river *Ialuda*.

JAMNA, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

JANNA, Hebrew, *Jassa*, Septuagint; a place towards the Wilderness, on the other side Jordan, whither the King of the Amorrites went to meet the Israelites, and where he was defeated; supposed to be to the east of Moab.

JALYSEA, Diodorus Siculus; a district of Rhodes, adjoining to *Jalyfus*.

JALYUS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; *Jelysus*, and *Jelyffus*, Homer; a village of Rhodes; said to have been called originally *Achoea*, by the Heladae, the first inhabitants, Athenæus, Diodorus Siculus; this term denoting grief, was changed by the Phoenicians to *Jalyus*, signifying joy, as an appellation more auspicious, Bouchart; with an acropolis, or citadel, strong both by situation and art, and therefore called *Ochyrema*.

JAMBRUDA. See **JARRUDA**.

JAMNEA,

JANNIA,

JAMNITARUM PORTUS,

JANNIA, Josephus; a village of the the Upper Galilee, situate on a rock, and fortified by Josephus in the Jewish war.

JANNIO, Mela; a citadel in the Balearis Minor, or Minorca; probably *Citadella*, on the west side of the island. E. Long. 3° 34', Lat. 40°

JAMPHORINA, Livy; the capital of Maccica,

} See **JABNE**,

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Mædica, an inland district of Thrace, situate at the foot of mount Pangæus, next to Macedonia.

JANICULENSIS PONS, called also *Flumentanus*, on the Tiber; built of marble by Antoninus Pius; repaired by Pope Sextus IV. And now called *Ponte Sisto*. *Via*, a public way from the Janiculum; but how long, and whither it led, unknown.

JANICULUM, or *Janicularis*, a hill of Rome, added by Ancus Martius; the burial-place of Numa, and of Statius Caecilius the poet; to the east and south having the Tiber; to the west the fields; to the north a part of the Vatican. So called either from an ancient city, Virgil; or because it was a *Janua*, or gate, from which to issue out, and make incursions on the Tuscans, Verrius Flaccus. Now called *Mons Aureus*, corruptly *Montorius*, from its sparkling lands. From this hill, on account of its height, is the most extensive prospect of Rome; but it is less inhabited, because of its gross air. Martial; neither is it reckoned among the seven hills. Hither the people retired, and were hence afterwards recalled by Q. Hortensius, the Dictator, Pliny.

JANOE, Joshua xvi. a town in the tribe of Ephraim.

JANUS, a place in Rome, where usurers plied; so called from statues erected there of Janus, Horace, Ovid.

JANUS AUGURUS, Inscriptions; a town or temple, near Corduba, on the Bætic, in Spain.

JANYSUS, Herodotus. See RHINOCOLURA.

JAPHA, Josephus; a strong place, both by nature and art in the Lower Galilee; a large village, near Josephata, id.

JAPHO. See JOFFE.

JAPYDIA, Ptolemy; a western district of Illyrium, anciently threefold; the first *Japydia* extending from the springs of the Timavus to Istria; the second, from the river Arsia to the river Tedanus; and the third, called *Inalpinia*, situate in mount Albus and the other Alps, which run out above Istria. *Japydes* the people, Strabo; *Japyges*,

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Dio, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now constituting the south part of Carniola, and the west of Austrian Croatia.

JAPYDIA, Calabria, so called by the Greeks, which see. *Japyges*, the people, Pliny.

JAPYGIUM, Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory of Calabria; called also *Salentinum*, Sallust, Mela. Now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*.

JAPYGIUM TRIA PROMONTORIA, Strabo; next Scylacium, of which nothing farther is said.

JAPYX, *gie*, Seneca, Virgil, Horace; a wind infesting Calabria; coming from the coast of Apulia, Gellius; consequently the *Caurus*, a north-west wind.

JARMOCH. See **HIEROMIACE**.

JARAMOTH, Vulgate; *Jarmuth*, Septuagint; a Levitical town of Samaria, on the limits of Issachar, above the Nether Bethoron.

JARDANUS, Homer, Pausanias; a river of Elis, running by Phia or Pheia.

JAREPHEL, Joshua xviii. a city in the tribe of Manasseh.

JARENUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Phrygia.

JARIMUTH, *Jarmuth*, or *Jerimoth*, Joshua xv. a town reckoned to the tribe of Judah, four miles from Eleutheropolis westward, Jerome. Thought to be the same with Ramoth and Reimoth, Joshua xix. and Neh. x. 2. Reland.

JASER. See **JAZER**.

JASUS SINUS, a bay of Caria, Mela. See **JACUS**.

JASONIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Margiana, on or near the river Margus, below Antiochia. *Jasonium*, a promontory of Pontus on the Euxine, Ptolemy, Arrian; between Pasiemonium to the west, and Cythionum to the east.

JASONIUS MONTES, Ptolemy; a mountain towards the south of Media; to the left or west of the Portæ Calpæ, Strabo.

JASSA. See **JANZA**.

JASSI, Inscription; a people of Dacia, to the west of the Isterus; and it being usual in the lower age to give the names of people to towns, it is probable that Jassy in Wallachia, is the Petridia of Ptolemy; and that the *Jassi* are the *Wallachi*.

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Iacki or *Walachians*, Holstenius.

JASSIORUM MUNICIPIUM. See **PETRODAVA**.

JASSUS, Strabo, Polybius, Ptolemy; *Jasus*, Pliny; a, short, Germanicus, Ovid, Virgil; a town in a cognominal island on the coast of Caria, Strabo, Stephanus; so near the main land, that Pliny and Ptolemy take it to be on the continent: it gives name to the *Sinus Jasus*, or *Jassus* in the Egean sea. *Jassenses*, Livy; *Jassenses*, Coin; the people.

JATINA, Pliny; a town of the greater Balearis, or *Majorca* now.

JATINUM, Ptolemy; called *Civitas Melderum*, Notitia; from the Maldi, Strabo, Pliny; *Maldia*, Ptolemy, the people; a town of Gallia Celtica. Now *Meaux*, in Champagne, on the Marne. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49°.

JATRUS, a river of Moesia Inferior, mentioned by lower writers; running into the Danube at Nicopolis.

JAXARTES, Ptolemy, Pliny; a considerable river running on the north of Sogdiana from east to west into the Caspian sea, called *Sirs* by the Scythians: Alexander and his men took it to be the *Tanais*; hence it is that Curtius and Arrian call it *Tanais*.

JAZER, or *Zazer*, Moses, Joshua; a Levitical city in the territory of the Ammites beyond Jordan, ten miles to the west, or rather south-west of Bethel, and fifteen miles from Jericho; and therefore it is between Philadelphia and Bethel, on the east border of the tribe of Gad, supposed to be the *Jazer* of Joshua. In Jeremiah xxxv. mention is made of the sea of Jazer, that is a lake; taken either for the overflow of the Arnon, or a lake through which it passes, or from which it takes its rise.

JAZYGES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea; situate along the hither side of the Palus Maeotis. The *Jazyges Maringiae* are called, to distinguish them from the *Jazyges*, because they moved westward to Dacia, between the Danube and Tibissus.

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JAZORUM, Josephus; *Jazer*, i. *Macedab*, which see.

IBER. See **IBERIA**.

IBERA, Livy; a very opulent city of Spain, so called from the adjoining river Iberus; of which nothing farther is known.

IBERIA, Greeks; Spain so called from the river Iberus. *Iberes*, the people, from the nominative, *Iber*, iid. See **HISPANIA**. Also an inland country of Asia, having Colchis to the west, with a part of Pontus; to the north mount Caucasus; on the east Albania, and on the south Armenia Magna, Ptolemy, Fenced round on all hands with mountains, at least for the greatest part, Strabo. Now the western part of Georgia. *Iberes*, Greeks, *Iberes* and *Iberi*, Romans; the people. *Ibericus*, the epithet. Strabo observes, that that part of Gaul, lying between the Rhone and the Pyrenees was anciently called *Iberia*.

IBERUS, written also *Hiberus* by the ancients, Inscription; but generally without an aspiration. A noble river of the Hither Spain. Now the *Ebro*, one of the most considerable rivers of Spain; which rising on the borders of Asturias, near the village Fuente Libre; runs through Old Castile, Arragon, and the south-west part of Catalonia, into the Mediterranean, not far from Tortosa. Another of *Iberia* in Asia, running from north to south, from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus, Strabo.

IBETTES, Pliny; a river of the island Samos.

ICAEDITA, *Icedita*, or *Igaedita*, Inscriptions; a town of Lusitania. Now *Edama*, an obscure village, Vagrus.

ICARIA, Strabo, Mela; *Icarus*, Scyllas, Polydides; an island in the Egean sea, on the coast of Ionia, next to Samos; giving name to the *Icarian* sea, Horace, Ovid; from *Icarus*, the son of Daedalus, Mythology. One of the *Synades*, Pliny. Anciently called *Dobche*, *Macedonia* and *Idrya*, iid. Three hundred stadia in compass, Strabo; seventy miles in length, Ptoy. In Strabo's time a desert island, affording pasture-ground to the Samians; without any capacious port, but

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- but having small roads for ships, and a commodious place for putting in. *Icarius*, the epithet, Horace, Ovid. Also a village of Attica, of the tribe Aegeis : in which, Casaubon says, tragedy was first invented, but without adducing any authority for this.
- ICARIUS MONS**, Pliny ; a mountain of Attica, supposed to be near the Demos or village *Icaria*, Stephanus ; whose situation is doubtful.
- ICARUS**. See **ICARIA**.
- ICAUNA**. See **YTUMNA**.
- ICEDITA**. See **ICADITA**.
- ICENI**, Tacitus ; a people of Britain. Now *Essex*, Lhuyd ; *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*, Camden.
- ICHANA**, Stephanus ; a town of Sicily, near the promontory *Pachynum*. Where stood the temple of Apollo Libytnus, Macrobius. *Ichanon*, the people, Pliny.
- ICHNAL** Herodotus Characenus ; a great city, built by the Macedonians on the river Bilecha, or Balcha in Mesopotamia, to the south of Carræ, where happened the first battle with the Parthians, and where the son of Crassus was slain.
- ICHNUSAE**, Pliny, Pausanias ; the ancient name of *Sardinia*, from its resemblance to the print of the sole of a man's foot.
- ICHTHYOESSA**. See **ICARIA**.
- ICHTHYS**, Ptolemy, Mela ; a promontory of Elis, between the Sinus Chelonites and the mouth of the *Alpheus* ; the north boundary of the Sinus Cyparissius.
- ICHTHYOPHAGI AETHIOPEs**, Ptolemy ; a branch of the Sinae ; situate near the Equator, in the Farther India ; thus called from fish, their common fare. Also a branch of the *Aethiopes*, on the Atlantic, in Libya Interior, id. A third people of this name in Gedrosia, on the coast, Strabo. A fourth, thus called in the Troglodytice, on the Red Sea, id.
- ICIANI**, Antonine ; a town of the Iceni. *Ichworth*, a town of Suffolk, Camden.
- ICIUM PROMONTORIUM**, to be determined in situation, at the same time with *Icius Portus*.
- ICIUS**, or *Icius Portus*. See **IRIUS**.

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- ICONIUM**, Luke, Ptolemy, Pliny ; the capital of Lycaonia, in the Hither Asia. Now called *Cogni*, capital of Caramania in Asia the Less. E. Long. 33°, Lat. 38°.
- ICOSIUM**, Pliny, Mela ; a maritime town, and a colony of Mauretania Caesariensis ; so called because built by twenty of Hercules's companions, Iliodorus.
- ICULISMA**, or *Iculisna*, Ansonius ; a town of Aquitania. Now *Angoulême*, capital of the Angoumois, situate on the Charent E. Long. 10°. Lat. 45° 40'.
- ICUS**, Strabo ; an island of the Egean sea, opposite to Magnesia of Thessaly ; one of the Cyclades ; situate between Sciathus and Scyrus, Livy.
- IDA**, Strabo, Ptolemy ; *Idaeus Mons*, Pliny, Strabo ; a mountain situate in the heart of Crete, where broadest, the highest of all in the island, round and in compass sixty stadia, Strabo : the nursing-place of Jupiter, and where his tomb was visited in Varro's time. Another *Ida*, a mountain of Mysia, or rather a chain of mountains, Homer, Virgil ; extending from Zaleia, on the south of the territory of Cyzicus, to Lectum, the utmost promontory of Troas, Strabo. The top was called *Gargara*, Homer, Strabo. This mountain was very high, Homer, Ovid ; very long, Q. Calaber ; well watered, Homer, Horace, Ovid ; shady by reason of its woods, Tryphiodorus, Ovid, Theocritus, Dionysius.
- IDAEIDACTYLI**. See **CORYBANTIUM OPPIDUM**.
- IDALIUM**, a promontory on the east side of Cyprus. Now *Capo di Griego* ; with a high rugged eminence rising over it, in the form of a table, sacred to Venus, Strabo ; and hence the epithet *Idalia*, given her in the poets : the eminence was covered with a grove, Catullus, Propertius, Vibius Sequester. On this eminence, and therefore in the grove, there stood a little town, Servius, Scholiast on Theocritus : in Pliny's time extinct. *Idala*, according to Bochart, denotes the place or spot sacred to the goddesses.
- IDEESSA**, Strabo ; a small town of Iberia

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- Iberia** in the Farther Asia, called the town of Phrixus, who is said to have sailed into those parts, before the Argonauts; a place of strength on the confines of Colchis.
- IDEONNI REGNUM**, Strabo, Ovid; a district at the Alpes Graiae, between the Cottiae and Peninae.
- IDEX, ii's**, a river of the Cisalpine Gaul, next the Rhenus, between Bononia and Claterna; erroneously *Ilex* in Peutinger. Now *Idce*.
- IDICARA**, Pliny; a town of Babylonia, on the Euphrates, next Arabia Deserta.
- IDICRA**, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, to the west of Cirta. *Idierensis*, the epithet, Notitia.
- IDIMUM**, Itinerary; a town of Moesia Superior; situate between Viminacium and Horrea Margi.
- IDISIAVISUS CAMPUS**, Tacitus; a plain, where Germanicus defeated Arminius; supposed to have been near Oldendorp in Westphalia on the Weser; where there is a village called *Eisdorp*, retaining something of the name *Idislawisus*.
- IDOMENE**, Thucydides, Ptolemy; *Idomenae*, Thucydides; a town to the north of Cyrrhus, in the district Cyrrhestis of Macedonia.
- IDUBEDA**, Ptolemy, Strabo; a mountain detached from the Pyrenees, and running westwards towards Portugal: having now various names, according to the different provinces through which it runs.
- IDUMAEA**. See **EDOM**.
- IDUMANIA**, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, running by Camelodunum. The *Chelmer*, or *Blackwater*, Camden: Though others will have it to be a river somewhat more to the north.
- IDYMUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, situate on the river Calbis.
- JEBUS**. See **HIEROSOLYMA**.
- JEBUSAEI**, Moses; one of the seven ancient people of Canaan, descendants of Jebusi, Canaan's son; so warlike and brave, as to have stood their ground, especially in Jebus, afterwards called *Jerusalem*, down to the time of David, Judges i. 21. 2 Sam. v. 6.
- JELLIA**, Strabo; a town of Liguria, situate between Genua and Placen-

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- tia**. Now said to be *Stradella*, Nager.
- JELYSsus**, } See **JALYSsus**.
JELYSsus, }
- JENA**, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the sea in Britain. Now *Cray* in Cumberland.
- JERAHMEELITAE**, 1 Sam. xxvii. a people to the south of Judah.
- JERICHO**, } See **HIERICHO**.
JERICUS, }
- JERIMOTH**. See **JARIMUTH**.
- JERNE**. See **HIBERNIA**; with the epithet *Glacialis*, Claudian.
- JERNUS**. See **IVERNUS**.
- JERUSALEM**. See **HIEROSOLYMA**.
- JESONA**, } See **AESONA**.
JESSONA, }
- JESRAEL**. See **JEZRAEL**.
- JETA**. See **JUTA**.
- JETAEL**, } See **JAETAEL**.
JETAS, }
- JEZRAEL**, or *Jesreel*, a town in the north of Samaria, towards mount Carmel, where stood a palace of the kings of Israel, 1 Kings xxi. and xviii. On the borders of Galilee, Jerome, Joshua xix. said to be one of the towns of Issachar.
- JEZRAEL VALLIS**, Judges vi. 17. a valley of Samaria, situate to the north of Jezrael, running from west to east for ten miles, Jerome, between two mountains; the one to the north, commonly called Hermon, near mount Tabor; the other Gilboa: in breadth two miles, Adrichomius.
- IGAEDITA**. See **ICAEDITA**.
- IGILGILI**, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, on the confines of Numidia: a colony of Augustus.
- IGILIUM**. See **AEGILIUM**.
- IGNETES**. See **GNES**.
- IGUVIUM**, Caesar; a municipium, and ancient town of the Cisappennine Umbria. *Iguvini*, the people, Caesar, Pliny, Inscription. *Iguvinates*, Cicero. Now *Eugubio*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13° 40', Lat. 42° 20'.
- ILARCURIS**, Ptolemy; *Larcuris*, Antonine; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain, situate between Sisapo and Laminium.
- ILAROUS**, Albinovanus; a river of Vindelicia. Now the *Iller*, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs

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runs north through Suabia, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILDUM, Antonine; a town of the Il-lercaones in the Hither Spain. Now *Salsadella*, a village in the north of Valencia, scarce eight miles from the Mediterranean.

ILEA, Ptolemy; a river of Albion. Now *Wyle* in Cathness, in the north of Scotland, running into the German ocean.

ILEOSCA, Strabo; *Etoſca*, Velleius; a town of the Hither Spain near Ilerda, to the west, where Sertorius was slain, by the treachery of Perpenna.

ILERCAONES, Livy; *Illurgavonenses*, Caesar; *Ilergaones*, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, situate on the coast between the Edatani to the west, and the Iberus, beyond which they extended themselves a little.

ILERDA, Caesar, Pliny; capital of the Ilergetes; situate on an eminence between the rivers Sicoris and Cinga; a municipium, Coin; an unhappy city, often besieged, and often taken, because lying exposed to incursions from Gaul; and under Galienus it was destroyed by the Germans. *Ilerdenses*, the people, Inscription. *Ilergetae*, *Ilergetes*, the people of the territory. Now *Lerida*, in Catalonia, on the river Segra. E. Long. 5', Lat. 41° 20'.

ILERGAONES. See **ILERCAONES**.

ILERGETAE, Inscription; *Ilergetes*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain. See **ILERDA**.

ILIBERI, Pliny; indeclinable; called also *Liberini*, id. *Illiberis*, *idos*, Ptolemy; a town of the Turduli in the Baetica; called also *Eliberi*, which see.

ILICA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, near the Bagrada, at the foot of mount Cirna.

ILIENSES, Livy, Mela; a very ancient people of Sardinia; a part of the Trojans under Aeneas, Pausanias. The territory now called *Ilena*, Pinedo.

ILIENSUM PAGUS, Strabo; supposed to be ancient *Ilium* or *Troy*.

ILION, } See **ILIUM**.
ILIOS, }

ILIPA, Strabo; surnamed *Iliā*, Pliny;

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on the right or north side of the Baetis in the Farther Spain, to the west of Corduba. Another, *Ilipa*, Livy; of Baetica, to the north-east of Seria; where P. Scipio, son of Cn. when proprætor, defeated the Lusitani. Called also *Illipula*, Ptolemy.

ILIPULA MAGNA, Ptolemy; surnamed *Laus*, Pliny; which stood on the spot where now Granada stands. W. Long. 3° 40', Lat. 37°.

ILIPULA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Baetica, to the south of Granada. Now called *Alpuxarras*.

ILISSUS, Pausanias; a river running to the east of Athens; with which the Eridanus running on the west side, falls below the city into the sea. Sacred to the Muses, called *Ilissides*; on whose bank their altar stands. Where the lustration in the less mysteries is usually performed, Polyænus, Statius.

ILIUM, Virgil, Horace; *Ilium*, Homer; *Ilios*, Ovid, Horace; Troy so called, but more commonly so by the poets; and distinguished by the epithet, *Vetus*, at a greater distance from the sea, than what was afterwards called *Ilium Novum*, and thought to be the *Ilienſium Pagus* of Strabo. New or modern *Ilium* was a village nearer the sea, with a temple of Minerva; where Alexander, after the battle of the Granicus, offered gifts, and called it a city, which he ordered to be enlarged, which Lyſimachus did, encompassing it with a wall of forty stadia. Afterwards adorned by the Romans, who granted it immunities as to their mother city. *Ilius*, *Iliacus*, Horace the epithet. *Ilias*, *ados*, Virgil; a woman of Troy, and by Propertius put for the *Aeneis* of Virgil. *Ilius*, a surname of Apollo, Stephanus. From this city the *Ilias* of Homer takes its name, containing the war carried on between the Greeks and Trojans, on account of the rape of Helen; a variety of disasters being the consequence, gave rise to the proverbial saying, *Ilias Malorum*.

ILLERGAVONIA, Coin; the surname of *Dertosa*; because the capital the *Ilercaones*. See **DERTOSA**.

ILLIBERI. See **ILIBERI**, **ELIBERRI**.

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ILICE, Mela; *Illici*, Pliny; *Illicias*, *ados*, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Contestani in the Hither Spain. Now *Elche*, a town of Valencia, three leagues distant from the Sinus Illicitanus, Mela; a bay in the Mediterranean. Now *el Golfe de Alicante*; in which is the Portus Illicitanus. Now *el Puerto de Alicante*.

ILLIPULA. See **ILIPA**.

ILLIPULA. See **ILIPULE**.

ILLITURGI, Livy, Pliny; a town of Baetica, on the left or south side of the Baetis. Now in ruins near a place called Anduxar.

ILLURGAUONENSES. See **ILERCAONENSES**.

ILLYRICUM, *Solum* perhaps understood) Livy, Herodian, St. Paul; *Illyris*, *idos*, Greeks, Mela; *Illyria*, more rarely, Stephanus, Propertius; the country extending from the Adriatic to Pannonia thus called: its boundaries are variously assigned; Pliny makes it extend in length from the river Adia to the Drinus, thus including Liburnia to the west, and Dalmatia to the east; which is also the opinion of Ptolemy; who traces its limits from mount Scardus and the Upper Moesia on the east to Iliria in the west, a Roman province, divided by Augustus, Inscription, into the Superior and inferior; but whose limits are left undetermined, both by ancient historians and geographers. *Illyri*, the people, Scylax, Livy; *Illyris*, Greeks; *Illyrius*, the epithet; *Illyrianus* and *Ilyricianus*, of the lower age, Inscription, Coins. The country now called *Slavonia*.

ILLYRICUM GRAECUM, or *Illyris Graeca*, Strabo, Scylax; the country extending from Luſus on the river Drilus, at which the Proper or Barbarous *Illyricum* ends, along the Adriatic to the limits of Epirus, and running inwards a little into the land, is thus called.

ILLYRIS, Pany; an island in the sea of Cilicia.

ILORCI, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, on the river Tader. Now *Lorca* in Murcia. W. Long. 1° 50', Lat. 37° 40'.

ILUA. See **AETHALIA**.

ILLI. See **ELVI**.

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ILURGIS, Ptolemy; *Ilurgia*, Polybius, Appian; a town of Hispania Baetica. Now *Llora*, a small town of Granada, in the mountains, on the confines of Andalusia, six leagues to the north-west of Malaca. W. Long. 4° 50', Lat. 37°.

ILURO. See **ELURO**, a town of the Hither Spain. Another *Iluro*, Antonine; a town of Aquitania in Gaul; called *Elorona* in the lower age; whence *Oleron*, a town in Gascony, and territory of Bern. W. Long. 55', Lat. 43° 24'. Famous for its maritime laws, in the lower age.

IMACHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily. *Imacharenſes*, Cicero; *Imacarenſes*, Pliny; the people. Now *Traina*, Cluverius, in the Val Demona to the west of Aetna.

IMAU, Pliny, Ptolemy; the largest mountain of Asia, Strabo, and a part of Taurus, id. Pliny; from which the whole of India runs off into a vast plain, resembling Egypt, id. detached from it, Ptolemy; which extending far and wide thro' Scythia, as far as to the Mare Glaciale, divides it into the Hither or Scythia intra Imaum, and into the Farther or Scythia extra Imaum, Ptolemy; and also stretching out along the north of India to the eastern ocean, separates it from Scythia, Pliny, Strabo. Called *Imacu*, Arrian; had various names according to the different countries it ran through: Postellus thinks it is the *Sephar* of Scripture.

IMBARUS, a portion of mount Taurus in Armenia major, Strabo; in Cilicia, Pliny.

IMBRASUS, Pany, Strabo; a river of Samos; whence Juno and Diana were surnamed *Imbraſiae*, Apollonius Rhodius, Callimachus; and Samos came to be called *Imbraſia*, Pliny.

IMBRUS, Stephanus; an island in the Egean sea, opposite to and on the west of the promontory Mastusia of the Chersonesus of Thrace; sacred to the Cabiri, the great gods of Samothrace, and to Mercury; thirty-two miles to the south of Samothrace. *Imbrus*, the epithet, Ovid. Noted for its great number of hares; whence its name; which is supposed

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to be of Phœnician original. Now *I' Embro*.

IMBRUS, Strabo; a citadel, standing above Caunus, a town of Caria.

IMMA, or *Immæ*; a town which, according to Pliny, begins *Commagene* on the south-west, in Seleucis, Ptolemy. Here, according to Sextus Rufus, Zenobia was defeated by Aurelian; whereas others place this defeat at Daphne near Antioch.

IMPERATORIA URBS. See **SALACIA**.

INACHIA, Stephanus; *Peloponnesus*, so called from the river Inachus; and this last from Inachus, first king of the Argives: and hence *Inachides*, the Greeks, Statius.

INACHIUM, Pliny; a town of Peloponnesus, situate between the promontory Scylleum and the Isthmus of Corinth; otherwise called *Argos Hippium*, which see.

INACHORIUM, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Crete. Now a village on the west side of the island, called *Inachori*, Mercator.

INACHUS, Mela; a river of Argolis, running south east into the Sinus Argolicus. Cities die away like men; and, which is stranger still, entire rivers, that not so much as the sepulchral monument of Inachus now remains, to shew that it ever existed, Lucian.

INARIME, Pliny; Virgil, Ovid; *Ἰνάρμοις*, divided, Homer; the same with Aenaria, Servius; an island on the west of Italy, in the Tuscan sea, opposite to Cumæ. Now called *Ischia*, west of the city of Naples. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 41°.

INATUS, Ptolemy; *Einatus*, Stephanus, Hesychius; a town of Crete, Xenion; according to others, a mountain and river, whence Lucina was surnamed *Inatina*, Stephanus; situate in the south part of the island, Ptolemy.

INCIBILI, indeclinable, Livy; *Indibile*, Frontinus; *Intibili*, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; at the distance of twenty-seven miles to the west of Dertosa, Antonine. Now *S. Mattheo*, in Valencia, Petrus de Marca.

INDIA, an extensive country of the eastern world; divided by the Ganges, into two great parts, viz. *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra*

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Gangem, Ptolemy; who settles the limits of the former, as follows; namely Paropanissus, Arachosia, and Gedrosia on the west; mount Imaus to the north; the river Ganges to the east, and to the south the ocean: now *Indostan* and *Malabar*. Of the *India extra Gangem*, the Ganges to the west; to the north Scythia and Serica; to the east the country of the Sinae; and to the south the ocean; having now the various names of various countries. Diodorus determines the limits of *India* somewhat differently; making the ocean its east and south limits; mount Emodus, which separates it from Scythia, its north boundary, and the river Indus its western limit. Pliny and Arrian also make the Indus the west boundary of *India*. Its coast is a sail of sixty days and sixty nights, Mela; it was anciently, and is still a rich country; produces serpents of a prodigious size, able to swallow whole bullocks, Strabo, Megasthenes. *Indi*, the people, Ovid.

INDIBILE. See **INCIBILI**.

INDICA, Stephanus; a town of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees; *Indicitæ*, the people, id. *Indicetæ*, Strabo; *Indigetes*, Pliny. The territory now called *L'Ampurdan* in Catalonia; reaching from Blanda to Cervaria, on the limits of Gaul.

INDIGETIS JOVIS LUCUS, Pliny; a grove situate between the river Numicius and Laurentum, in Latium: supposed to be *Aeneas*, who after a battle here fought, coming to disappear, was thought to have fallen into the Numicius; on the banks of which a temple was erected with an Inscription, Dionys. Halicarn. Virgil, Tibullus, Aurelius Victor.

INDOSCYTHIA, Ptolemy; the country lying along the west side of the Indus.

INDUS, Ptolemy; one of the two greatest rivers of India, the Ganges being the other, called *Sindus* by the natives, Pliny; rising in mount Paropanissus, called also Caucasus, id. running from north to south, at two mouths into the Indian ocean, Arrian. Also the name of one of the rivers in Phrygia Magna falling into the Meander; called *Indus*, from

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the accident of an Indian being thrown off an elephant, Livy; running between Tabae and Cibra.

INDUSTRIA. See BODINCOMAGUS.

INDEBA. See AETNA, a town.

INFERUM MARE, Pliny; the Tuscan sea, so called from its southern situation, with respect to the Apennine; the parts to the south being called *Inferior* by geographers. *Inferius*, *allu*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Pliny, Vitruvius.

INFRA-THURAS, Pliny; *infra*, Homer; which last see.

INGAEVONES, Tacitus; the outmost people of Germany to the north, settled in Scandinavia, and comprising the Cimbri and Teutoni.

INGAUNI, a people of Liguria, whose city is Albingaunum.

INGENA, Ptolemy; a town of GAL-LIA CELTICA. See ABRINCA-TAE.

INSANI MONTES, Ptolemy, Livy; mountains on the north-east of Sardinia, the coast there rising into impassable mountains; whose tops mutually join, Pausanias.

INSUBRIUM AGER, Livy; a district of the Transpadana; situate between the Ticinus to the west; the Addua to the east; the Padus to south; and Orobii to the north. The people called *Insubres*, from *Insuber*, Livy; *Insubri*, Ptolemy; *Iombres*, Strabo. Now the *Duchy of Milan*.

INSULA PARVA HANNIBALIS. See HANNIBALIS.

INSULA HERCULIS. See HERCULIS.

INSULA JUNONIS SOLIS. See JUNONIS.

INSULA OPHIODES. See TOPAZOS.

INSULA SACRA TIBERINA. See ILLIBERINA.

INSULA SYRACUSARUM, Cicero; one of the four parts, which go to form Syracuse; called *Ortygia*, which see.

INSULA TRIUMVIRORUM. See TRIUMVIRORUM.

INSULAE FORTUNATAE. See FORTUNATAE.

INTERMEDIUM, ? See ALBENTEM-INTERMEDIUM, ? LIUM.

INTERAMNA, *ae*, Varro, Strabo, Ta-

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citus; so called from its situation between rivers, or in an island in the river Nar; a town of the Cisapennine Umbria. *Interaminates*, the people, Tacitus; *Interamnes*, Cicero; surnamed *Nartes*, Pliny, to distinguish them from the people of other Interamnæ. Now *Terni*, a town in the Pope's Territory, in Umbria. E. Long. 13° 38', Lat. 42° 40'.

INTERAMNA, Livy; a town and colony of the Volsci in Latium, on the confines of Samnium, at the confluence of the rivers Liris and Melpis; and for distinction sake, called *Lirinas*. The town is now in ruins.

INTERAMNA, or *Interamnina Praetutianorum*, Ptolemy; its name is from its situation between rivers, in the territory of the Praetutiani, a part of the Picenum. Now *Teramo* in the Abruzzo of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 42°, 40'.

INTERAMNIUM, Ptolemy; *Interamnium Flavium*, Antonine; a town of the Astures in the Hither Spain, to the east of Asturica.

INTERCATIA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccæi, in the Hither Spain. Here Scipio Aemilianus slew a champion of the barbarians in single combat, Livy, Aurelius Victor; and was the first who mounted the wall in taking this town; situate to the south-east of Asturica; now said to be in ruins. *Intercatienses*, the people, Pliny.

INTERCISA SAXA. See AD INTERCISA.

INTERNUM MARE, Strabo; the ancient name for the *Mediterranean*, extending between Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Syria on the east to the Straits of Gibraltar on the west.

INTERPROMIUM, Antonine; *InterPrimum*, Peutinger; a town of the Marrucini, on the river Aternus; on the Via Valeria, which led from Corfinium to Teate.

ISTIBILI. See INCIBILI.

INUCA. See UNUCA.

INUCASTRUM. See CASTRUM.

INYXUS, Pausanias, Stephanus; *Inyx*, *cos*, Herodotus; supposed to be the royal residence of Cocalus, king of the Sicani; in the south of Sicily, where

where Cocalus reigned, the host of Daedalus and Minos. Cluvetius thinks it is *Pintia*, at the mouth of the Hypis; others, *Camicus*, called the Royal Residence, Strabo; situate at the mouth of a cognominal river, famous for its wine; whence its Phoenician name *Jenicoth*, or *Jonicoth*. Vine-shoots, Bochart.

IOLE. See CAESAREA of Mauretania.

IOLEOS, Horace; *Iolcos*, Homer; a town of Magnesia of Thessaly. Pliny; seven stadia to the north of Demetrias, Strabo. The country of Jason, Apollodorus; long ago demolished, Strabo. It had a port, but which could not be seen from the town, Diodorus. *Iolciacus*, the epithet, Ovid.

IONIA, a district of the Hither Asia; another great colony of Greeks, led thither after that of Aeolia; consisting of twelve cities, ten of which were on the continent, and two in the islands Samos and Chios, Strabo; extending from Phocaea to Miletus, inclusive from north to south, Herodotus, Strabo, Mela. Though Ptolemy confines it between the Hermus to the north, and the Meander to the south. A soft and luxurious people, Propertius. *Ionicus*, the epithet, Horace. Plato banishes his republic the *Ionian* music, as too effeminate. The *Attagen Ionicus*, Horace, Martial, was a bird in esteem for its flavour, with persons who loved good eating. *Iones*, the people, *Iaones*, Homer; a colony from Attica, Strabo; taking name from *Jacanus*, their progenitor.

ONIUM MARE, Strabo, Pliny; that part of the Mediterranean, extending between Epirus and Peloponnesus to the east, and Magna Graecia and Sicily to the west. Dionysius makes it the same with the Adriatic; which Thucydides calls *Ionius Sinus*, making it distinct from the *Ionium Mare*, which is to the south of the *Sinus*, and called *Ionium Magnum*, Virgil.

IONOPOLIS, or *Junopolis*, Lucian, Marcianus Heracleota; a posterior name of *Abonitichos*, which see
IS, Stephanus; a district of Laconica.

JOPPA, Septuagint; *Japha*, Hebrew; a town of Samaria, on the Mediterranean, situate in a plain, 1 Mac. x. In the tribe of Ephraim, Josh. xvi. Here Andromeda is fabled to have been bound and exposed to the sea monster, Strabo, Josephus; and delivered by Perseus, Mela. Now *Jaffa*, a port-town of Palestine. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 32° 20'.

JOK, the Hebrew for a river, which, joined with *Dan*, concurs to form the term *Jordan*. See **DAN**.

JOS, Strabo; one of the Sporades; at an equal distance from Anaphe and Therasia, in the Cretan sea; where Homer is said to have been buried, he dying there on his voyage from Samos to Greece. Id. One of the Cyclades, Stephanus; so called from the Ionians, the inhabitants; but according to others, rather from the Phoenician term *Jon*, signifying rocky, the island being such, Anthology, Albius Messenius; of this island was the mother of Homer, according to the oracle. Now *Nio*. Two words, *'E, 'Iw*, being contracted into one.

JOTAPATA, Josephus; a town of the Lower Galilee, distant forty stadia from Gabara: a very strong place, situate on a rock, walled round, and encompassed on all hands with mountains, so as not to be seen, but by those who came very near. It was with great difficulty taken by Vespasian, being defended by Josephus, who commanded in it; when taken it was ordered to be razed.

JOTAPI, Ptolemy, Pliny; a maritime town of Cilicia Aspera.

JOVANUS, Itineraries; a river of Noricum, now *Salza*; running from south to north, into the right or east side of the Aenus, by Jovavum, or Juvavia: *Juvense Castellum*, Notitia Imperii, Inscriptions. Now *Salzburg*, in Bavaria. E. Long. 13° 10', Lat. 47° 45'.

JOVIS FANUM, Ptolemy; a town of Lydia, to the east of Philadelphia, near the Cayster.

JOVIS FONS, Pliny; a fountain in Epirus, near Dodona, whose waters always failed at noon. *Jovis Hammonis Fons*, in Marmarica near the oracle of Ammon; subject to the

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same failure as the fountain just mentioned.

JOVIS INDIGETIS LUCUS. See **INDIGETIS**.

JOVIS MONS, Mela; a mountain of the Hither Spain. Now *Montjui*, a mountain of Catalonia, near to, and to the west of Barcelona, Var-
rerijs.

JOVIS SERVATORIS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port town of Laconica, to the south east of Epidaurus Lime-
ra.

JOVIS VILLA, Strabo, Suetonius; a town of the island Capreae.

JOVIS URIFANUM, Arrian; a town of Thrace, at the north extremity of the Bosphorus Thracius, and at the mouth of the Euxine.

IPNUS, xntis, Stephanus; a place in the island Samos, with a temple of *Juno Ipnuntids*. Also a town of the Locri Ozolae, id.

IPUS, i, or *Hipsus*, Appian; a town of Phrygia, near which a battle was fought between Seleucus and Antigonus; but in what particular spot uncertain.

IRA, Pausanias; a mountain or fortress of Messenia, where the Messenians, under Aristomenes, held out a siege of eleven years against the Lacedaemonians, Rhianus. At the end of which it was taken, in the first year of the twenty-eighth Olympiad, Pausanias.

IRASA, Herodotus; a town somewhere near Cyrenaica. *Iryja*, Scholiast on Pindar; a town on the lake Tritonis.

IRATH, Ptolemy; a town towards the south of Mauretania Caesariensis.

IRENOPOLIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cilicia Aspera, near the river Calycadnus: formerly called *Nerunias*.

IRIA, Antonine; a town of the Cispadana, on a cognominal river, near its fall from south to north into the Po, ten miles to the north east of Dertona. Now *Reglera*, in the duchy of Milan. E. Long. 9° 20', Lat. 44° 50'.

IRIA FLAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *el Padrón*, Mariana; a town in Galicia. W. Long. 9° 12', Lat. 42° 59'.

IRIS, xis, Xenophon, Strabo, Apollonius; a river rising in the king-

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dom of Pontus, and running thro' Comana Pontica, it washes Amasia, the native place of Strabo; and after being increased with the Lycus, and gliding through Phanaroea and Themiscyra, it pours into the Euxine; famous for its long windings, Val. Flaccus; described by Apollonius Rhodius as running near the Halys.

IRRHESIA, Pliny; a small island in the Sinus Thermæus.

IRSEMES, or *Irschemesh*, a town in the tribe of Dan, Josh. xix. The same with *Beth Semeesh*; the former denoting the town of the sun; the latter the house of the sun, Cellarius. Though Reland says, that *Irsemes*, is *Ammanus* and *Nicopolis*, and a town of the Danites: but *Bethsemeesh*, a sacerdotal town in the tribe of Judah.

IRUS, Arrian; a mountain of Gedrosia, near the mouths of the Indus.

IS, Stephanus; a river of the Susiana, running into the Euphrates, with a cognominal town.

ISACA, Ptolemy; which Camden thinks should be *Isca*, denoting water in the Celtic; a river of the Dumnonii. Now called *Ex*, a river of Devonshire, running by, and giving name to Exeter.

ISALA. See **SALA**.

ISAMNIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ireland. Now *St. John's Foreland*, Camden; *Portmuck*, Mercator.

ISAPIS. See **SAPIS**; penult long, Lucan.

ISAR, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Isara*, Pliny, Lucan, Plancus to Cicero: penult short, Lucan; a river of Gallia Narbonensis, which rising in the Alpes Peninae, runs south-west into the Rhone, near Vallence. Now the *Isere*, which, rising in the east of Savoy, runs through the Tarentaise and Dauphiné.

ISARA, Antonine; a river of Belgica: now called the *Oyse*; which, rising on the borders of Hainault, Luxemburg, and Champagne, runs through Picardy, and the Isle of France, to the north-west, into the Seine, below Paris.

ISARA. See **ISAR**.

ISARCI, Pliny; an Alpine people, subdued by Augustus. Traces of whose name are supposed to remain in

in the names *Isarfo* and *Arcifate*, small villages of the county of Como, in Milan.

ISARCUS, Inscription; or *Isarus*; a river of Vindelicia, running north-east into the Danube, after being swelled by the Amber. Now the *Iser*, which rises in Tyrol, and runs through Bavaria into the Danube, near Deckendorf. Another *Isarus*, Strabo; which receives the Atagis, and both together falling into the Athesis from north to south, run eastward at Verona into the Adriatic.

ISASCHAR, Hebrew; *Issachar*, Septuagint; one of the divisions of Palestine by tribes; lying to the south of Zabulon, so as by a narrow slip to reach the Jordan, between Zabulon and Manasseh, Josh. xix. But whether it reached to the sea is a question; some holding that it did, an assertion not easy to be proved; as Joshua makes no mention of the sea in this tribe; nor does Josephus extend it farther than to mount Carmel: and Josh. xvii. 10. Asher is said to touch Manasseh on the north; which could not be, if Issachar extended to the sea.

ISAURA, *orum*, Strabo, Stephanus; doubtful whether neuter or feminine in Pliny, Ptolemy; feminine in Ammian; *Isaurus*, Florus; a strong city at mount Taurus, in Isauria, twice demolished; first by Perdiccas, or rather by the inhabitants, who, through despair, destroyed themselves by fire, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy; again, by Servilius, who thence took the surname *Isauricus*. Strabo says, there were two *Iauras*, the old and the new, but so near, that other writers took them but for one.

SAURIA, a country touching Pamphylia and Cilicia on the north, rugged and mountainous, situate almost in mount Taurus, and taking its name from *Iaura*; according to some extending to the Mediterranean, by a narrow slip. Stephanus, Ptolemy, Zosimus, make no mention of places on the sea, though Pliny does, as also Strabo; but doubtful, whether they are places in Isauria Proper, or in Pamphylia, or in Cilicia.

ISAURICA, Strabo; a part of Lycania, bordering on mount Taurus.

ISAURITIS, Strabo; a prefecture of Cappadocia, at mount Taurus.

ISAURUS. See **ISAURA**.

ISBURES, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running south into the African sea, near Heraclea. Now called *Fiume di Calta Bellotta*, Cluverius.

ISCA DUMNONIORUM, Antonine; a town in Britain. Now *Exeter*, capital of Devonshire. W. Long. 3° 40', Lat. 50° 44'. Called *Caer-Isk*, in British, Camden.

ISCA SILURUM, Antonine; the station of the Legio II. Augusta, in Britain. Now *Caerleon*, a town of Monmouthshire, on the Uske.

ISCHALIS, or *Iscalis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Belgae in Britain. Now *Ilchester*, in Somersetshire, on the river Ill.

ISCHOPOLIS. See **ISCOPOLIS**.

ISCIA, Strabo, Pliny; one of the two islands called Oenotrides, opposite to Velia, in Lucania, in the Tuscan sea. Still called *Iscchia*, in the sea of Naples, fifteen miles west of that city. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 41°.

ISCOPOLIS, Ptolemy; *Ischopolis*, Strabo; in whose time it lay desolate. A town of Pontus, not far from Cerasus.

ISCUS. See **ESCUS**.

ISH-TOB. See **TOB**.

ISIDIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island towards the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, over-against Adulis, on the west side.

ISIS, Arrian; a navigable river of Colchis, running westward into the Euxine.

ISIS PONS, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; which in name and distance answers to *Ibs*, or *Ips*, a town of Austria, at the confluence of a cognominal river, on the south side of the Danube.

ISMAELITAE, Bible; the descendants of Ismael; dwelling from Havila, to the Wilderness of Sur, towards Egypt, and thus overspreading Arabia Petraea; and therefore Josephus calls Ismael the founder of the Arabs.

ISMARUS, Homer; a town of the Cicones in Thrace, Stephanus, Marcianus Heracleota; giving name to a lake; *Ismarus*, *idos*, Herodotus. In Virgil, *Ismara*, *orum*; Servius

supposes it to be a mountain of Thrace; on the Hebrus, Pliny. *Is-marius*, the epithet, Ovid; and *Is-maricus*, Homer, Archilochus. On this mountain Orpheus dwelt.

ISMENUS, Ptolemy; *Ismenius*, Strabo, Pliny; a river of Boeotia, swift and rapid, Ovid, Seneca; which rising in mount Cytheron, falls into the Euripus, not far from Aulis. *Ismenius*, the epithet, Ovid; denoting Thebanus.

ISMUC, Vitruvius; a town of Numidia; distant twenty miles from Zama; but to what point unmentioned. No serpent will live in its territory, id.

ISOMBRES. See INSUBRIUM ACER.

ISPELLUM, } See HISPELLUM.
ISPELUM, }

ISRAELIS REGIO TRANS JORDANEM, the same with *Gilead* on the other side Jordan; which was assigned to the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half tribe of Manasseh, Moses.

ISRAELIS REGNUM, Bible; the kingdom of the ten tribes, after their revolt from the house of David; called also the kingdom of *Ephraim* and of *Samaria*, extending both on this and the other side the Jordan, and from Syria through Galilee, to the borders of Benjamin; comprising the tribes of Dan and Simeon the west of Judah, quite to the borders of Egypt.

ISSA, Livy, Pliny, Antonine, Apollonius; an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Illyricum, opposite to Tragurium. *Issensis*, the epithet, Livy. *Issaci Lembi*, id. a species of shipping, which shews, the people were much given to the sea.

ISSACHAR. See ISASCHAR.

ISSEDONES. See ESSEDONES.

ISSI. See ISSUS.

ISSICUS SINUS, Mela, Pliny, Strabo; a bay of the coast of Cilicia, near Issus; of such breadth as to reach to Syria, Strabo.

ISSUS, Strabo, Mela; *Issi, crum*, Xenophon; a small decayed town, Strabo; the last town of Cilicia, large and rich, Xenophon; near the river Pinarus. Here happened the second battle between Alexander and Darius, to the disadvantage of the latter, Strabo, Mela. It was taken by Alexander, but af-

terwards retaken by Darius, who cruelly put to death the Macedonians left there, Arrian. Here Cicero encamped, on the very spot where Alexander did, as he himself relates. *Issacus* the gentilitious name Stephanus; *Issicus*, the epithet, id.

ISTER. See DANUBIUS.

ISTHMUS, a small extent, or a narrow neck, of land, which joins a peninsula to the continent, Strabo. The Isthmus of Corinth was famous for the celebration of the Isthmian games every five years, and for the attempt made by four princes, Demetrius, Julius Caesar, Caligula, and Nero, and lastly by Herodes Atticus, a private person, to cut it through: and hence the proverb, *Isthmum fodere*, for a fruitless attempt.

ISTIAEA. See OREOS.

ISTONIUM, Mela, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Frentani, in Samnium, situate between the rivers Sagerus and Trinius.

ISTORIUM. See STECTORIUM.

ISTRIA of Italy. See HISTRIA.

ISTRIA, Arrian; *Isropolis*, Mela, Ptolemy; *Isros*, Scymnus Chius, Ammian, Stephanus; a maritime town of Moesia Inferior, situate to the south of the sacred or southernmost mouth of the Ister, at the Euxine; and denominated from the Ister: formerly a very powerful city, Ammian. A colony of Milesians, Scymnus, Strabo, Pliny.

ISTRICI, Mela; a people of Sarmatia Europea, situate between the Ister and the Tyras.

ISURIUM, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain. Now a village in Yorkshire, called *Eboroughbridge*, Camden; on the Ouse, twelve miles to the south-east of York.

ISUS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, on the confines of Attica, near Anthedon.

ITABYRIUM, Septuagint, Josephus; mount *Tabor* so called. See THABOR.

ITALIA, one of the noblest countries of Europe, not only in climate, but command, Pliny; extending in form of a leg between the Tuscan and Adriatic seas. The appellation, according to Varro, is from *Itali*, the ancient name for oxen, for which

which this country was famous; or which, Dionysius Halicarnassæus thinks more probable, from *Italus*, who was at the head of a colony; which is also affirmed by Virgil. Its ancient names were many, retained by the poets, and explained as they occur in the course of the alphabet. Its boundaries seem to be fixed by nature herself; on the north the Alps are erected like a wall before it, Herodian; stretching out from the sea of Liguria to Pannonia, and where they terminate, the river Arsia, running thro' Istria into the Adriatic, is with this last its boundary on the east, as the Tuscan is on the west, and the Ionian sea on the south; by which means it comes to be peninsular. Pliny and Rutilius compare its figure to an oak-leaf; divided in the middle by the Apennine, as the principal rib, running through it, from Liguria to the strait of Sicily. Its political division is into *Italia Gallica*, otherwise called *Gallia Cisalpina*, and into *Italia Propria*; to distinguish it from the former: This last was bounded on the west by the Arnus, Ptolemy; which runs into the Tuscan sea; as on the east by the Rubicon, running into the Adriatic, after the extirpation of the Galli Senones; the Aesis, before that period, being the boundary on the east side: thus all from the Arnus and Rubicon to the Alps constituted the *Gallia Cisalpina*. The boundary of *Italia Propria* to the south was Magna Graecia. Augustus Caesar, abolishing the ancient names of *Gallia* and *Magna Graecia*, restored the common name, *Italia*, to the whole country, from Illyricum, bounding on Histria, and from the Alps quite round to the southmost extremity of Italy, and constituted a new division of it into eleven regions. Virgil, in his Georgics, has written a panegyric on the country and on the people. Pliny calls *Italy*, the fostering parent of all nations, selected by the peculiar providence of heaven, to render the sky over their heads more bright, to collect dismembered empires, to soften the manners, to bring the discordant and barbarous tongues of so many

people to carry on a mutual intercourse by the commerce or use of a common language, to restore man to humanity, and in a word to become the common country of all nations, all over the world.

ITALICA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, built by Scipio Africanus, after finishing the Spanish war, for the reception of the wounded soldiers, Appian: at first it was a municipium, Coins; afterwards a colony, Inscription; a matter of wonder to the emperor Adrian; the privileges of a municipium being beyond those of a colony, Gellius. Famous for being the birth-place of the emperor Trajan, Eutropius; and of Adrian, Gellius; and of the poet Silius Italicus, as appears from his name. *Italenses*, the people, Gellius. Now *Sevilla Vieja*, Zurita; scarce four miles from Seville; a small village of Andalusia on the Guadalquivir. *Corfinium* in Italy, thus also called, Strabo.

ITAMUS, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix.

ITANUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Crete on the east side, to the south of the promontory Samonium.

ITHACA, Mela; an island in the Ionian sea, on the coast of Epirus; the country of Ulysses, near Dulichium, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy; and with a town and port, Scylax; situate at the foot of mount Neius, Homer. The island is twenty-five miles in compass, Pliny; only eighty-five stadia, or about ten miles, Artemidorus. Now called *Jathaco*, Spon; a small desert island, about eight miles in circuit. A rugged uneven country, unfit either for pasture, or for horsemanship, Homer, Horace.

ITHACESIA, Solinus; an island, which he interprets the Watch-tower of Ulysses: but Pliny makes many islands of this name, over-against Vibo, on the west side of the Brutii, called *Ithacesiae*.

ITHOME, Homer, Strabo; a town of Estiaeotis, a north-west district of Thessaly, near Metropolis, Strabo. The name also of the citadel of Messenia in Peloponnesus; situate on a mountain, which hangs over

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the town, Strabo; and this *Ithome* some suppose to be that mentioned by Homer, Pausanias. The last refuge of the Messenians against the Lacedaemonians. Afterwards taken and razed by the latter.

ITHORIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, near the Achelous, on the east side, destroyed by Philip of Macedon.

ITINERA; the distances of places were differently determined, and differently named by different nations: the principal were, the *Perajangae* of the Persians, Strabo; the *Schoeni* of the Egyptians. Herodotus; the *Stadia* of the Greeks, Pliny, Censorinus; the *Mille passus* or *Lapides* of the Romans, Livy, Florus; all which see in their alphabetical order.

ITINERARIUM, Antonine; a journal, or an account of the distances of places. The most remarkable is that which goes under the names of *Antoninus* and *Aethicus*; or as Barthius found in his copy, *Antoninus Aethicus*; a christian writer, posterior to the times of Constantine. Another called *Hierajelmitanum*, from Bourdeaux to Jerusalem, and from Heraclea through Aulona and Rome to Milan, under Constantine. *Itinerarium*, Ammian, denotes a day's march.

ITIUS PORTUS, Caesar, Strabo; *Icius*, according to others; *Icius*, Ptolemy. The *Crux Geographorum*; such being the difficulty of ascertaining its position. It would be endless to recite the several opinions concerning it, with the several reasons advanced in support of them: suffice it in general, that it is allowed to be a sea-port town of the Morini. Three ports are mentioned by Caesar; two without any particular name; viz. the Higher and the Lower, with respect to the *Portus Itius*. Calais, Boulogne, St. Omer, and Whitland, have each in their turn had their several advocates. Caesar gives two distinctive characters or marks, which seem to agree equally to Boulogne and Whitland, namely, the shortness of the passage, and the situation between two other ports; therefore nothing can with certainty be determined about the situation of the *Portus Itius*.

ITUMNA. See **YTUMNA**.

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ITUNA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain: Now the *Eden* in Cumberland; rising in Westmorland, then running through Cumberland, and washing Carlisle, it falls a little below this last place into the Solway frith.

ITURAEA, Luke; a Transjordan district; the Auranitis of Josephus; at the north extremity of the Holy Land, towards Damascus. The people, *Ituraei*, Arabs or Ismaelites, descendants of Jetur, son of Ismael. Their country was hilly, Strabo; themselves were decried for their robberies, id. Dextrous at the bow and arrow, Virgil.

ITURISA, Ptolemy; *Iturijsa*, Mela; the Turissa of Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, situate between Pompeion and the Pyrenees.

ITYCA. See **UTICA**.

ITYS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Affin*, Camden; a small river of the county of Ross in the north of Scotland.

JUDAE REGNUM; the kingdom of Judah; of small extent, compared with that of the kingdom of Israel; consisting only of two tribes, Benjamin and Judah: its east boundary, the Jordan; the Mediterranean its west, in common with the Danites, if you except some places recovered by the Philistines, and others taken by the kings of Israel: on the south its limits seem to have been contracted under Hadad of the royal progeny of Edom, 1 Kings xi. 14.

JUDAE TRIBUS; one of the twelve divisions of Palestine by tribes, Joshua xv. having Idumea on the south, from the extremity of the Lacus Asphaltites, also the Wilderness of Zin, Cadesbarnea, and the brook or river of Egypt; on the east, the said lake; on the west, the Mediterranean; and on the north, the mouth of the said lake; where it receives the Jordan, Bethsemes, Thimna, quite to Ekron on the sea.

JUDAEA, taken largely, either denotes all Palestine, or the greater part of it; and thus it is generally taken in the Roman history: Ptolemy, Rutilius, Jerome, Origen, and Eusebius take it for the whole of Palestine. Here we consider it as the third part of it on this side the Jordan;

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dan; and that the southern part, distinct from Samaria and Galilee, under which notion it is often taken, not only in Josephus, but also in the New Testament. It contained four tribes, Judah, Benjamin, Dan, and Simeon; together with Philistia and Idumea; so as to be comprised between Samaria on the north, Arabia Petraea on the south, and to be bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, and by the Lacus Asphaltites, with part of the Jordan, on the east. Josephus divides it into eleven toparchies; Pliny into ten; by which it has a greater extent than that just mentioned. *Judaei*, the people; concerning whom and their religion heathen authors have advanced very extravagant things, Tacitus, Petronius, Florus, &c.

JUENNA, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; situate twenty-three miles to the south of Virunum; from which Cluverius conjectures it to be *Jaunstein* in Carinthia, to the south of the river Drave.

IUERNIA, } See HIBERNIA.
IUERNII, }

DUERNIS, Ptolemy; a town in the south-west of Ireland. Now *Dunkeran*, Camden; called *Donekyne* by the natives, situate on the river Maire in the province of Munster.

IUERNUS, or *Iernus*, Ptolemy ; a river in the south-west of Ireland. Now called the *Maire*, running from east to west in the province of Munster.

JUHONUM CIVITAS, Tacitus; supposed to be a vicious reading, for *Ubiorum Civitas*.

JUIA, which Vossius and Gronovius read for *Libunca* in Mela; a river in the north of the Hither Spain. Now *Juvia*, a river of Galicia, running into the sea near Ferrol.

JULIA AUGUSTA. See **BARCINO.**

JULIA AUGUSTA CASSANDREA. See
POTIDAEA.

JULIA AUGUSTA PELLA. See PELLA.

JULIA AUGUSTA PHILLIPPI. See
PHILIPPI.

JULIA CAMPESTRIS. See **BABBA.**

JULIA CLARITAS. See ATTUBI.

JULIA COLONIA. See { PISAE.
SUTRIUM.

JULIA CONCOR- (NERTORRIGA.

DIA. See } BENEVENTUM.

JULIA CONTRIBUTA, Inscriptions,

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Pliny; *Contributa*, Ptolemy. A town of Baetica, situate between Emerita and Astigi.

JULIACUM, Antonine, Ammian; a town of the Ubii. Now *Juliers*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 50° 55'.

JULIA FAMA. See **SERIA.**

JULIA FANESTRIS COLONIA. See
FANESTRIS.

JULIA FELIX SUESSA. See **SUESSA**
AURUNCA.

JULIA FIDENS. See **ARRETIVM.**

JULIAILLERGAVONIA. See **DERTOSA.**

JULIA JOZA. See **JULIA GRADUCTA.**

JULIA LIBERALITAS. See EBORA.

JULIA LIBYCA, or *Livia*, Ptolemy ; a town of the Hither Spain, near the springs of the Sicoris. Now *Llivia*, a town in the north of Catalonia, in the territory of Cerdan-na, not far from the springs of the Segro.

JULIA MYRTILIS, of uncertain authority; *Myrtylis*, Mela, Antonine; which see.

JULIA NASCICA. See NASCICA.

JULIA NOVA CARTHAGO. See CAR-
THAGO.

JULIA PATERNA. See { ARELATE.
NARBO.

JULIA PATERNA SUBURITANA. See
SUBUR.

JULIA PIETAS. See POLA.

JULIA RESTITUTA. See **SEGIDA.**

JULIA ROMULEA. See **HISPALIS.**

JULIAS, *ados.* & BETHSAIDA.

See { BETHARAMPHTHA.

JULIA SEGISAMA. See SEGISAMA.

JULIA SENA. See **SENA.**

JULIA TRADUCTA, Coins; the same with *Transducta*, Ptolemy; and *Julia Joza*, Strabo; who says, that Zeles, a neighbouring town of Tingis, was removed by the Romans to the opposite shore of Spain, and called *Traducta*, translated *Joza* by the Africans. Mr. Conduit takes it to be *Tariffa*, near the straits of Gibraltar. W. Long. $6^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. 36° .

JULIA TRADUCTA of Mauretania,
See TINGE.

JULII FORUM. See **FORUM.**

JULII GENIUS. See VERGENTUM.

JULIOBONA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Caleti in Gallia Celtica, which some take to be *Honfleur*, others *Lillabone*, both in Normandy, near the mouth of the Seine;

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Cluverius will have it to be *Dieppe*, a port-town in the channel, in the same province.

JULIOBRICA, or *Julobriga*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Cantabri, in the Hither Spain, near the springs of the Ibernus.

JULIOMAGUS. See **ANDEGAVORUM OPPIDUM**.

JULIOMAGUS, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicis; supposed to be *Dattin-ges*, a small town in the south west of Suabia, on the Danube; which last, at no great distance thence, takes its rise in the Black Forest.

JULIOPOLIS, Pliny; called also *Gordii Come*; a town in the south-east of Bithynia, on the south side of the Sangarius. Another name for *Tarsus* in Cilicia.

JULIS, *idas*, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of the island Ceos or Cea; situate on an eminence, twenty-five stadia from the sea: the country of Simonides, the lyric poet, of Bacchylides, his nephew, of Erasistratus the physician, and of Aristo, the Peripatetic philosopher.

JULIUM CARNICUM, Antonine; a town in the Alpes Carnicae; situate between Noricum and Italy, Ptolemy. *Julienses Carnorum*, the people, Pliny. Some traces of it are said to be extant near the head of the Tlavenus.

JULIUM FORUM. See **FORUM**.

JULIUM PRAESIDIUM. See **SCALABIS**.

JULIUS PORTUS. See **BAIAE**.

JULIUS VICUS, Notitia Imperii; a town of the Nemetes in Gallia Belgica; situate between the Tres Tabernae and Noviomagus. Now *Germerheim*, Cluverius; a town of the Lower Palatinate, on the west side of the Rhine. E. Long. 8° 15', Lat. 49° 12'.

JUNCARIA, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, very near the Pyrennees. Now thought to be *Junquera* in Catalonia. But according to Antonine and Peutinger *Juncaria* lay at a greater distance than Junquera from the Pyrennees, and therefore Ceilarius thinks it is *Figueras*, situate also in Catalonia in the south extremity of the Campus Juncarius; which Strabo calls *Spartarius*, adding, that it is commonly called *Juncarius*.

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JUNONIA, *major* and *minor*, Juba quoted by Pliny; two of the fortunate islands, with only a small temple, built of stone in the former. Now thought to be *Fuerteventura* and *Lanzarotta*, two of the Canary islands.

JUNONIS LACINIAE TEMPLUM, Livy; a place on the coast of Magna Graecia, between Cloton and the promontory Lacinium, six miles to the south of the former. Now called *Nap* and *Manna*, in the Hither Calabria, Barri.

JUNONIS PROMONTORIUM, Livy; a promontory of Peloponnesus on the Corinthian bay over-against Sicyon. Another of Baetica in Spain, with a temple, without the straits near Baesippo, Mela, Ptolemy. Now *Trafalgar* cape, at the entrance of the straits, in Andalusia. W. Long. 6° 26', Lat. 36°.

JUNONIS SOLIS INSULA, Ptolemy; called also *Autiala*, because opposite to a town of that name in Africa interior, to the south of the Atlas major; it was situate near the island Cerne.

JUNONIS TEMPLUM. See **HERAEUM**.

JUNOPOLIS. See **IONOPOLIS**.

JUNXUS, Mela; a river of Africa, in Mauretania Tingitana, running by the town of Lixus.

JURA, Caesar; *Jurassus*, Ptolemy; a very high mountain, or rather a range of mountains separating the Helvetii from the Sequani. Still called *Jura*, extending from Basil to the territory of Geneva, having different names in its passage, and separating Switzerland from Burgundy.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the name of Aegida in Histria, in the lower age. Now called *Capo d'Isfria*. E. Long. 14° 20', Lat. 45° 50'.

JUTA, Joshua; *Jota* and *Jeta*, Vulgate; *Jetta*, Septuagint: supposed to be the *Jettan* of Eusebius, and *Jethan* of Jerome, ten miles from Eleutheropolis towards Daroma. A sacerdotal city, Joshua, Eusebius, Jerome. This *Juta* Reland supposes to be the *Juda* of Luke i. 39. Nothing being more common than the permutation of the letters of the same organ.

JUTUNTORUM FORUM. See **FORUM**.

JUTURNA, a salutary fountain near the

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the river Numicius and the Mons Albanus in Latium, Varro, Servius.

JUVAVIA. See JOVAVUS.

JUVENSE CASTELLUM. See JOVAVUS.

IUVERNA. See HIBERNIA.

IXIA, Strabo; a village in the south-

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west of Rhodæa; so named from *Ixus*, the port. *Ixius*, an epithet of Apollo.

IZANNESOPOLIS, Isidorus Characenus; a town of Babylonia, at the distance of twelve schoeni from Olabus.

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KADMONAEI, or *Cadmonaei*, Moses, Joshua; a people of Palestine, said to dwell at the foot of mount Hermon; which lies east, and is the reason of the appellation, with respect to Libanus, Phoenicia, and the north parts of Palestine; called also *Hevaei*, Moses.

KARDU MONTES. See GORDIAEI.

KARKOR. See CARCAR.

KARTA. See KERTA.

KEDAR, Psalms, Canticles, Isaiah; *Cedar*, Jerome; a district in the desert of the Saracens, so called from *Cedar*, the son of Ismael, Jerome; who in another place, says, that *Kedar* was uninhabitable, on the north of Arabia Felix. *Kedareni*, the people, a branch of the Saracens, dwelling in tents, like the other Scenites, Psalm. cxx. rich in cattle, Isaiah lx. of a swarthy complexion, Canticles i. excellent at the bow, Isaiah xxi.

KEDASA. See KEDES.

KEDEMOTH, Joshua; Cademoth, Eusebius, Jerome; without adding any thing farther than that it was a city of Reuben. Its name shews its eastern situation.

KEDES, Joshua; *Kedes Naphtali*, Judges; *Cedasa*, *ae*, or *orum*, Josephus; and *Cedesis*, id. a city of refuge, and Levitical, in the tribe of Naphtali, on the confines of Tyre and Galilee, Josephus. Jerome calls it a sacerdotal city, situate on a mountain, twenty miles from Tyre, near Paneas, and called *Cidissus*, taken by the king of Assyria. Another *Kedes* in the tribe of Issachar, 1 Chron. vii. 72. which seems to be called *Kislon*, Joshua xix.

KEDRON, *Cedron*, 1 Maccab. xv. 2. a town, which from the defeat and pursuit of the Syrians, chap. xvi. appears to have stood on the road which led from the Higher India to Azotus; in this war it was burnt by the Jews.

KEDRON, Josephus; *Cedron*, plurally, John; who calls it a brook; but Josephus, a deep valley, between Jerusalem and mount Olivet to the east, called also *Kidron*, from its blackness. A brook only in winter, or in rainy weather, Maundrel.

KEGILA, Hebrew; *Ceila*, Jerome, *Keila*, Septuagint; a town in the tribe of Judah, Joshua; the residence of David for some time, 1 Sam. xxiii. In Jerome's time, a small village, eight miles to the east of Eleutheropolis on the road to Hebron.

KELEMANTIA. See CELEMANTIA.

KENAEI and KENISAEI, Moses; two people of Palestine; for whom Bochart can allot no particular seat; he imagines that their name perished in the interval between Abraham and Moses.

KEPHARNOME. See CARPERNAUM.

KERTA, or *Karta*, in the language of the Phoenicians and Parthians, denotes a town, Hesychius, as Tigranocerta, Carthago.

KIDRON. See KEDRON.

KIRIATHAIM, Moses; one of the towns built by the Reubenites; reckoned to the tribe of Reuben, Joshua xiii. twelve miles to the west of Medaba. The ancient residence of the giants called Emim.

KIRIATH-ARBA. See HEBRON.

KIRIATH-BAL, or *Cariath-baal*, called

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ed also *Kiriath-jearim*, Joshua, the city of the woods; one of the cities of the Gibeonites, belonging to the tribe of Judah, nine miles from Aelia, in the road to Diospolis, Jerome, Eusebius. It was also called *Baalz*, Joshua. The ark of the covenant, after its recovery from the Philistines, stood

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for some time in this city, 1 Sam. vii.

KIRIATH-SANNA and KIRIATH-SE-PHER. See DEBIR.

KIRIOTH. See CARIOTH.

KISCHON. See CHISON.

KISION. See KEDES.

KISON, } See CHISON.
KISSON, }

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L A A S, Homer; a town of Laco-nica. See LAS.

LABANAE AQUAE, Strabo; salutary or medicinal waters, not far from the Albulae, in the territory of No-mentum in Latium to the east of Rome.

LABDALON, Thucydides; a citadel, situate on the brow of the precipice of Epipolae near Syracuse facing Megara.

LABEATIS, Livy; a lake of Dalma-tia near Scodra. Now *Lago di Scu-tari* in Albania. *Labeates*, the peo-ple dwelling on it, Livy, Pliny.

LABERRIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Astures in the Hither Spain. Now supposed to be *Pennasfor* in Asturias. W. Long. 6° 50', Lat. 43° 15'.

LABERUS, Ptolemy; a town of Hi-bernia, a little to the south of El-bana or Dublin. Now thought to be *Kiliasr*. Camden.

LABICANA VIA. See VIA.

LABICUM, or *Laticum*, i, long, Vir-gil, Silius Italicus: more frequent-ly *Labici* or *Lavici*, *orum*, Livy, Ci-cero; a town of Latium, situate between Gabii and Tusculum. *La-bici*, the people, Virgil; *Labicani*, Martial. *Labicanus*, the epithet, Livy. Now *Colonna*, Holstenius, in the Campania of, and fifteen miles from, Rome, eastwards. E. Long. 13° 15', Lat. 42°.

LABIENI CASTRA, Caesar; a place of Gallia Belgica; called *Labium* and *Lambacum*, in the lower age: whence the modern name *Lobe*, a village with a monastery in the territory of Liege, on the Sambre, near Thuin.

LABINIUS, Appian; a river of the

Cispadana, between Modena and Bononia; in an island of which the triumvirate was established between Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus. Now *Lavinc*. Others say, in an island in the Rhenus, a river of the Cispadana, which see.

LABISCO, Antonine; a town of Gal-lia Narbonensis. Now *le Pont Beau-vaïn*, in Dauphiné, on the bor-ders of Savoy, Baudrand.

LABORES. See AD LABORES.

LABORIAE CAMPI, or *Laborini*, Pli-ny; very fertile plains of Campa-nia, lying between Capua, Cumae, and Puteoli, which gave name to all Campania. Now *Terra di La-voro*.

LABOTAS, Strabo; a river of Syria; which, with the Orontes, runs in the plain of Antioch.

LABRANDA, Strabo; a village of Ca-ria, standing on a mountain with-out the city of Mylasa; with a tem-ple of Jupiter Labrandenus, and a statue of Jupiter Stratius or Mili-taris, id. But Lactantius derives the appellation from *Labrandeus*, the guest and auxiliary of Jupiter in his wars.

LABRO or *Labronis Portus*, Cicero; called *ad Herculem*, Antonine; dis-tant twelve miles from Pisae. In the lower age called *Liburnum*: at this day *Livorno*, or *Leghorn*, a fa-mous port-town of Tuscany.

LABYRINTHUS, a building or place full of intricate windings. Pliny reckons up four principal laby-rinths; one in Crete near Gortyna, executed by Daedalus, Virgil. An-other in Egypt, the work of Piam-meticus,

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meticus, Mela; situate on, Herodotus, or in the lake Moeris, Pliny; which this last calls a prodigious work of human extravagance: near it stood the king's burying-place, Strabo. A third in the island Lemnos, remarkable for its columns. A fourth in Italy, built by king Portena, for a burial-place: Strabo mentions caves near Nauplia in Argolis of Peloponnesus, cut out into *Labyrinths*. *Labyrinthus*, the epithet, Catullus.

LACCIUS. See **PORTUS PARVUS** of Syracuse.

LACCOBRIGA, Coin; *Lacobraiga*, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; situate between Viminacium and Segisama. *Lacobricenses*, the people, Pliny. Another of Lusitania. Now *Lagos*, a small town of Algarves. W. Long. $9^{\circ} 27'$, Lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$.

LACEDAEMON, Mythology; from the name of the founder, son of Semele, called also *Sparta*; these names differing in this, that the latter is the proper and ancient name of the city, the former of the country, which afterwards came to be applied to the city, Strabo, Stephanus: Homer also makes this distinction, who calls the country hollow, because encompassed with mountains. This city was the capital of Laconia, situate on the right or west side of the Eurotas: it was less in compass than, however equal, or even superior to, Athens in power. Polybius makes it forty eight stadia, a circuit much inferior to that of Athens. Lacedaemon in its flourishing state remained without walls, the bravery of its citizens being instead of them, Nepos. At length in Cassander's time, or after, when the city was in the hands of tyrants, distrusting the defence by arms and bravery, a wall was built round it, at first slight, and in a tumultuary, or hasty manner; which the tyrant Nabis made very strong, Livy, Justin. Pausanias ascribes the first walls to the times of Demetrius and Pyrrhus, under Nabis. Theft was deemed a virtue among the Spartans, as theft, rapine and violence were deemed virtues among most ancient nations, Herodotus, Plu-

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tarch, Thucydides, Ovid. The hard discipline in which the Spartan youth were brought up, gained the city the name of *Pactiens*, Horace; and *Severa*, Cicero. The result of the laws and institutions of Lycurgus, their celebrated lawgiver. *Laco*, or *Lacon*, a man of Sparta; *Lacaena*, a woman; *Laconicus* and *Lacedaemonius*, the epithet. *Stylus Laconicus*, a style peculiar to the Spartans, who affected great conciseness of expression and a parsimony of words. Now called *Mistira*. E. Long. 23° , Lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$.

LACEDAEMON, or *Lacedaemonia*, Stephanus; an inland town of Cyprus.

LACETANIA, Sallust, Livy; a district of the Hither Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees. *Lacetani*, the people, Caesar. The *Jacetani* of Ptolemy.

LACHIS, Joshua; a town of the tribe of Judah, seven miles to the south of Eleutheropolis, Jerome; mentioned also by Isaiah and Jeremiah. Here king Amaziah was slain by his rebel subjects, 2 Kings xiv.

LACIA, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, situate in the tribe Oeneis; *Laciades*, the Demists or people, id. The territory was famous for its radishes, applied by way of mockery to those, who were taken in adultery.

LACIACUM, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Gemund*, Cluverius; in the Higher Austria, situate on a cognominal lake, called also *Traunsee*.

LACIBURGUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany on the Albis. Now *Lauenburgh*, in Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 37'$, Lat. $53^{\circ} 45'$.

LACINIUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. A noble promontory of the Bruttii, the south boundary of the Sinus Tarentinus, and the Adriatic, Mela; all to the south of it being deemed the Ionian sea. Famous for a rich temple of Juno, surnamed *Lacinia*, Strabo, Ovid, Dionysius Periegetes, Livy; with a solid pillar of gold standing in it, which Hannibal intending to carry off, was dissuaded from, by a dream, Cicero.

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Cicero. Now *Capo delle Colonne*, from the columns of Juno's temple still standing on the north east coast of the Calabria Ultra.

LACIPEA, Antonine; a town of the Farther Spain, twenty miles from Emerita to the north-east.

LACIPIO, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, situate between Sacilis and Iliberis; but according to Pliny, between Barbesula and Baelippo; so uncertain is its situation.

LACOBIRGA. See **LACCOBRIGA**.

LACONICA REGIO, Strabo; a country of Peloponnesus, situate to the east of Messenia; having on the south side, between the promontories Taenarum and Malea, the Sinus Laconicus or Maleus; and on the north mount Taygetus, which extends to the mountains of Arcadia, together with Argolis; on the east the Sinus Argolicus, down to Malea.

LACTER, Strabo; a promontory towards the south of the island Cos.

LACTODORUM, Antonine; a town of the Catyechlani of Ptolemy, a people in Britain; situate on the Ouse. Now *Belford*, according to some; *Stony Stratford*, according to others.

LACTORA, Peutinger; *LaBura*, Antonine; *Civitas Lactratium*. Notitia Galliae; a famous and ancient town of Aquitania, as appears from many inscriptions found there; *Lactrates*, the people. Now *Lectoure* in Gascony. E. Long. 52°, Lat. 44°.

LACURIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani in the Hither Spain: thought by some to be *Loquera* in New Castile. Zerita supposes it to be *Alarcos*, in the same province.

LACUS, a large collection of fresh water, which either transmits or emits a river or stream, in the latter case especially fed by subterraneous springs, without excluding them altogether in the former.

LACUS BENACUS, Virgil, Pliny the Younger; a lake in the territory of Verona, transmitting the Mincius into the Po. See **BENACUS**.

LACUS FELICIS, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a town of Noricum: the place and distance agree with Ober-

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wells in Lower Austria, on the Danube.

LACUS LARIUS, Virgil, Strabo, Pliny the Younger; the estate of which last was adjoining to it, so called from the number of coots haunting it. *Laros*, in Greek; also *Comacenus*, Antonine; and *Comensis*, from the town *Comum* situate on it; a lake of Insubria; in length from north to south thirty miles, five in breadth, and in compass one hundred; emitting the Addua into the Po. Now *il Lago di Como*, in the north of Milan towards the Grisons.

LACUS NEMORENSIS. See **TRIVIAE LACUS**.

LACUS VERBANUS, Strabo, Pliny; a lake in the territory of the Lepontii to the west of the Larius; fifty miles in length, from north to south; between five and six in breadth; transmitting the Ticinus, now Tesino, into the Po. Called at this day *Lago Maggiore*, in the west of the duchy of Milan.

LACYDON, Eustathius; the next port adjoining to Marseilles.

LADE, Herodotus, Strabo, Stephanus; an island in the Egean sea, opposite to Miletus of Caria; formerly called *Late*, Pliny; from which other small islands are said to be torn, Pausanias; affording a station for pirates, Strabo. *Ladaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus; *Ladeis*, Coins; or *Ladenfis*.

LADON, Strabo, Pausanias; a small but beautiful river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus from north to south; and yielding the finest water of all the rivers of Greece; famous for the story of Syrinx turned to a reed, Ovid, who calls it rapid.

Ladon, the ancient name of *Ilymenius*, a river of Boeotia, Pausanias.

LAEA, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Cyrenaica, opposite to Apollonia; called also the island of Venus, with a station for ships, Scyllax, Herodotus.

LAEDUS, *Liderns*, Writers of the lower age; a river of Gallia Celtica, running from east to west, into the Meduana, and both together into the Ligeris. Now *le Loir*.

LAEDUS. See **LEDUS**.

LAEL. See **LAELI**.

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LAELIA, Coin ; a town of Baetica, situate between Corticata and Italica westward, taking its name and origin from Laelius, the companion of Scipio, who was the founder of the neighbouring Italica. Thought to be *Arcena* in Andalusia.

LAENEUS, Strabo ; a river of Crete, running by Gortys, at which Europa was ravished by Jupiter.

LAEPA MAGNA, Ptolemy ; a town of Baetica ; *Laepia*, Pliny. Now *Lepe* ; a citadel of Andalusia towards the bay of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadiana, to the east.

LAERTE, Ptolemy ; a town of Cilicia Aspera, lying towards Pamphylia ; said to give birth and surname to Diogenes Laertius.

LAERTES, Stephanus ; a small district of Cilicia.

LAESA, *Laescha*. See **LASA**.

LAESTRYGONES, Thucydides ; an ancient people dwelling in Sicily, together with the Cyclopes ; about whose origin and fate Thucydides declares he has nothing to say. They were also a people of Italy about Formiae, of Scythian original, and a race of Canibals, Pliny ; resembling giants rather than men, Homer ; *Laestrygonius*, the epithet, Horace ; for *Formianus*.

LAESTRYGONIA, Homer ; the name of *Formiae*.

LAESTRYGONII CAMPI. See **LEONTINI**.

LAEVI, Livy ; *Laei*, Polybius ; *Levi*, Pliny ; a people of the Transpadana, extending from the Infubres to the Po.

LAGARIA, Stephanus ; *Langaria*, Lycophron ; called a citadel, Strabo, of Lucania ; built, as fame reports, by Epeus, builder of the Trojan horse. Now extinct ; it was situate on a mountain. The place is still called *Lagara*, in Calabria Citra. The Vinum Lagarianum is commended by Pliny.

LAGECIUM, Antonine ; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Castleford*, a village in Yorkshire, Camden.

LAGIA, Pliny ; one of the names of the island Delos.

LAGUSSAE, Pliny ; small islands in

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the Egean sea, on the coast of Troas.

LAINI, Stephanus ; *Leari*, Thucydides ; a people of *Pemina*, on the river Strymon.

Lais, or *Laifa*. See **DAN**.

LAISA, Isaiah, i Maccab. ix. a town of Benjamin. Called also *Lesem*.

LALETANIA, Martial ; a district of the Hither Spain. *Laletani*, the people, Pliny. Now forming a great part of Catalonia between Gerunda and Tarraco. Hence the Vinum Labitanum, Pliny ; more commended for its plenty than goodness.

LAMBAESA, Ptolemy ; *Lambese*, Peutinger ; surnamed, *Legio Augusta Tertia*, either from that legion being encamped or in garrison there, Ptolemy ; a town of Numidia, to the south-east of Cirta.

LAMBRANI. See **LAMBRUS**.

LAMBRIS. See **FLAVIA**.

LAMBRUS, Pliny ; a river of Insubria, rising in the mountains near Comum and the Lacus Larius, and then running south, falls into the Po between Pavia and Placentia. The people dwelling on it, called *Lambrani*, Sueton. Now *il Lambro* in the duchy of Milan.

LAMETIA, Lycophron ; a town of the Bruttii, scarce three miles distant from the mouth of the river Lametius ; *Lametini*, the people, Stephanus. Now *S. Eufemia*, a small town of Calabria Ultra. E. Long. 16° 32', Lat. 39°.

LAMETICUS, or *Lamstinus Sinus*, Aristotle ; a bay of the Bruttii, a part of the Tuscan sea. Called also *Terrinaeus* and *Vibonensis* from these several towns situate upon it. Now *il Golfo di S. Eufemia*.

LAMETUS, Lycophron ; a small river of the Bruttii. Now *Lameto* or *l'Amato* ; rising in the Apennine, and falling into the Sinus Lametinus, in Calabria Ultra.

LAMIA, Strabo, Livy ; a town of the Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly. Famous for giving name to the *Bellum Lamiacum*, Diodorus ; waged by the Greeks on the Macedonians after Alexander's death ; whither Antipater having fled after a defeat, was there besieged by the Athenians.

LAMIACUS SINUS, Pausanias; the same with Maliacus, which see.

LAMIAE, Pliny; small islands on the coast of Troas; or rather rocks in the Egean sea.

LAMINAE, Peutinger; a town of the Aequi in Latium, situate on the Anio, to the south of Tibur.

LAMINIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpetani in the Hither Spain; at the distance of seven miles from the head of the Anas or Guadiana, Antonine. *Laminiani*, the people, Pliny; of the resort of the *Conventus Carthaginensis*. Now *Montiel*, a citadel of New Castile; and the territory, called *Ager Laminitanus*, Pliny; is now *el Campo de Montiel*, Cluvius.

LAMOTIS, Ptolemy; *Lamafia*, Stephanus; a district of Cilicia Aspera, so called from the river or town *Lamus*; which see.

LAMPA, Stephanus; *Lappa*, Ptolemy, Dio Cassius; an inland town of Crete, built by Agamemnon. *Lampaci*, the people, Polybius, Inscription.

LAMPE. See **ARGOS HIPPIUM** of Italy. Also a town of Arcadia, at mount Lampea, Pliny.

LAMPEA, or *Lampia*, Statius, Strabo, Pausanias; *Lampeus*, Pliny; that part of mount Erymanthus in Arcadia, from which the river Erymanthus rising, falls, after leaving mount Pholoe on the right, into the Alpheus.

LAMPETES, a mountain or promontory of the Bruttii, Lycophron; running out into the bay of Vibo, a part of the Tuscan sea.

LAMPETIA. See **CLAMPETIA**.

LAMPEUS, } See **LAMPEA**.

LAMPIA, }

LAMPONEA, Stephanus; *Lamponium*, Herodotus; a town of Troas, Also an island near the Chersonesus of Thrace, Strabo.

LAMPSACUS, Strabo; *Lampsacum*, Cicero; a considerable city of Mysia; a colony of Milesians, id. of Phocaeans, Stephanus; anciently called *Pityasa*, Deichorus Cyzicenus; *Pitya*, Homer; because abounding in pine-trees, confirmed by Pliny; situate at the north end, or entrance of the Hellespont, into the Propontis, with a commodious

harbour, opposite to Callipolis in the Thracian Chersonesus; assigned by Artaxerxes to Themistocles, for furnishing his table with wine, in which the country abounded, Diodorus, Nepos. Saved from the ruin threatened by Alexander, because in the interest of Persia, by the address of Anaximenes the historian, sent by his fellow-citizens to avert the king's displeasure; who hearing of it, solemnly declared he would do the very reverse of Anaximenes's request, who therefore begged the king utterly to destroy it, which he could not do because of his oath, Strabo, &c. *Lampsaceni*, the people, Cicero. *Lampsacius*, the epithet, Martial, denoting *Lascivus*, the character of the people: still called *Lampsacus*. E. Long. 28°, Lat. 40° 12'.

LAMPESEMANDUS; Pliny; a small island on the coast of Caria, in the Sinus Ceramicus.

LAMUS, Ptolemy; *Latmos*, Strabo; uncertain, which the true reading; but Stephanus refers to Alexander Polyhistor, an older and more authentic writer, who has *Lamus*; also *Nornus*; a town and river of Cilicia Aspera. The adjacent country is called *Lamusia*, Stephanus; *Lamius*, Ptolemy. The river is the boundary of Cilicia Aspera, running between Soli and Eleusa, and the town is called a village, Strabo.

LAMYRA, Stephanus; a river and town of Lycia.

LANCE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, near Lacobriga.

LANCIA, Florus, Dio; *Lanciatum*, Ptolemy; a very strong city of Asturia, in the Hither Spain.

LANCIA OPPIDANA, Inscription; a town of Lusitania, to the north of the Tagus, and probably one of those which contributed to the building Trajan's bridge on that river. *Lancienies Oppidani*, Inscription on the bridge, the people. *Lancia Trescudana* or *Transcudana*, another of these contributing towns. *Lancienjes Transcudani*, the people, ibid.

LANGARIA. See **LAGARIA**.

LANGIA, Strabo, Statius; a river of Peloponnesus, running from the Sylva

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- Sylva Nemaëa, into the Corinthian bay.
- LANCO, Plutarch; a town of the Eleians in Peloponnesus.
- LANGOBARDI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, situate between the Elbe and the Oder, in the March of Brandenburg, whom their paucity ennobled; in regard that being encompassed by many and powerful nations, they preserved themselves, not so much by submission, as by dint of arms, and by encountering dangers, Tacitus.
- LANGOBRIGA, Antonine; a town of Lusitania; at some distance from the sea, to the south of the mouth of the Durus.
- LANUVIUM, Cicero; a town of Latium on the Via Appia, in the territory of Laurentum, to the south-east of Aricia; sixteen miles from Rome. Here Juno Sospita was worshipped, Livy; and Antoninus Pius was born, Capitolinus; *Lanuvinus*, the epithet, Cicero, Horace.
- LAODICEA, surnamed *Cabiosa*, Ptolemy; all other authors distinguished it by, *ad Libanum*, Strabo, Pliny, Coins; a town of Syria situate to the south-east of Damascus; the capital of a small district, called *Laodicene*, Ptolemy. It was also a colony.
- LAODICEA COMBUSTA, Strabo; a town of Lycaonia; though according to others, of Pisidia or Phrygia. The appellation, Combusta, from the soil sparkling with flame, and from its tremulous motion, caused by earthquakes.
- LAODICEA on the Lycus, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Phrygia. At first called *Diospolis*, then *Rhoas*, Pliny; built by Antiochus, son of Stratonice, and called after his consort *Laodice*, Stephanus. Its memory is consecrated in Scripture, being one of the seven churches, to which St. John in the Apocalypse addresses himself, commended by St. Paul; the town is mentioned by Cicero as considerable for trading. *Laodice-ni*, the people, Tacitus.
- LAODICEA on the sea, Strabo; a town of Seleucis in Syria, extremely well built, with a commodious harbour; and a soil, besides other produce,

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- yielding great quantities of wine. It takes its name from *Laodice*, mother of Seleucus, the founder of it, id.
- LAODICEA of Media, Pliny, Strabo; southwards, near the borders of Persis, built by Antiochus, one of Alexander's captains.
- LAODICENE. See LAODICE CABIOSA.
- LAOMEDONTIA, Stephanus; afterwards called *Lampsacus*.
- LAOS. See LAUS.
- LAPATHUS, Strabo; *Lapethus*, Pliny, Stephanus; *Lepithus*, Diodorus, Ptolemy: though *Lapethus* be the preferable reading, confirmed by a Coin. A town of Cyprus, about the middle of its north side, with a port or station for ships, and a cognominal river, Ptolemy; a colony of Spartans, Strabo; of Phoenicians, Scylax; built by Belus, king of Tyre, Alexander Ephesus. The territory round it is called *Lapithia*, Diodorus, Ptolemy; *Lapithii*, the people, tainted with a degree of fatuity: hence *Lapathius*, denotes *fatuus*, Hesychius.
- LAPATHUS, Livy; a citadel on the lake Asceris, in the confines of Epirus and Thessaly, in the road leading to Tempe of Thessaly.
- LAPIDARIA, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, situate on the Rhine, between Tarvededum and Curia.
- LAPIDEI CAMPI. See CAMPI.
- LAPIS, Romans; *σημειον*, Greeks; a geographical measure denoting a mile; because miles were distinguished by erecting a stone at the end of each; from the number marked on which, the length of way from Rome might be known: the device of Caius Gracchus, Plutarch: more accurately executed, as were all other things, by Augustus, who erected a gilt pillar in the forum, at which all the public ways of Italy, distinguished by stones, terminated. The same thing was done in the Roman provinces. Hence the phrases, *Tertius Lapis*, *Centesimus Lapis*, &c. for three, a hundred, &c. miles; and sometimes the ordinal number without *Lapis*, as *ad duodecimum*, &c. at twelve miles distance.
- LAPITHAE. See PELETHRONIUM.

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- LARITHEADON**, a town of Laconica in mount Taygetus, Pausanias.
- LAPPA**. See **LAMPA**.
- LARANDA**, *αε*, or *αρμ*, Ptolemy, Strabo; a town placed by some in Lycaonia; by others, but doubtfully, on the confines of Pisidia, Isauria and Lycaonia; the confines of these countries being so often changed. The country of Nestor, the epic poet, father of Pisander, who wrote an Iliad under the emperor Severus, in which the title letter of each book was wanting, as alpha in the first book, beta in the second, &c.
- LARCURIS**. See **ILARCURIS**.
- LARES**, *is*, Ptolemy, Sallust; a town in the west of Numidia, to the south of Cirta.
- LARES**, *iam*, Itinerary; a colony on the east side of Numidia.
- LARINE**, Pliny; a fountain of Attica, not mentioned by any other author.
- LARINUM**, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Frentani; distant eighteen miles from Teanum, Cicero; a municipium, *id.* *Larinas*, *atis*, the gentilitious name and the epithet, Sil. Italicus, Cicero, Pliny. Now *Larias* in Naples. E. Long. 15° 45', Lat. 41° 50'.
- LARISSA**, Xenophon; a town of Assyria on the Tigris; supposed to be the *Refes* of Moses, which see; situate between Niniveh and Calach, Bochart. Another *Larissa* of Aegolia in the Hither Asia, situate between Cyme and Phocaea, Pliny, Strabo; distinguished by several appellations, as *Phricenis*, Strabo; and *Aegyptia*, Xenophon; so strong as to be impregnable. A third *Larissa*, surnamed *Ephesia*, Strabo; a village in the district of Ephesus, in the plains of the Cayster, with a temple formerly of *Apello Larissaeus*. A fourth of Syria, Strabo; situate between Apamea and Epiphanea. *Larissari*, the people, Pliny. A fifth of Troas, Homer, Thucydides, near the sea-coast.
- LARISSA**, a noble city of Thessaly; situate on the Peneus, ten miles below Attax, Livy, Strabo; the country of Achilles. Pausanias. *Larissaei*, the people, Caesar, Coins. *Larissenfes*, Livy.

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- LARISSA**, surnamed *Cremaste* or *Pentelis*, Livy, Strabo; and *Pelasgia*, Strabo; situate in the Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, to the north of Echinus.
- LARISSUS**, Livy, Pausanias; a river of Peloponnesus, running from east to west into the Ionian sea and separating Elis from Achaia.
- LARIUS LACUS**. See **LACUS**.
- LARYMNA**, Pausanias; a town anciently belonging to the Locri Opuntii, but which afterwards voluntarily fell to the Boeotians, on the encrease of their power; situate on the Euripus, to the east of Opus.
- LAS**, Homer, Lycophron, Scylax; a town and port on the Sinus Laconicus; taken by the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, Strabo; hence the surname *Laperfae*, Sophocles. Stephanus writes *La* in the nominative. Homer doubles the vowel, *Laan*. Reckoned by Pausanias among the towns of the Eleuthero-lacones, at the distance of ten stadia from the sea.
- LASA**. See **CALLIRHOE**.
- LASAEA**, Luke; a town of Crete on the south-east side.
- LASIA**, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the islands Lesbos and Andros.
- LASIO**, *Lasion*, Pausanias. Polybius; a town on the confines of Elis and Arcadia.
- LATERA MUNDI**, the sides or quarters of the world; namely, what is to the right in it, what to the left; what before, and what behind; also what is upper and what lower; differently determined according to the different position of the body: if we look to the west, the north is on our right; the south on our left, and the east behind: the contrary of all which holds, if we look to the east: and so of the other two points, north and south; the position of the parts of the body will be different. The seat of genius in the habitable world was on this side the equator to the north. They therefore who dwelt there, looked up to the north pole, as the cardinal point of the world, the cynosure, the commencement of the contemplation of the heavens, which led all the ancient geographers

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phers to place the north pole, as being always elevated to us, at the top or upper part of their maps; at the bottom or lower part, the south; the east on the right, and the west on the left; a practice still observed to this day; and such as recede from it, are highly blameable, introducing confusion, without pretending to any the least improvement, as the consequence of such a deviation.

LATERIUM, Cicero; the villa of his brother Q. Cicero, in the territory of Arpinum.

LATHON, Ptolemy; *Lethon*, Pliny; a river of Cyrenaica, running with a north-west course into the Sinus Syrticus, between Berenice and Arsinoe, Ptolemy; but Pliny seems to place its mouth to the south of Berenice; rising in Herculis Arenosii Cumuli.

LATINA VIA. See **VIA**.

LATINI. See **LATIUM**.

LATITUDO TERRAE, an extent of the earth from the equator either north or south; the geographical knowledge of the ancients, being less extensive north and south, than west and east, gave rise to the term latitude or breadth, a less dimension than the longitude or length which they reckoned from the west to the east.

LATIUM, a term denoting the country of the Latins, at first contained within very narrow bounds, but afterwards increased by the accession of various people. The appellation according to Virgil is, *a latendo*, from Saturn's lying hid there from the hostile pursuits of his son Jupiter; and from *Latium* comes the name *Latini*, the people, Virgil; though Dionysius Halicarnassaeus derives it from king *Latinus*, who reigned about the time of the Trojan war. But whatever be in this, it is certain, that *Latium*, when under Aeneas and his descendants, or the Alban kings, contained only the Latins, exclusive of the Aequi, Volsci, Hernici, and other people; only that Aeneas reckoned the Rutuli, after their conquest, among the Latins. And this constituted the ancient *Latium*, confined to the Latins; but afterwards under the

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kings, and after their time, it reached from the Tiber to Circeii, Strabo, Pliny, Virgil. Under the consuls the country of the Aequi, Volsci, Hernici, &c. after long and bloody wars, was added to *Latium*, under the appellation, *adjectitious* or *superadded Latium*, as far as the river Liris, the eastern boundary; and to the north as far as the Marsi and Sabines; only that some parts of the territory of the Sabines, occupied by Alban colonies, are sometimes allotted to the Latins, Virgil. In Strabo's time, in which Pliny also agrees, the sea-coast of *Latium* reached from Ostia to Sinuessa, on the borders of Campania, beyond the Liris; whereas the ancient *Latium* reached only to the promontory Circaeum. Here both the *Latiums* are accurately defined on the side of the sea, or along the coast; but more inland not so easily distinguished. And what Virgil and Tacitus call the *New Latium*, in contradistinction to the *Old*, Pliny calls *adjectitious*. The various people, which in succession occupied *Latium* were the Aborigines, the Pelasgi, the Arcades, the Siculi, the Arunci, the Rutuli; and beyond Circeii, the Volsci, the Osci, the Ausones: but who first, who next, occupied the country, is difficult to say, Pliny. Annals or fable carry us up to Saturn and Janus, when we would trace the antiquity of the Latins, as far back as the purposes of geography can well require.

LATIUM FORUM, See **FORUM ROMANUM**.

LATMICUS SINUS, Strabo; a bay of Ionia, in the Hither Asia, to the south of the mouth of the Meander, so called from mount Latmus.

LATMUS, Strabo, Pliny, Mela; a mountain of Ionia, or on the confines of Caria, famous for the fable of Endymion, of whom the Moon was said to be enamoured: hence called *Latmius Heros*, Ovid; *Latmius Venator*, Valerius Flaccus. In the mountain was a cave in which Endymion dwelt, Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius. Supposed by Hecataeus to be the *Phtheiron Mons* of Homer. But by others to be

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Grius Mons, not far from *Latmus*, Strabo. *Latmus*, the name of *He-raclea*, a town situate on it, id.

LATMUS, Strabo; a river separating Cappadocia from Cilicia Aspera; with a cognominal town. See **LAMUS**.

LATO, a town of Crete, Stephanus. See **CAMARA**.

LATO, Ptolemy; *Latopolis*, Strabo; a town of the Thebais in Egypt, on the left or west side of the Nile, a little to the north of the tropic of Cancer. So called from a large fish called *Lates*, the object of the idolatry of the inhabitants.

LATOBIGI, Caesar; a people of Belgica, whom he joins with the Helvetii, but their situation is unknown.

LATOMIAE, Cicero; *Lithotomiae*, Thucydides; a prison near Syracuse; originally a quarry, whence the name; a grand and magnificent work, executed by kings and tyrants, Cicero; all of stone, sunk to a surprising depth, id. In length a stadium, and two hundred feet in breadth, -Aelian. One of the apartments, or rather caverns, went by the name of the poet Philoxenus, where he composed his Cyclops, one of his most esteemed pieces, id. Into this dungeon Verres thrust several Roman citizens, Cicero. Now said to be called *le Tagliate*.

LATONAE LUCUS. See **PHYSCUS**.

LATONAE URBS, or *Latopolis*, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Lower Egypt, in the territory of Alexandria, a little to the west of the Nile, before it divides into branches. Which gives name to the *Letopontes Nomos*.

LATOPOLIS. See **LATO**.

LATOS. See **CAMARA**.

LATOVICI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Pannonia Superior, situate on the Sava.

LATRIS, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Cylipenus; which is supposed to be the *Livonian Gulf* or Sea.

LATYMNUS, Theocritus; a mountain near Croton, in the territory of the Brutii. Now called *il Monte di Crotona* in Calabria, Baudrand.

LAVARE, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania. Now *Aveiro*, a port-town of

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Portugal, in the province of Beira. W. Long. 9° 40', Lat. 40° 36'.

LAVATRIS, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Bowes*, Camden, a village of Yorkshire, at the beginning of Stanemore, a hilly tract there.

LAVICANA VIA. See **VIA LABICANA**. **LAVICUM**. See **LABICUM**.

LAVINASENA, Strabo; one of the ten divisions of Cappadocia, under the ancient kings of that country.

LAVINIUM, Livy; a town of Latium, six miles to the east of Laurentum, according to an ancient map; so named from Lavinia, consort of Aeneas, and daughter of king Latinus; and built by the Trojans. The first town of Roman original in Latium, and the seat of the Dii Penates, Livy; situate near the river Numicus, or Numicius; between which and the Tiber Aeneas landed, Virgil. *Lavinii*, the people, Livy; *Lavinenses*, Varro: *Lavinus*, the epithet, Virgil. Holstenius supposes the town to have stood on an eminence. Now called *il Monte di Levano*.

LAVINIUS, or *Lavinus*, Appian; a river of the Cispadana, running from south to north into the Rhenus, which carries it into the Po. In the river *Lavinus* Appian places the island of the Triumviri. See **RHENUS**.

LAUMELLUM, Ptolemy; a town of Insubria in Italy; on the south or right side of the river Novaria. Now *Lumello*, a village of Milan, twenty miles to the west of Ticinum, or Pavia.

LAUREACUM, Inscription; *Lauriacum*, Antonine; a noble colony, and the capital as is thought of the Noricum Ripense. Now the village *Lorch*, standing before the walls of the town of Ens, at the confluence of a cognominal river with the Danube, in the west part of Austria. *Laureacenses*, the people, Inscription.

LAURENS CASTRUM, Tibullus; *Laurentum*, Mela, Strabo; a town of Latium; supposed to be the royal residence of those most ancient kings Latinus, Picus, and Faunus, Virgil. Whither the emperor Commodus retired, during a pestilence, Herodian.

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Herodian. Its name is from an adjoining grove of bay-trees, midway between Ostia and Antium. *Laurentes*, the people, Virgil; *Laurens*, or *Laurentinus*, the epithet, Pliny. Supposed to have stood in the place, now called *San Lorenzo*; which seems to be confirmed from the Via Laurentina leading to it from Rome, Holstenius.

LAURENTINA VIA. See VIA.

LAURIACUM. See LAUREACUM.

LAURIOS, Thucydides; a small district of Attica, abounding in veins of gold.

LAURIUM, Thucydides; a mountain of Attica, situate between the port Piraeus and the promontory Suneum, where the Athenians formerly had silver mines, Pausanias. *Laurium*, or *Lorium*, Antonine; a town of Tuscany, twelve miles to the west of Rome, on the Via Aurelia: here Antoninus Pius had a villa, and here he died, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor.

LAURO, or *Lauren*, Plutarch, Frontinus; a town of the Hither Spain, where Cn. Pompeius, son of Pompey was defeated and slain, Florus. Now *Lorigue*, five leagues to the north of Liria in Valencia.

LAUS, or *Laos*, Herodotus; a river of Italy, separating Lucania from the Bruttii, and running from east to west into the Tuscan sea; with a cognominal bay, and a town, the last of Lucania, a little above the sea, a colony from Sybaris, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus. Both town and river are now called *Laino*, in the Calabria Citra, Cluverius; and the bay called *Golfo della Scalca*, or *di Policastro*, two adjoining towns, which is a part of the Tuscan sea, and extending between the promontory Palinurus, and the mouth of the Laus.

LAUS. See ILIPULA MAGNA.

LAUS JULIA, *Corinth* so called, which see.

LAUS POMPEIA, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Insubria, situate to the east of Milan, between the rivers Addua and Lamber. A town built by the Boii, after their passing the Alps: its ancient Gallic name is unknown: Strabo Pompeius, father of Pompey, leading thither a

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colony gave it a new name, *Asconius Pedianus*; conferring the *Jus Latii* on the ancient inhabitants who remained there. The modern *Lodi* is built from its ruins, at some distance off. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

LAUSONIUS LACUS, Antonine; *Lozanne Lacus*, Peutinger; so called from *Lausanna*, a town of the Helvetii, called also *Lacus Lemanus*, on the north side of which it is now situate. *Lausanne* in Switzerland. E. Long. $6^{\circ} 31'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 33'$.

LAUTULAE, *arum*, Livy; situate between Anxur and Fundi in Latium: Whether a small town or a forest, uncertain. Also a place in Rome, not far from the Janus Geminus, where were hot baths, Varro.

LAZI, Arrian; *Lazae*, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, inhabiting near the Phasis, on the east side of the Euxine. The *Colchi* in the lower age were swallowed up in that of *Lazi*, Procopius.

LEBADEA, Pausanias; *Lebadia*, Strabo; an ancient town of Boeotia, Gellius; on the borders of Phocis, situate between Helicon and Chaeonea, near Coronaea, Strabo. In it stood the oracle of Jupiter Trophonius, which whoever went to consult, descended into a subterraneous gulf, id. Pausanias. Now *Livadia*. E. Long. $23^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$, giving name to the ancient *Achaia*.

LEBANON. See ANTILIBANUS.

LEBECII, Polybius; *Libici*, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of the Transpadana, in the territory of Verceil and Lumellina, in Milan.

LEBEDOS, reckoned among the twelve ancient cities of Ionia, Herodotus, Strabo, Mela; situate to the south of Smyrna. The residence of stage-players, and the place where they met from all parts of Ionia, as far as the Hellespont, and celebrated annual games in honour of Bacchus, Strabo. It was overthrown by Lyfimachus, who removed the inhabitants to Ephesus, Pausanias; scarce ever after recovering itself, and becoming rather a village than a town, Horace.

LEBEN, *enis*, Strabo; *Lebena*, Ptolemy; one of the port-towns of the Gortynians,

Gortynians, near the promontory **Leon**, on the south-east side of **Crete**; famous for a temple of **Aesculapius** in imitation of that of **Cyrenaica**. **Pausanias**. **Lebenaens**, both the epithet and gentilitious name, **Philostratus**.

LEBINTHOS, **Strabo**, **Ovid**, **Mela**; a small island near **Calymne** to the south west, and one of the **Sporades**.

LEBNA. See **LIBNA**.

LECHAEUM, **Strabo**; *Lecheae, arum*, **Pliny**; the west port of **Corinth**, on the bay of that name, which the **Corinthians** used for their **Italian** trade, as they did **Cenchrae** for their eastern or **Asiatic**; situate below the city, and thinly inhabited; with two walls, like legs or arms, carried down for twelve stadia on each side the road, **Strabo**.

LECTOR, or *LeSum*, **Homer**, **Thucydides**, **Livy**, **Pliny**; a promontory of **Troas**, the extremity of mount **Ida**, running out into the sea, **Strabo**; opposite to the north part of **Lesbos**; separating **Aeolia** from **Troas**, **Pliny**.

LECYTHUS, **Thucydides**; a town of the **Chalcidians**, in the island **Euboea**.

LEDERATA. See **LITERATA**.

LEDUS, or *Lactus*, **Mela**; a river of **Gallia Narbonensis**. Now the *Les*, or *Lex*, running not far from **Montpellier** into the **Mediterranean**.

LEGIO VII. GEMINA, **Inscriptions**; in **Ptolemy Germanica**, which is supposed erroneous, as all the **Inscriptions** have *Gemina*, a town or station of that legion in the **Alpines**. Now **Leon**, capital of the province of that name in **Spain**. **W. Long. 6° 5'**, **Lat. 43°**. Another *Legio*, a town of **Galilee**; from which **Jerome** determines the distances of the places in **Galilee**; not a bare encampment, though the name might originally be owing to that circumstance; it lay fifteen miles to the west of **Nazareth**; between mount **Tabor** and the **Mediterranean**. Now thought to be *Legune*, **Reland**.

LEUCUM, **Ptolemy**; a town in the south-west of **Sicily**, on the left or east side of the **Halycus**. Now commonly called *Mocharta*, **Cluverius**.

LELANTUS CAMPUS, **Strabo**; a plain of **Euboea**, to the north of **Chalcis**, with springs of hot waters, adapted to the cure of diseases, and used by **Cornelius Sylla**.

LELEGEIS, *idos*, **Pliny**; the ancient name of *Miletus*, from the *Leleges*, the first inhabitants of it.

LELEGES, **Strabo**; from *Lelex*, a people of **Asia**, of Greek original; the name, denoting a collection of people, **Strabo**, **Eustathius**: they first occupied the islands, then passing over to the continent, they settled partly in **Myfia**, on the **Sinus Adramyttenus**, and partly in that part of **Ionis** next **Caria**. There were *Leleges* also of **Laconica**, **Strabo**, **Ovid**.

LELEGIA, **Pausanias**; *Laconica*, so called of old, from *Lelex*, king in that part of **Peloponnesus**. *Lelegicus*, **Ovid**, the epithet.

LEMANIS, or *Lemannis*, **Antonine**, **Notitia Imperii**; a port of the **Cantii** in **Britain**. Now *Lime*, **Camden**.

LEMANUS LACUS, **Caesar**; a lake of the **Helvetii**, which transmits the **Rhone**, called also *Lauphnius*. Now the *Lake of Geneva*, or *Lausanne*, extending from east to west, between **Savoy** to the south, and the **Vaudois** and **Switzerland** to the north.

LEMINGUM, **Antonine**; a town of **Gallia Narbonensis**. Now *Chambery*, capital of **Savoy**. **E. Long. 6° 45'**, **Lat. 45° 40'**.

LEMNUS, **Pliny**, **Stephanus**; a noble island in the **Egean sea**, near **Thrace**, called *Dipolis*, from its consisting of two towns, into the forum of which mount **Athos** casts its shadow at the solstice, **Pliny**; is in compass an hundred and twelve miles, *id.* An island sacred to **Vulcan**, **Val. Flaccus**. Famous for its astringent earth, called *Lemnia*, used for consolidating wounds, **Galen**.

LEMOVICES, **Caesar**; a people of **Aquitania**, situate between the **Bituriges Cubi** to the north, the **Arverni** to the east, the **Cadurci** to the south, and the **Pictones** to the west. Now the *Lemosin*, and *La Marche*.

LEMOVICUM. See **AUGUSTORITUM**.

LEMOVII, **Tacitus**; a people of **Germany**.

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many, placed with the Rugii, on the Baltic, between the Oder and Vistula, and who in the lower age, according to Cluverius, came to be called *Heruli*, because he finds them joined with the Rugii, without any mention made of the *Lemovii*.

LENTIA, Notitia; a town of Noricum, situate on the right or south side of the Danube. Now *Lintz*, capital of Upper Austria. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 48°.

LEON, *tis*, Thucydides, Livy; a village or place near Syracuse, about a mile to the north.

LEON, Ptolemy; a promontory of Crete, so called from its form, situate on the south side of the island, near Leben. Also another of Euboea. See **ARTEMISIUM**.

LEONICA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a municipium, Coin; a town of the Editani, in the Hither Spain; to the east of Ergavica. *Leonicensis*, the people, Pliny.

LEONTINI, *orum*, Scylax, Mela, Pliny; *Leontium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily on the south-side of the river Terias, twenty stadia, Scylax, forty, Cluverius, from the Ionian sea. *Leontini*, the people, Livy. The territory, called *Campi Leontini*, was extremely fertile, Cicero: these were the *Campi Laestrigonii*, anciently so called, Pliny; also *Xuthia*, from their ancient owner, Xuthus, Diodorus. The ancient seat of the Laestrigons, according to the commentators on the poets. The name *Leontini* is from *Leo*, the impression on their coin being a lion. Now called *Lentini*, a town situate in the Val di Noto, in the south-east of Sicily.

LEONTINUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian sea, to the east of Leontini, into which the Terias and Pantagias fall, Vibius.

LEONTIUM, Polybius, Strabo; one of the twelve towns of Achaia, whether on, or more distant from the bay of Corinth uncertain. *Leontium* of Sicily. See **LEONTINI**.

LEONTOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Lower Egypt, in the Delta, on that branch of the Nile which is called Busiriticus, a town so denominated from the lions there kept, as objects of religious worship.

LEONTOPOLITES NOMOS, Ptolemy;

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a Nomos in the Delta; so called from *Leontopolis*.

LEONTOS FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Phoenicia, to the south of Berytus, running from east to west into the Mediterranean; on which probably stood *Leontus Oppidum*, Pliny; or *Leonton*, Strabo.

LEPINUS, Columella; a mountain famous for its wine; on which stood Signia, a town of Latium.

LEPONTII, Caesar, Pliny; a people of Rhaetia, whom Pliny joins with the Salassi; *Leipontii*, Strabo; from the fable of their being left behind by Hercules; a branch of them was called *Viberi*, settled at the source of the Rhone.

LEPREUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Tryphalia, or Triphylia, a southern district of Elis.

LEPRIA, Pliny; a small island near Ephesus, in the Egean sea.

LEPSIA, Pliny; one of the twenty small islands on the coast of Caria, called *Argiae*.

LEPTE, Pliny; a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, to the north of Berenice.

LEPTIS MAGNA, called also *Neapolis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Syrtica, situate between Abrotonum and the river Cyniphus; a colony called *Victrix Julia*, Coin; a town built by the Phoenicians, Sallust; either the Sidonians, id. or Tyrians, Pliny. *Leptitani*, the people, Sallust; allies of the Romans in the Jugurthine war, id. Caesar.

LEPTIS, surnamed *Parva*, Ptolemy; by way of distinction; yet though so called, a splendid city, free, and enjoying immunities, Pliny, Hirtius. Often simply called *Leptis*; a town of Byzacium, to the south-east of Adrumetum, on the Mediterranean. *Leptitani*, the people, Hirtius.

LERIA. See **EDETA**.

LERIA, or *Leros*, Strabo; one of the Sporades, near Patmos. Of the inhabitants of which Phocylides said, they are all bad to a man, except Patrocles; but Patrocles is of *Leria*. They were Milesian colonists, Strabo.

LERINA, Pliny; called *Planasia*, Strabo; one of the two small islands over-against Antipolis, Pliny. Call-

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ed also *Lerinus*, and *Lirinus*. Now *St. Honorat*, on the coast of Provence, scarce two leagues to the south of Antibes.

LERNA, Ptolemy; not far from Argos, on the confines of Laconica; supposed to be a town of Laconica, but on the borders of Argolis; the position which Pausanias allots to it, near Temenium, on the sea; without adding whether it is town, river, or lake. According to Strabo it is a lake, situate between the territories of Argos and Mycenae, in contradiction to Pausanias. If there was a town of this name, it seems to have stood towards the sea, but the lake to have been more inland. The Scholiast on Pindar says, others think, that *Lerna*, is a town; Mela more boldly, *Lerne*, a well-known town on the Sinus Argolicus. And Statius by *Lerna* seems to mean something more than a lake. This, however, is the lake, in which, as Strabo says, was the fabled Hydra of Hercules: therefore called *Lerna Argusfera*, Statius. The lake runs in a river or stream to the sea, and perhaps arises from a river, Virgil. From the lake the proverb, *Lerna Malorum*, took its rise, because, according to Strabo, religious purgations were performed in it. Or according to Hesychius, because the Argives threw all their wrath into it. *Lernaeus*, the epithet, Pindar, Virgil.

LERO, Strabo; one of the two small islands in the Mediterranean, opposite, and nearer to Antipolis than *Lerina*, and half a mile distant from it to the south. Now *S. Margarita*, over-against Antibes, on the coast of Provence.

LEROS. See **LERIA**.

LESA, Ptolemy; a town in the south-west of Sardinia; near which were the *Aquae Lestanae*, id.

LESBI, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between *Saldæ* and *Sitifi*.

LESBOS, or *Lesbus*, Strabo; *Lesbia*. Plautus; an island on the coast of Troas and Mysia, in the Hither Asia; inhabited by Aeolians, Scyllax; taking its name from Lesbos, grandson of Aeolus, Diodorus Si-

culus. In length from north to south five hundred and sixty stadia, Strabo; in compass fifteen hundred, id. A noble and pleasant island, Tacitus: famous for the fertility of its soil, the generousness of its wines, and the beauty of its women: the native place of Sappho the poetess. Anciently called *Lassa*, *Pelassgia*, *Aegira*, *Aethiope*, and *Macaria*, Pliny. *Lesbius*, and *Lesbeus*, the epithets, Horace. *Lesbia regula*, Aristotle; a proverbial saying, for bringing down the rule to our actions, instead of our actions up to the rule. The island is now called *Lesbos*, or *Metelin*. E. Long. 26° 30', Lat. 38° 30'.

LESEM. See $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{LAIS,} \\ \text{LAISA.} \end{array} \right.$

LETANUM, Diodorus; a town on the coast of the Propontis, built by the Athenians.

LETHAEUS, Strabo; a river of Crete, running through Gortyna into the African sea. Another *Lethaeus*, Strabo; of Ionia, falling into the Meander, and rising in the Pactyas, a mountain in the territory of Ephesus.

LETHES. See **BELIO**.

LETHON. See **LATHON**.

LETOA, Ptolemy; an island on the south of Crete.

LETOIA, Pliny; *Letoa*, Ptolemy; an island situate in the Ionian sea between Cephallenia and Zacynthus.

LETOPOLITES NOMOS. See **LATONAE URBS**.

LETUS MONS, Livy, Val. Maximus; a part of the Apennine, in Liguria. Now *il Monte di S. Pelegrino*, in the territory of Lucca.

LETUSPOLIS. See **LATONAE URBS**.

LEVACI, Caesar; a people of Belgica. Now supposed to be *la Loewe*, a tract in Artois, Sanfon.

LEVAE FANUM, Peutinger; a temple of the goddess *Leva*, in the island of the Batavi, in Gallia Belgica.

LEUCA, Ammian; a geographical measure of length among the later Gauls; which, according to Jornandes, who calls it *Leuga*, contained fifteen hundred paces, or one mile and a half. Hence the name of *league*, now reckoned at three miles. In the lower age called *Leuca*, Jerome, Beda.

LEUCA,

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- LEUCA**, *ae*, Lucan; *orum*, Strabo; a small town of Calabria, near the Promontorium Japygium, the most southern extremity of Calabria. Now *S. Maria di Leuca*, of Calabria Citra.
- LEUCA**, *ae*, Mela; *Leuca*, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Ionia, situate near Phocaea, on the Hermus.
- LEUCADIA**, formerly called *Neritis*, Pliny; and a peninsula of Acarnania, Homer; *Leucas*, Strabo, Thucydides, Florus, Ovid; but afterwards, by cutting through the isthmus, made an island, Strabo, Livy, as it is at this day; called *S. Maura*.
- LEUCAE**, *arum*, Livy, Polybius; a town of Laconica, on the Sinus Laconicus, near Acriae, and Boeae.
- LEUCARUM**, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Leghor*, in South Wales, Camden.
- LEUCAS**, *ados*, Thucydides, Mela; formerly called *Neritos*, Strabo; *Neritum*, Pliny; a town of Leucadia, or *Leucas*, Florus, Ovid, Strabo; situate near a narrow neck of land, or isthmus, on a hill, facing the east and Acarnania; the foot or lower part of the town is a plain, lying on the sea, by which Leucadia is divided from Acarnania, Livy: though Thucydides places *Leucas*, more inward in the island, which was joined to the continent by a bridge, Strabo. An illustrious town, Mela; the capital of Acarnania; and the place of general assembly, Livy. *Leucadii*, the people, Thucydides, Livy.
- LEUCASIA**, Pliny, Strabo; *Leucosia*, *o* long, Strabo; *o* short, Ovid; so called from the Syren there buried, of kindred to Aeneas, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus. An island over against the Sinus Paestanus, in the Tuscan sea, Pliny. Now *Licosia*, Baudrand.
- LEUCASIA**, Pausanias; a river of Messenia, running into the Balyra.
- LEUCATA**, Virgil; *Leucate*, Livy, Florus, Virgil; a promontory of Leucadia; according to Strabo, a white rock projecting into the sea, towards Cephallenia: on which stood a temple of Apollo, Propertius, Virgil; surnamed *Leucadius*, Strabo. Famous for being the last

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- resort of despairing lovers; from which they took a leap into the sea, as Sappho is said to have done, id.
- LEUCATA**, Mela; a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Now *Leucate*, in Languedoc, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 2° 40', Lat. 43° 5'.
- LEUCE**. See **ACHILLEA**.
- LEUCE**, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny; a small island, or rather a rock on the north side of Crete. Now *S. Teodoro*, Baudrand.
- LEUCE ACTE**, See **LEUCOGAEUS**.
- LEUCI**, Strabo; white mountains, situate on the west side of Crete, which at a distance appear like white clouds, Solinus; and which are the *Dietylnaeus* and *Cadistus*. Now called *i Monti di Sfacia*, Bellerminus.
- LEUCI**, Caesar, Strabo; *Leuci Liberi*, Pliny; a people of Belgica, to the north of the Lingones; situate between the Moselle and the Meuse; commended for their skill at darting or shooting, Lucan.
- LEUCIMMA**, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Leucimma*, Thucydides, Pliny; a promontory on the east side of Corcyra, over-against the island called Sybota. Now *il Capo Bianco*, Sophinius.
- LEUCOGAEUS**, Pliny; a hill situate between Puteoli and Neapolis in Campania, abounding in spelt and sulphur. Now *l'Alumera*, Santelice. Whence there were also springs, called *Leucogaei fontes*, the waters of which gave firmness to the teeth, clearness to the eyes, and proved a cure in wounds, Pliny.
- LEUCOGAEUS**, Strabo; called also *Leuce Acte*, Ptolemy; a place of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, situate between Paraetonium to the west, and Alexandria to the east. Now *Riva Bianca*, Moletius.
- LEUCOLLA**, Pliny; a promontory of Pamphylia. *Leucolla*, Strabo; a port of Cyprus.
- LEUCOPETRA**, Cicero; so called from its white colour, Strabo; a promontory of the Bruttii, in the territory of Rhegium, Cicero; the termination of the Apennine, Strabo. The outmost extremity of the Bruttii, or the modern *Calabria Ultra*; as the Japygium is of the ancient Calabria,

bris, or the modern Calabria Citra.
LEUCOPHRUS, Xenophon; a temple of Diana, and lake, situate between Tralles and the Meander, in Lydia.
LEUCOPHRYS, Diodorus Siculus, Lycophron; the ancient name of the island *Tenedos*.
LEUCOPOLIS, Pliny; a maritime town of Caria, on a bay of the district of Doris.
LEUCOSIA. See **LEUCASIA**.
LEUCOSYRI, Strabo; the ancient name of the *Cappadoces*, Pliny; called also *Syri*, Herodotus.
LEUCOSYRUS, Stephanus; the ancient name of the river *Pyramus*, in Cilicia.
LEUCOTHEA, Mela, Pliny; an island in the Tuscan sea, near Capreae; not mentioned by any other authors.
LEUCTRA, Pliny; *Leuctrum*, Strabo, Plutarch; a small town of Laconica, situate on the Messenian bay, a colony from Leuctra in Boeotia, Strabo. One of the towns of the Eleuthero-Lacones, Pausanias.
LEUCTRA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, to the west of Thebes, or lying between Plateae and Thestipiae, where the Lacedaemonians, had a great defeat given them, by Epaminondas the Theban general. This battle, fought in a large plain, is called *Leuctrica pugna*, Nepos.
LEUGA, or *Leuca*. See **LEUCA**.
LEVI. See **LAEVI**.
LEXOBII, *Lexovii*, Caesar; a people of Gallia Celtica, situate at the mouth of the Sequana. Now the *Lieuvin*, in Normandy, Baudrand.
LIBA, Polybius; a town of Mesopotamia, situate between Nisibis and the Tigris.
LIBANOTUS, Pliny; the same with *Libanctus*, which see.
LIBANUS. See **ANTILIBANUS**.
LIBARNA, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Libarnum*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Liguria, midway between Genoa and Dertosa. Now lying in ruins, near Arquaa, on the borders of the territory of Genoa, Cluverius.
LIBERALITAS JULIA. See **EBORA**.
LIBETHRA, Pliny; the fountain of song, Mela; situate in Magnesia, a district of Macedonia, annexed to Thessaly, Pliny; distinct from the town Libethra, which stood on

mount Olympus, where it verges towards Macedonia, Pausanias; hence the Muses are called *Libethrides*, Virgil. Strabo places on Helicon, not only Hippocrene, and the temple of the Muses, but also the cave of the nymphs *Libethrides*.
LIBETHRIUS MONS, Pausanias; a mountain of Boeotia, distant from Coronea forty stadia; where stood the statues of the Muses, and of the nymphs, surnamed *Libethriae*. A mountain probably conjoined with, or at least very near to Helicon.
LIDIAS. See **BETHARAN**.
LIBICI. See **LEBECII**.
LIBISOCA, Ptolemy; *Libisfa*, Antonine; which seems to be the true name, confirmed by Inscription; *Libisfona*, Pliny; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain, situate on the road between Laminium and Caesaraugusta; distant seven miles from the springs of the Anas, and called in an Inscription, *Colonia Libisfanorum*.
LIBNA, Joshua; a sacerdotal city in the tribe of Judah, a place of strength, as appears from Sennacherib's laying siege to it, 2 Kings xix. Isaiah xxxvii. In Jerome's time a village, called *Libna*, in the territory of Eleutheropolis.
LIGNIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, which Camden takes to be the *Liffey*; Ware, the *Sligo*.
LIEOCUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now the *Bay of Sligo*, Camden.
LIBONOTUS, Pliny; a mid wind blowing between the south and south-west.
LIBORA, Ptolemy. See **AFBURA**.
LIBS, *lis*, Pliny; the south-west wind.
LIBURNIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a district of Illyricum, extending towards the Adriatic between Istria on the west, Dalmatia on the east, and mount Albion on the north. *Liburni*, the people, Virgil, Pliny. The apparitors, who at the command of the magistrate summoned the people from the country, were called *Liburni*, Juvenal; because generally men of *Liburnia*. *Liburnae*, or *Liburnica*, Horace; a kind of light and swift skiffs, used by the

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the Liburnians in their sea-rovings or piracies, for which they were noted. *Liburnum*, Juvenal; a species of litters, made in form of Liburnian skiffs, wherein the noblemen of Rome were carried, and where they sat at their ease, either reading or writing, Juvenal.

LIBURNIDES, Strabo; sixty small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, Polybius; a mountain of Campania. Also a port of Tuscany, Ptolemy. Now *Liorno* or *Leghorn*. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 43° 30'.

LIBYA in general, according to the Greeks, denoting Africa, Strabo, Pliny; which see. An appellation derived from *Lub*, thirst, Bochart; being a dry and thirsty country, Virgil, Lucan, Dionysius, Oppian *Libys*, *Libyssa*, and *Libystis*, Virgil, the gentilitious names, masculine and feminine, *Libycus*, *Libyficus*, *Libystinus* and *Libystaesus*, Stephanus, the epithets.

LIBYA, in a more restrained sense, was the middle part of Africa, extending north and west, Pliny; between the Mediterranean to the north; the Atlantic to the west; the Ethiopic to the south, and Ethiopia to the east; and was twofold, the *Hither* or *Exterior Libya*; and the *Farther* or *Interior*. The former lay between the Mediterranean on the north, and the *Farther Libya* and Ethiopia beyond Egypt on the south, Ptolemy; the *Farther* or *Interior Libya*, was a vast country, lying between the *Hither Libya* on the north; the Atlantic ocean on the west; the Ethiopic on the south, and Ethiopia beyond Egypt on the east, Ptolemy.

LIBYA, in a still more restrained sense, called for distinction sake, *Libya Propria*, was a northern district of Africa, and a part of the *Hither Libya*; situate between Egypt to the east; the Mediterranean to the north; the Syrtis Major and the Regio Tripolitana to the west; the Garamantes and Ethiopia beyond Egypt to the south. Now the kingdom and desert of *Barca*. This *Libya* was again subdivided into *Libya*, taken in the strictest sense of all, and into Marmarica and Cyre-

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naica. *Lybia* in the strictest sense, otherwise the *Exterior*, was the most eastern part of *Libya Propria*, next to Egypt, with Marmarica on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, and the Nubi, now called Nubia, to the south, Ptolemy.

LIBYA PALUS, Ptolemy; a lake of the Regio Syrtica; the first to the south, through which the river Triton runs, after taking its rise a little before in mount Vasaletus.

LIBYAE NOMOS, Ptolemy; the most eastern part of Marmarica.

LIBYSSA, Pliny; *Libissa*, Ptolemy; the burial place of Hannibal in Bithynia, between Nicomedia and Chalcedon: in Pliny's time in ruins, with nothing remaining but Hannibal's tomb.

LIBYSSUS, Appian; a river of Bithynia, which gave name to a plain, called Libyssa; in which probably stood the town or village, where Hannibal was buried. Also a place in Rome, Fab. Pictor; afterwards called *Argaeus*, and the *Vicus Tuscus*.

LICATES, Pliny; *Licatii*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a people of Vindelicia, inhabiting on the river Licus, as their name shews.

LICHADES, Pliny; three islands, or rather rocks in the Egean sea, towards Euboea and Attica: so called from *Lichas*, hurled into the sea by Hercules, Strabo, Ovid.

LICHA, Thucydides; seems to be a city of Lycia.

LICHAE, Strabo; altars and columns in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

LICHUS. See **LICUS**.

LICINII FORUM. See **FORUM**.

LICUS, Ptolemy; or *Lichus*; a river of Vindelicia, running from south to north into the Danube. *Licatii*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Licates*, Pliny; the people dwelling on it: the *Lech*, which, rising in Tirol, runs north, dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LIDERUS. See **LAEDUS**.

LIGA, Antonine; a small island in the Irish sea. Now called *Ligon*, Camden.

LIGEA, Solinus; an island in the Tuscan sea, on the coast of the Bruttii; so called from the Siren *Ligea*,

Ligea, whose body was there thrown on shore.

LIGER, Caesar; *Ligeris* by the more modern authors; a river of Gallia Celtica. Now the *Loire*, the finest river of France; which rising in the Cevennes, runs first north, then north-west, and at last due west into the Bay of Biscay.

LIGIT. See **LYCIT**.

LIGURIA, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy. a country of Italy in the Gallia Cispadana, contained between the river Varus on the west, and the Macra on the east, Pliny. Ptolemy begins it more easterly, from the port of Monaco. It is divided into the *Maritime*, called *Ligustica ora*, Pliny; now *la Riviera di Genova*. terminated on the east and west as was said; on the north by the Apennine, and on the south by the sea of *Liguria* or *Genoa*; and into the *Inland Liguria*, lying between the Apennine to the south, the maritime Alps to the east, the Po to the west and north. Now the duchy of Montserrat, a great part of Piedmont and the southern part of the duchy of Milan. Observe, that Antonine reckoned *Insubria* to this *Liguria*. *Ligures*, the people, divided into the *Capillati*, Pliny; *Comati*, Dio; dwelling on the coast; and into the *Montani*, dwelling on the Alps, near the springs of the Po. *Ligusticus*, the epithet, Juvenal.

LIGYES, Herodotus; a people of the Hither Asia, who joined Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.

LIGYRUS, Polybius; a mountain of Arcadia.

LIGYSTIDES, Stephanus; the same with the Stoechades.

LILAEA, Strabo; a town of Phocis, near the springs of the Cephissus, Homer, Statius.

LILLIUM, Arrian; a place between the river Hypius and Heraclea, on the Euxine in Bithynia; whether a town or station for ships, uncertain.

LILYBAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory, town, and port, on the south-west side of Sicily; the former commodiously situated, at the distance of one thousand stadia, over-against the promontories of Carthage, Po-

lybius; and hence it takes its name, because obverted to Libya, Bochart; with a cognominal town, secured with walls and a deep ditch, and lakes formed by the sea, through which there is a passage to the port, id. Livy. The extent of the town appears from the number of men employed in garrison; which, besides the great number of inhabitants, amounted to ten thousand. The inhabitants were called *Lilybaetani*, Alconius Pedantus. *Lilybaetanus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Lilybitanus*, Inscriptions. Under Augustus it was a colony, Inscription.

LIMAEAS, or *Limaeas*. See **RELIO**.

LIMENTIA, Strabo; an inland town of Cyprus to the south of Soli.

LIMERA. See **EPIDAUROS**.

LIMIA,
LIMICORUM FORUM, } See **FORUM**.

LIMINIUM, Antonine; a town of the Farther Spain, situate between Emerita and Caesaraugusta.

LIMUS. See **RELIO**.

LIMNAE, Aristophanes, Thucydides; a place in the citadel of Athens, where stood a temple sacred to Bacchus, built by Theseus, and where the more ancient Bacchanalia were celebrated. Also a town of the Chersonesus Thracia, near Sestos, Strabo. Another on the borders of Messenia and Laconia, where stood a temple of Diana, surnamed *Limnatis*, Paulanias, Tacitus.

LIMNAEA, Polybius, Thucydides; an open village of Acarnania, on the east side of the Sinus Ambracius, to the north of Anactorium. Another *Limnaca*, of Thessaly, near Pelinna on the Peneus, Livy; though he seems to place it in Acarnania.

LIMNOTHALASSA, Strabo; an island on the coast of Spain, near Dianium, or Denia in Valencia; four hundred stadia in compass.

LIMNUS, Ptolemy; a small island on the coast of Britain. Now *Ramsay*, Camden; in British called *Lymen*, on the coast of South Wales. But Ware will have it to be *Lamhey*, on the coast of Ireland, near Dublin.

LIMON, Statius; whether an island, port, or villa on the sea, in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli, is uncertain.

LIMONUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town

town of Aquitain; thought to be *Limoges*; though according to others, *Poitiers*.

LIMUSA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior. Now supposed to be *Wieselburg*, a citadel of Upper Hungary, a mile to the south of Altenburg.

LIMYRA, *orim.* Strabo, Pliny. *Limyra, es.* Ovid; a town of Lycia, twenty stadia above the mouth of the river Limyrus. Here Caius Caesar, grandson of Augustus, died of the wound he received in Armenia, Patriculus.

LIMYRUS, Strabo; a river of Lycia, running from north to south into the Mediterranean.

LINCASII. See LINGONES.

LINDII. See GELA.

LINDONIUM. See LONDINIUM.

LINDUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Conitani in Britain; *Lindacolna Civitas*, Beda: whence the modern name, *Lincoln*.

LINDUS, Homer; a town of Rhodes, situate on an eminence, on the south-east side of the island; with a temple of Minerva surnamed *Lindia*, built by Demus, Herodotus, Strabo; in which the seventh Olympian ode of Pindar was written in letters of gold, Demetrius Triclinius. The town was built by Telepolemus, son of Hercules, Diodorus Siculus; by one of the Helides, grandson of the Sun, named *Lindus*, Strabo. The country of Cleobulus, one of the wise men; still extant, and called *Linda*.

LINGONES, Pliny; *o*, short, Lucan; corruptly *Longones*, Ptolemy; a people of Belgica, confederates of the Romans, Pliny; situate on the confines of Belgica and Celtica, at the head of the Matrona or Marne; separated from the Sequani by the Arar, Strabo; in whom we find *Lincasii* supposed to be a corruption. They also crossed the Alps together with the Boii, and settled in the Cispadana, towards the sea, Livy. *Lingonticus*, the epithet, Martial.

LINGONUM CIVITAS. See ANDOMATUNUM.

LINON, Strabo; a small district on the Hellespont. *Linausii*, the people, Stephanus.

LINTERNA, or *Literna Palus*, Sil. Ita-

licus, Statius; a lake of Campania near *Linternum*.

LINTERNUM, or *Liternum*, but which is the genuine name, hard to determine; since, after the ruin of the city, not a stone is left to shew it; and authors vary, though *Liternum* seems the more preferable, as generally adopted by Roman writers; to whom Strabo, Ptolemy, Appian, add their suffrage. A city of Campania, situate at the mouth of the Clanus, which is also called *Liturnus*, Livy; between Cumae and Vulturnum, Mela. It received a Roman colony at the same time with Puteoli and Vulturnum, Livy; was improved and enlarged by Augustus, Frontinus; afterwards forfeited its right of colonyship, and became a prefecture, Festus. Hither Scipio Africanus the Elder retired from the mean envy of his ungrateful countrymen, and here he died and was buried; though this last is uncertain, he having a monument both here and at Rome, Livy.

LINUS, Pliny; a fountain of Arcadia, the drinking the water of which prevented miscarriage in women.

LIPARA, Mela, Strabo. Diodorus; the principal of the islands, called *Aeoliae*, situate between Sicily and Italy; with a cognominal town, so powerful as to have a fleet, and the other islands in subjection to it, Strabo; a colony of Cnidians, id. It was famous for excellent harbours and medicinal waters, Diodorus Siculus. It is said by later authors to have suddenly emerged out of the sea about the time of Hannibal's death. *Liparaci*, the people, Pliny. *Liparensis*, the epithet, Cicero. The name Punic, Bouchart; because shining like a lamp in the night, Aristotle, Theocritus.

LIPARAE, Stephanus; a small island of the Propontis.

LIPARIS, Pliny, Vitruvius; a river of Cilicia, running by Selinus; in which whoever washed, seemed as if anointed with oil; whence the name.

LIPAXUS, Herodotus; a town of Palene, a district of Macedonia, situate on the east of the Sinus Thermaicus.

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LIGUENTIA, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the *Regio Transpadana*; rising in the mountains of *Opiturgium*, and running from north to south into the Adriatic. Called *Liquetia*, Servius; who supposes that to be the true reading in Virgil; others take *Liguentia* in Virgil for a participle: it had a famous bridge over it, with a town near it, according to others. Now called *la Motta*, and the river *Libenza*, in the territory of Venice, separating the district of Treviso from Friuli.

LIRINAS. See **INTERAMNA**. *Lirinates*, the people, Pliny. Inscription, Sil. Italicus, instead of the faulty reading *Larinates*.

LIRIKUS. See **LERINA**.

LIRIS, a river of Italy, separating Latium from Campania, and running from east to west into the Tuscan sea. It passes through Minturnae, Strabo, Pliny; anciently was called *Glaris*, Pliny; *Clanis*, Strabo; which pouring from the Apennine, is increased by many rivers, Horace, Sil. Italicus; slow and gentle in its course, *id.* Now called *Garigliano*.

LISIA, or *Lissa*, Antonine; a small island in the Channel. Now called *the Gull*, Camden.

LISSA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now extinct, near *Manresa* in Catalonia. Another *Lissa*, Scylax; *Lissos*, Ptolemy; a town on the south side of Crete. A third of Mauretania Tingitana, near the promontory *Ampelusia*, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, Pliny.

LISSA, Antonine, Pliny; an island in the Adriatic, over against *Jadera*, on the coast of Illyricum.

LISSIA. See **LISIA**.

LISSON, Polybius; a river of Sicily, running by *Leontini*.

LISsus, Polybius, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; the last town of Illyricum towards Macedonia, situate on the Drilo. It had a capacious port, the work of Dionysius the Tyrant, who led the colony thither, enlarged and walled it round, Diodorus Siculus. Now called *Alessio*, in Albania, on the Drino, near the Gulf of Venice. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 42°. Another of Crete. See **LISSA**.

LISsus, Herodotus; a river of Thrace,

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running from north to south into the Egean sea, between *Mesembria* and *Stryma*, towns on each side its mouth. One of those rivers which Xerxes's army drank up, Herodotus.

LISTA, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a town of the Sabines in Latium, three miles from Reate. *Lissini*, the people.

LITABRUM, Livy; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain. Now *Euytrago*, a town of New Castile, on the Lozoya, at the foot of mount Ardoz, thirteen leagues to the north of Madrid.

LITAEAE, Apollodorus; a town of Laconia. *Litaenses*, the people.

LITANA SILVA, Frontinus, Livy; a wood of the Boii, in the Gallia Togata, or Cispadana, where the Romans, under L. Posthumus Albinus, whose head the Boii cut off, and carried in triumph into their most sacred temple, had a great defeat, of twenty five thousand scarce ten escaping, Livy. Holstenius conjectures, that this happened above the springs of the Scultenna, in a part of the Apennine, between *Cerfinianum* and *Mutina*. Now *Sclva di Lugo*.

LITERATA TURRIS, Romans; *Lederata*, Peutinger, Antonine; vulgarly so called, Procopius; who seems to place it to the east of *Viminacium*, on the left or north of the Danube, and thus a tower in Dacia, and not in Moesia, on the right or south side.

LITERNA PALUS. See **LINTERNA**.

LITERNUM, } See **LINTERNUM**.

LITERNUS, }

LITHOSTROTOS. See **GABBATHA**.

LITHOTOMIAE. See **LATOMIAE**.

LITTAMUM, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, on the confines of Noricum. Now *Luttach*, Cluverius; a village of Tirol, on the rivulet Aich.

LITUBIUM, Livy; uncertain whether in Liguria or in the Gallia Cispadana. Now thought to be *Ritorbio*, Cluverius; a village in the territory of Ticinum or Pavia.

LITUS ALTUM, or *Ripa Alta*, Ptolemy; a town of the Cantae in Britain. Now *Tarbat*, Camden, in the county of Ross in the north of Scotland, near a promontory, called *Tar-*

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Tarbatness, running out into the German ocean.

LIVIAS. See BETHARAN.

LIVII FORUM. See FORUM.

LIX, or *Lixos*, Ptolemy, Mela; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from east to west, into the Atlantic; the people dwelling on it, *Lixitae*, Hanno.

LIXA, or *Lixus*, Pliny; a town on the Atlantic near the river *Lixus*; made a Roman colony by Claudius Caesar; famous in mythology for the palace of Anteus and his encounter with Hercules, Pliny. Now *Larache*; sixty-five leagues to the south of the straits of Gibraltar.

LOBETUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; said to be an ancient town, built by the Libyan Hercules. *Lobetani*, the people, Pliny. Now *Albarazin*, a town of Arragon on the confines of New Castile, on the river Guadalavir. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 40° 40'.

LOBNA. See LIBNA.

LOBRINI, mountains of Phrygia; from which Rhea is surnamed *Lo-brina*, Scholiast on Nicander.

LOCHA, Appian; a town of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's men, contrary to his will.

LOCHIAS, Strabo; a promontory of Egypt, not far from Alexandria and Pharos.

LOCORUM *Vis in animos & corpora hominum*, the influence of climate on the minds and bodies of men. It is an observation of an old standing; that like all other things in nature, the minds and bodies of men undergo no inconsiderable changes from the climate, Hippocrates, Vitruvius; the warmer climates producing shorter bodies, compensated by greater quickness of wit; the colder, slower wits; but this made up by greater strength of body and perseverance in labour. But that which we generally observe in most, is not to be supposed to hold equally in all, and every individual. That some nations are more prone to vice or virtue, may often be owing more to custom, imitation, or manner of bringing up, than to the nature of the climate: neither are the qualities of the air at all times the same; often

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strangely varying, owing to ridges of mountains, marshy grounds, vicinity of the sea, and other peculiar and appropriated causes. The arguments therefore from climate or position, for the manners and character are all too general; manners and character being often surmountable by natural disposition, by art or education; yet such arguments may hold good for that which generally obtains. Thus quickness of parts in a Carthaginian, from his heat of climate, and which he ought to turn to virtuous purposes, degenerates in many to low cunning and fraud; hence the *fides punica*, treachery and deceit, for which that people was so much decried. Salubrity of sky, and affluence of soil in Syria, prompted the inhabitants to luxury, to levity and giddiness of mind; which afterwards proved fatal to Greeks and Romans. And thus there is no nation, on which the character of the climate is not in some measure imprinted, which forms and moulds the manners and dispositions, if not of all, yet of the generality; at least indicates a propensity or turn of mind. Strabo's reflection appears just, that the Athenians being lovers of learning, and the Lacedaemonians neither such, nor the Thebans, their next neighbours, is not from nature but custom: nor did nature form the Babylonians and Egyptians philosophers, but exercise and application.

LOCRI, or *Locri Epizephyrrii*, Strabo, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Brutii, on the Ionian sea; a colony of the *Locri Ozolae*, Strabo; rather of the *Epionemidii*, Virgil; who calls it *Naryci Locri*, from *Naryx*, a town of the Locri Epionemidii. The epithet *Epizephyrrii* is from its situation near the promontory *Zephyrium*, Strabo; *Locri* and *Locrenses*, the people, Livy. They are said to be the first who used a code or body of written laws, compiled by Zaleucus from the laws of the Cretans, Lacedaemonians, and the Arcopagitae, adding an express penalty to each law, which was before discretionary, at the option of the judge,

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judge, Strabo; adultery was punished with loss of both eyes: his own son was convicted of this crime; to maintain at the same time the authority of the law, and to pay some regard to the intercession of the people in favour of his son, he suffered the loss of an eye, his son losing another, Aelian, Val. Maximus.

LOCRI, *ides*, Strabo; the district or territory of *Locri* in the Bruttii in Italy.

LOCRI, *Mela*; a country of Achaia in Greece; twofold, Strabo, divided by mount Parnassus; the *Hither* occupied by the *Locri Ozolae*, called also *Zephyrii*, or *Western*, contained between Aetolia and Phocis, beginning at Naupactum, and running in a narrow slip of land, scarce two hundred stadia along the sea to the borders of the Phocenses: the *Farther Locri* lies beyond Parnassus, running out towards Thermopylae, and reaching to the Euripus of Euboea; occupied by the *Locri Opuntii*, who dwell on the Euboean sea; and the *Epichnemidii*, who occupy mount Cnemis, Strabo; and these two are the eastern *Locri*.

LOD. See **LYDDA**.

LOGIA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, running from Lough Foile, Camden; the *Bann*, from Loch Neagh, Ware.

LOGIONES. See **LYGH**.

LONGIUM, or *Longium*, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Linz*, capital of Upper Austria. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 48°.

LONDINIUM, Tacitus; a town of the Trinobantes in Britain; not adorned indeed with the name of colony, but famous for the great resort of merchants, and for being a considerable thoroughfare. *id.* Ammian calls it *Londinium*; *Londinon*, Stephanus; renamed afterwards *Augusta*; a name scarce ever given but to colonies; but under what emperor, does not appear. Constantine the Great is said, according to Camden, to have walked it round, and thence it might take the surname *Augusta*. Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antonine, constantly call it *Londinium*. Now *London*, the metropolis of Great Britain, lying in 51° 30' north Lat.

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LONGANVS, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus; a river of Sicily, running from south to north into the Tuscany sea, between Mylae and Tyn-darium.

LONGATIS, Lycophron; a district of Boeotia.

LONGI MURI, Thucydides; long walls which joined the port Piraeus to Athens. Called the *Long Legs*, Appian. Thirty stadia in length, guarded on the outside, Thucydides.

LONGITUDO, *Longitude*, the extent of the earth from west to east; Ptolemy fixed the first meridian at a degree to the west of the Fortunate Islands, and reckoned to one hundred and thirty-five degrees eastwards; the utmost extent of the knowledge of the ancients to that quarter.

LANGOBARDI. See **LANGOBARDI**.

LONGULA, Livy; a town of Latium on the confines of the Volsci, near Polusca. *Longulani*, the people, Pliny.

LONGUNTICA, Livy; a maritime town of the Hither Spain. Now *Guardamar* in Murcia, Beutherus.

LONGUS MURUS, Mela, Pliny; a wall extending from the Propontis to the Sinus Melanes, and shutting up the Chersonesus Thracia. Ptolemy seems to speak of it as of a town on the Propontis, situate between Paſtye and Bisanthe; which at least shews where the wall ended.

LONGABE, Ptolemy; the seventh and last mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the west.

LONGIUM. See **LONGIUM**.

LOPADUSA, Strabo; an island on the coast of Africa Propria, over against Thapsus. Now *Lampedusa*, Baudrand.

LOPHIS, Pausanias; a river of Boeotia.

LOPSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Liburnia. From *Lopji*, the people, Pliny. Now *Selva*, a citadel in Croatia.

LOPTUS, Pausanias; a river of Boeotia, running by Hamatis.

LORIUM, Antonine. *Lorii, orum*, latter writers; a town of Tuscany, twelve miles from Rome. See **LAURIUM**.

LORYMA,

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LORVMA, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, Stephanus; a rough shore or sea-coast, with a very high mountain, Strabo, Pliny; without mentioning any town.

Los, an island near Thessaly; *Lous* one of the Islanders, Stephanus.

LOTOA. See **LETOIA**.

LOTOPHAGI, Scylax, Ptolemy; a people of the Regio Syrtica, so called from their living on the lotus, inhabiting between the two Syrtes, from the Cinyphus to the Triton. The lotus was a tree whose fruit was of the size of a bean, of a saffron colour, but often changing colour, before it ripened, growing thick on the branches, in manner of myrtle-berries, not of cherries, as in Italy; a food so luscious, as to make strangers forget their native country. A sweet wine is expressed from it, which does not keep above ten days, Pliny. *Lotophagi* of Homer. See **MENINX**.

LOTOPHAGITIS, Ptolemy; the island Meninx, which see.

LOVENTINUM, or *Luentinum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Demetae in Britain, near the mouth of the Tuerobis or Tivy. Supposed by the inhabitants to have been afterwards swallowed up by an earthquake, and to have stood where now is the lake, called Ilin Savatan in Brecknockshire, Speed, Camden.

LOXA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now *Losse*, Buchanan, Camden, in the county of Murray in Scotland, running into the German sea, a little below Elgin.

LUCA, a town of Etruria, on the river Aufer; a colony, Livy, Pliny; and a municipium, Cicero; *Lucenses*, the people, Strabo. Now *Lucca*, capital of the republic of that name, near the river Secchia. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$.

LUCANIA, Strabo, Ptolemy, &c. a country of Italy, and a part of Magna Graecia; bounded on the north by the river Silarus, by which it was separated from the Picentini, and by the river Bradanus, by which it was parted from the Apuli Peucetii; on the south by the Laus, which separated it from the Bruttii; on the east by the

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Sinus Tarentinus, and on the west by the Tuscan sea. *Lucani*, the people, descendants of the Samnites. *Lucanus*, the epithet, Horace. *Lucae boves*, Columna Rostrata, Lucretius, Elephants; first seen in Pyrrhus's wars in Lucania, whence the appellation, Pliny.

LUCARIA, Stephanus. See **LUCCARIA**.

LUCENSES CALLAICI. See **CALLAECIA**.

LUCENSES. See **ANGITIAE LUCUS**.

LUCENTI, orum, Ptolemy; *Lucentia*, Mela; *Lucentum*, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, Now *Alicant*, a sea-port town of Valencia. W. Long. $32'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 37'$.

LUCERES, Varro; the third in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the Roman people, including all foreigners, so called from the *lucus* or grove, where Romulus opened an Asylum.

LUCERIA, Strabo, Pliny; an ancient town of Apulia in Italy; which in Strabo's time still exhibited marks of Diomed's sovereignty in those parts. Ptolemy has *Nuceria*; whether from mistake, or the custom of his time, uncertain. *Lucerini*, Livy, the people. Now *Nocera de' Pagani*, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 15° , Lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$.

LUCERIA, or *Nuceria*, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Cispadana. Now *Luzzara*, in the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 10'$, Lat. 45° .

LUCINAE OPPIDUM. See **ELETHYIA**.

LUCOTOCIA. See **LUTETIA**.

LUCRETILIS, Horace; a mountain of the Sabines in Latium, hanging over the valley, through which the Farfagus runs. Now *Monte Libretti*, Baudrand.

LUCRINUS LACUS, Mela, Suetonius; a lake of Campania, between Baiae and Puteoli. Famous for its oysters, Horace, Martial, Juvenal. *Lucrinenses*, Cicero, the people dwelling on it. Now a perfect bay since the earthquake in one thousand five hundred and thirty eight.

LUCULLI HORTI, Plutarch; a place in Campania, on mount Misenus, on the Tuscan sea, over against Puteoli, near the villa of Lucullus.

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LUCULLI VILLA, Plutarch; *Lucilla-na Villa*, Suetonius; which stood near the promontory Misenus; where Tiberius (now faint and exhausted) expired, Tacitus.

LUCUS, in general, denotes a wood or grove, sacred to a deity; so called *a lucendo*; because a great number of lights were usually burning in honour of the God, Isidorus; a practice common with idolaters, as we learn from Scripture, hence Homer's *ἑλκεσθ' ἑλκεσθ'*.

LUCUS ANGITIAE. See **ANGITIAE**.

LUCUS ASTURUM. See **ASTURUM**.

LUCUS AUGUSTI. See **AUGUSTI**.

LUCUS FERONIAE. See **FERONIAE**.

LUD. See **LYDDA**.

LUDIAS, or *Lydias*, *ae*, Ptolemy, Livy; a river of Macedonia, running by Pella, Strabo; from a lake, increased by a branch of the Axios, id.

LUENTINUM. See **LOVENTINUM**.

LUGDUNENSIS ARA. See **ARA**.

LUGDUNENSIS GALLIA. See **GALLIA**.

LUGDUNUM, Strabo, Pliny; capital of the Segusiani, in Gallia Celtica; situate at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, Strabo; on an eminence as the Celtic term dune signifies: built by Munatius Plancus under Augustus, while commanding in that part of Gaul; and whither he led a colony, Dio, Inscriptions. Now *Lyon*, capital of the Lyonois. E. Long. 4° 55', Lat. 45° 50'.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM, Antonine, Peutinger; *Lugodunum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Batavi in Gallia Belgica. Now *Lyden* in Holland. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 52° 12'.

LUGDUNUM CONVENARUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Lugadunum*, Dio, Antonine; a town of Gaul in Aquitain, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Now *S. Bertrand*, in Gascony. E. Long. 30', Lat. 43° 15'.

LUGENS LACUS, a lake of Japydia, the west-most district of Illyricum, to the south of the Save, and near the head of the Aris. Now commonly called the *Zurichnitz Lake*, from a small adjoining town: it is locked on every side with mountains; from which scanty currents

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run down; the less in quantity their waters, because drunk up by the earth; till at length they are swallowed up in rocky furrows so formed, as to resemble artificial. In these the water being so redundant, as to refuse receiving any more, they regurgitate and return the water with extraordinary celerity, which thus spreading itself forms a lake in most places eighteen cubits high: and these waters afterwards retire with no less celerity than they came on, not only through the furrows, but pass through the whole of the bottom, as through a sieve: which when perceived by the inhabitants, they directly stop up the larger apertures, and thus take large quantities of fish: when the lake is dry, they cut down their harvest on the spot where they sowed, and sow again before the inundation comes on; and grass shoots so quick on it, that it may be cut down in three weeks time, Lazius, Wernherus.

LUGII. See **LYGII**.

LUGIONUM, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, lying in the middle between Luffonium and Teutoburgium.

LUGODINUM BATAVORUM. See **LUGDUNUM**.

LUGUDUNUM. See **LUGDUNUM CONVENARUM**.

LUGUVALLUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Carlisle*, capital of Cumberland. W. Long. 2° 35', Lat. 54° 47'.

LUITH, Isaiah, Jeremiah; a town of Arabia Petraea. A village in Jerome's time, lying between Areopolis and Zoara; according to others, between Petra and Segor.

LUNA, Ptolemy; a forest of Germany, at no great distance from the Hercynia; below which were the Boemi: it was therefore in Moravia, near the springs of the Marus, now March, which runs into the Danube, over-against Carnuntum.

LUNA, or *Lunna*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Celtica. Now *Clugny*, in Burgundy.

LUSA, a town and port of Liguria, Strabo, Livy; at the mouth of the Macra. The town but small, but the

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the port large and beautiful, Strabo. Now extinct, and its ruins called *Luna Distrutta*. It was famous for its quarries of white marble, thence called *Lunense*; and for its cheese, remarkable rather for its size than goodness, each being a thousand weight, Martial.

LUNAE MONS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Lusitania. Now *Rock of Lisbon*. W. Long. 10° , Lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$. Another *Lunae Mons* of Ethiopia, Ptolemy; from which the Nile was supposed to take its rise.

LUNAE PORTUS, Strabo; a very extensive port, or more truly a bay of Liguria, between Portus Veneris and Portus Ericis, twenty miles in compass. Now *il Golfo della Spezia*, on the east coast of the territory of Genoa.

LUNARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Hither Spain, between Blanda and Baetulo. Commonly called *el Cabo de Palafugel*, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean; or *Cabo de Tosa*, on the same coast, and in Catalonia, fifteen miles from the former, to the west.

LUNDINIUM. See **LONDINIUM**.

LUPERCAL, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a place in Rome, on the Tiber, at the foot of mount Aventine; sacred to the god Pan; where yearly solemnities were celebrated in the month of February; in which the priests of Pan, called Luperci, ran naked through the city, Virgil, Ovid, Juvenal.

LUPIA, Mela; *Lupias*, Strabo; *Lupia*, Tacitus; a river of Germany. Now the *Lippe*, in Westphalia, running into the Rhine.

LUPIA, Pliny; *Lupiae, arum*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, situate between Brundisium and Hydrus. A colony, Inscription. Thought to be called *Militum Statio* by Pliny, in the MSS. it is *Statio Miltopiae*, as if distinct from *Lupia*, and a station or road for ships towards Brundisium.

LUSIO, Peutinger; *Lussonium*, Ptolemy; *Lussunium*, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior. Now *Pax*, in Lower Hungary, on the Danube, almost over against Colocza.

LUSITANIA, Strabo; one of the ancient divisions of Spain, extending

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to the north of the Tagus, quite to the sea of Cantabria, at least to the Promontorium Celticum. But Augustus, by a new regulation, made the Anas its boundary to the south, the Durus to the north, and thus constituting but a part of the modern Portugal. *Lusitani*, the people, Stephanus, Diodorus.

LUSONES, Strabo; a people of the Hither Spain, to the north of the Lobetani, and extending to the springs of the Tagus.

LUSSONIUM, } See **LUSIO**.

LUTECIA PARISIORUM, Caesar; *Lutetia*, Strabo; a town of the Parisii, in Gallia Celtica, situate in an island in the Sequana, or Seine: a citadel, rather than a town, Ammian. Now *Paris*, from its name *Parisi* in the lower age, that of the people; situate in the Isle of France. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 25'$, Lat. 50° .

LUTEVA, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonensis; called *Civitas Lutevensium*, Notitia; with the surname *Forum Neronis*, Pliny. *Lutemani*, and *Foroneronienses*, id. the people. Now *Lodève*, in Languedoc. E. Long. 3° , Lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$.

LUXIA, Pliny; a river of Baetica, running between the Baetis and Anas.

LUZ. See **BETHEL**.

LYBUM, Antonine; a town of Coele-syria, situate between Damascus and Laodicea.

LYCABETTUS, Strabo, Pliny; *Lycabessus*, Statius; a mountain of Attica, situate over-against the Acropolis, and taken within the compass of the ancient city, Plato.

LYCAEA, Paulanias; a town of Arcadia.

LYCAEUS, Strabo; a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter; whence *Jupiter Lycaeus*, Pliny. Sacred also to Pan, Virgil. And hence *Lycaea*, the rites performed to Pan on this mountain, which Evander carrying with him to Latium, were called *Lupercalia*, Virgil.

LYCAONIA, Livy, Ptolemy; a small country of the Hither Asia, contained between Pamphylia to the south, Cappadocia to the north, Pisidia and Phrygia to the west, and Armenia Minor to the east. *Lyca-*

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ARCAS, the people, Dionysius Characenus. This country, though situate very near mount Taurus, and part of it on it, yet the Romans reckoned it to Asia Intra Taurum. *Arcadia*, anciently called *Lycania*, Stephanus. Also an island in the Tiber, joined to Rome by a bridge, and to the land by another, namely the Cestius and Fabricius.

LYCASTUS, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Crete, near Mons Dictaeus. Extinct in Strabo's time.

LYCEUM, Cicero; a celebrated gymnasium near Athens, on the banks of the Ilissus; in which was Aristotle's peripatus, or walk; because he taught philosophy walking: whence he and his followers were called Peripatetics. Also a gymnasium of Cicero, near Tusculum, in imitation of Aristotle's.

LYCHNIDUS, Stephanus, Ptolemy, Livy; *Lichnis*, *idos*, Polybius; *Lychnidus*, Strabo; *Lichnus*, *antis*, id. a town of Illyria, situate on a cognominal lake; Ptolemy places it in the territory of the Dassaretii, in Macedonia, towards Illyria, to the west of the Aliacmon.

LYCIA, Ptolemy, &c. the last of the maritime districts on this side Taurus, between Caria to the west and Pamphylia to the east, bounded on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the north by Phrygia. *Lycias*, the epithet. *Lyciae Sortes*, Virgil; the oracle of Apollo, at Parara, in Lycia. Also a small district of Troas, near mount Ida, Strabo, Homer.

LYCONE, Pausanias; a mountain of Argolis, covered with cypress-trees.

LYCOPOLIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Lycopolis*, Pliny. So called from the worship of wolves. *Lycopolitae*, the people, Pliny, Ptolemy. *Lycopolites*, the district. There were two towns of this name, one in the Delta, or Lower Egypt, near the Mediterranean; the other in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt, in the northern part, to the west of the Nile.

LYCOREA, or *Lycoria*, Pausanias, a town in Phocis, on the top of Parnassus; whether the people of Delphi escaped in Deucalion's flood,

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following the howling of the wolves, and thence the appellation.

LYCORMAS, Ovid; the ancient name of the *Evenus*, which see.

LYCOSURA, Pausanias; a very ancient town of Arcadia, situate on mount Lycaeus, and built by Lycaon; the royal residence of his successors; the oldest, because the first built town, either on continent or island, that the sun ever saw, and serving as a pattern for building other towns, id. *Lycosureis*, id. or *Lycosurenses*, the people.

LYCTUS, Strabo, Scylax, Ptolemy; *Lyttus*, Homer, according to Strabo; a colony of Lacedaemonians, and the most ancient town of Crete, whose inhabitants, from education, surpassed the other Cretans, Polybius. The people, *Lyttii*, Coin; who after the destruction of their town by the Cnossians, retired to the city of the Lampaci.

LYCUS, Ptolemy, Polybius, a river of Assyria, running into the Tigris, near Ninus, or Nineveh. A name borrowed by the Greeks or Macedonians from the Lycus of Phrygia. Another *Lycus* of Bithynia, Scylax, Apollonius Rhodius, Ovid; whose mouth was near Heraclea, on the Euxine, Arrian. A third of Lydia, which washes Thyatira, Pliny. But this river is doubted of; it cannot be the *Lycus* of Laodicea, which falls into the Meander at Colossae. A fourth *Lycus*, the ancient name of the *Rhyn-dacus*, Pliny, which see. A fifth of Phoenicia, Strabo, Pliny; running into the Mediterranean, near, and to the north of Berytus. A sixth of Pontus, Strabo, Pliny; running north west from Armenia the Leis into the Iris, at Eupatoria. A seventh of Phrygia, Pliny, Strabo; which running north into the Meander at Colossae; rising above Laodicea, from mount Cadmus, and sinking into the earth, again emerges.

LYDAE, *arum*, Strabo; a maritime town of Caria, near Caunus of Lycia, Ptolemy.

LYDDA, Luke; *Lud*, Hebrew; said to be a town of Samaria, near Joppa, but to what point not said. Josephus calls it sometimes a town and

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and sometimes a village. It was otherwise called *Diospolis*, which see.

LYDIA, the same with *Maeonia*; tho' some reckoned this last only a part, by the name of *Lydia Superior*, Callimachus, Pausanias; inhabited by the people called *Maeones*, Strabo; *Meones*, Homer, Dionysius Periegetes; the *Lower Lydia*, or that towards the sea-coast, being inhabited by the *Lydi*. Thus the case anciently stood; though not so constantly, but that those towards the *Lower Lydia* were called *Meones*; and *Lydi*, those towards the *Higher*. Afterwards the colony of the Ionians prevailing, and the name, *Meones* becoming gradually to cease, the lower part came to be called *Ionia*; the name, *Lydia*, being appropriated to the *Higher*. This latter had Ionia on the west, Phrygia on the east, Mysia to the north, and Caria to the south. In Croesus's time, the kingdom of *Lydia* extended from the Halys on the east, to the Egean sea on the west side. *Lydi*, the people, descendants of Lud, the son of Shem; they were the first who coined gold and silver, Herodotus; were called *Mali*, Athenaeus; from their vicious character; prostituted their daughters, Herodotus, Horace; anciently a brave people, all excellent horsemen, id. *Lydius*, the epithet. *Lydius Mos*, denotes effeminacy.

LYDIAS. See **LUDIAS**.

LYGII, Tacitus; a people of Germany, to the west of the Vistula, where it forms a bend like a crescent; *Ligii*, Dio; *Lugii*, Strabo; *Logiones*, Zozimus. Their name *Ligii* is conjectured to be derived from their mutually close confederacy or league. The Vistula is their boundary to the north, east, and south, with mount Alciurgius to the west. Now the whole of that country lies in Poland, on this side the Vistula.

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LYCOS, Pliny; the ancient name of *Byzantium*, which see.

LYLAEUS, Pliny; a river of Bithynia.

LYNCESTIS, Ptolemy; a district lying in the heart of Macedonia, Thucydides; taking its name from the town *Lyncus*; *Lyncestae*, the people, id. *Lyncistae*, Strabo; *Lyncestius*, the epithet, Ovid.

LYNCESTIUS, Ovid; a river of Macedonia, whose water drank had the effect that wine has.

LYNCUS. See **LYNCESTIS**.

LYNXAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Paludes Chelonides. *Lynxamatae*, the people, id.

LYRBA, Dionysius Periegetes; a town of Pisidia, joined with Termessus.

LYRNESSUS, Homer, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate in what was afterwards called Campus Thebes: the country of Briseis; thence called *Lyrnessus*, Ovid; *Lyrnessus*, the epithet, id.

LYSANIAE DOMUS. See **ZENODORI**.

LYSIAS, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Phrygia, situate to the north of Eucarpia, Ptolemy. Another *Lyfias* of Syria, Strabo; situate beyond the lake of Apamea.

LYSIMACHIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, to the north of mount Aracynthus. Another *Lyfimachia* in Thrace. See **CARDIA**.

LYSIMELIA, Thucydides; a pond near the Portus Magnus of Syracuse, situate between Acradina and the river Anapus, at the mouth of this latter; mentioned also by Theocritus.

LYSINIA, Ptolemy; *Lyfnoe*, Polybius, Livy; a town of Pisidia, to the south of Beudi.

LYSTRA, *orum*, or *ae*, Luke; a town of Lycaonia, to the north of Iconium. *Lyfreni*, the people, Pliny.

LYTTUS. See **LYCTUS**.

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MAARSARES, Ptolemy; called also *Barsares*, *Marses*, and *Marsar*; one of the channels into which the Euphrates was cut, running through Babylon.

MACALLA, *orum*, Lycophron, *Macella*, Stephanus; a town of the Bruttii. Now thought to be *Strangelì*, a small town in the Calabria Citerior, on an eminence, three miles from the Ionian sea. E. Long. 17° 40', Lat. 39° 10'.

MACARIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of *Cyprus*. The name too of a town in that island, Ptolemy. Also of *Lesbos*, Pliny. And of *Rhodus*, id.

MACATUTAS, Ptolemy; a people in the west of Cyrenaica, called *Astysar*, Herodotus.

MACCHIDA. See **MACEIDA**.

MACCOCALINGAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, either a branch of the Brachmans, or dwelling among them, near the mouth of the Ganges.

MACEIDA, *Maheda*, Joshua; *Macchida*, Josephus; a town in the tribe of Judah, with a cave; eight miles to the north-east of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

MACEDONES CADUENI. See **CADI**.

MACEDONIA, Greeks and Romans; the name of a country, whose limits under its most ancient kings was less extensive than under its succeeding princes. To the west its bounds were more uncertain on the side of Illyricum, on the north and east it had mount Haemus and the Egean sea; and whereas the Strymon was formerly a part of the boundary of Macedonia to the east, it came afterwards to be extended as far as the river Nessus, and even beyond it. On the south Thessaly came to be added to it, and Epirus to the south-west. The extent of country between the Strymon on the west, and the Nessus on the east, was called *Macedonia Adjecta*, Luke, Aristotle. *Macedo*, the gentilitious name, Horace; *Macedonius*, and *Macedon*, the epithet, Livy, &c.

MAERDONIUS SINUS. See **THERMAEUS**.

MACELLA. See **MACALLA**.

MACELLA, Livy, Ptolemy, and the Columna Rostrata; a town of Sicily towards the west, situate between Aegesta and Thermae. From Polybius, and an ancient marble, it appears to have been a place of considerable strength.

MACESTUS, Strabo, Pliny; a small river of Myfia, in the Hither Asia, running into the Rhyndacus.

MACHAERUS, *antis*, Josephus; a citadel on the other side Jordan, near the mountains of Moab, not far from, and to the north of the Lacus Asphaltites; it was the south boundary of the Peraea; situate on a mountain, encompassed round with deep and broad valleys; built by Alexander king of the Jews, destroyed by Gabinius in the war with Aristobulus, and rebuilt by Herod, with a cognominal town erected round it. Here John the Baptist was beheaded, Josephus.

MACHELONES, Arrian; a people situate in the south of Colchis, next the Heniochi.

MACHMAS. See **MICHMAS**.

MACHMETHA, Judg. ; a town of Samaria, on the confines of Manasseh and Ephraim, over against Sichem. *Machthoth*, Septuagint.

MACHPELAH, Moses; a cave and field before Mamre, or Hebron, Wells.

MACHTHOTH. See **MACHMETHA**.

MACODAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Thænae and the mouth of the Triton. Called *Macomades*, *Macumades*, and *Macomades Minores* by later writers.

MACOMADA, Peutinger; *Macomades*, Itinerary; surnamed *Syrus*, to distinguish it from the *Macomades Minores* of the preceding article; a town on the Cinyphus, near its mouth.

MACOMADES, Itinerary; a town of Numidia, near Cirta.

MACONITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mau-

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- Mauretania Tingitana**, dwelling on the Atlantic.
- MACRA**, Lucan, Pliny; a river separating Liguria from Tuscany, and running from north to south into the Tuscan sea. Also one of the ancient names of *Eubœa*, Aristides, quoted by Pliny.
- MACRI CAMPI**, Livy, Strabo; a small town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Gabellus. But according to Varro and Columella, plains about Parma and Mutina.
- MACRIS**, one of the ancient names of *Eubœa*, Strabo, Pliny; of *Chius*, Pliny; of *Icarus*, or *Icaria*, id.
- MACRONII**, Mela; a people in the island Meroë; also in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Pliny. The *Hyperborei* were also called *Macrobii*, because long-lived.
- MACROCEPHALI**, Mela, Scylax; which seem to be the *Macrones* of other writers; a people of Pontus.
- MACRONES**, the ancient name of the *Sanni*, Strabo; a people of Pontus, beyond Trapezus, towards Colchis. Also a people of Iberia, on the river Abstarus, Pliny.
- MACRONTEICHOS**, Ptolemy, Mela; a town on the Propontis, from which the long wall extended across the isthmus of the Chersonesus of Thrace to the Sinus Melanes; raised by Miltiades, Pliny.
- MACROPOLIS**. See **EURYALUS**.
- MACROSCII**, Achilles Tatius, a people projecting a long shadow, in proportion to the greater distance of the sun from the vertex.
- MACTORIUM**, Herodotus, Stephanus, a town of Sicily, to the west of the river Gela, and north of the Campi Gelii. *MacTORius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.
- MACYNIA**, Strabo; a small town of Actœia, situate on mount Iapetus.
- MABURA**, Pliny; a town of Numidia, the native place of Apuleius, who says it was situate on the confines of Numidia and Cæculis; and therefore cannot be the *Maburus* of Ptolemy, as some would imagine; the situation of which was at a great distance from Gertura. *Maburaensis*, or *Maburæus*, Inscription; either the epithet, or gentilitious name.

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- MADENA**, Sextus Rufus; a district of Armenia Major, supposed to be situate between the rivers Cyrus and Araxes.
- MADIA**, Ptolemy; a town towards the south of Colchis.
- MADIAN**, Moses; a town of Arabia Petrea, near the Arnon; so called from one of the sons of Abraham by Ketura; in ruins in Jerome's time; who mentions another *Madian*, or *Midian*, beyond Arabia, in the desert, to the south on the Red Sea; and hence *Madianaci*, and *Madianitæ*, the people, and *Madianaca Regio*, the country, Jerome.
- MADIDA PORTA**. See **CAPENA**.
- MADYTOS**, Livy; a town of the Chersonesus Thracia, not far from the Hellespont.
- MAEANDER**, a river rising in Phrygia, from a common source with the Mætyas, near Celaenæ, Maximus Tyrius, an eye witness, Herodotus; remarkable for its windings, Ovid; whence the proper name *Mæander* is become an appellative; running from east to west till it discharges itself into the Egean sea, about a mile from Miletus. A narrow river, but very deep, Calaber; running calm, and fertilizing the country as it passes with its mud, Pliny. A mountain of India extra Gangem, above the Sinus Gangeticus, Ptolemy.
- MÆA, PROPONTIS**, Pliny; and *Mæandrus* Stephanus; a town in the territory of Mægæstia, on the Mæander, in Caria, and therefore on the left or south side of the river.
- MÆATAE**, Dio; a people of Britain, near Severus's wall. *New Landredale*, Lhuyd.
- MÆDICA REGIO**, Livy, Ptolemy; a district of Thrace, situate at the foot of mount Pangæus. *Mædi*, the people, Livy, Polybius.
- MÆMALTUM**, one of the towns which concurred to form Megalopolis of Arcadia, Pausanias, in whole time it lay in ruins.
- MÆNALIUS**, Strabo, Virgil, Pliny; a very high mountain of Arcadia, covered with pine; and *Mænala*, *orum*, plurally, Virgil, with a cognominal pluri, Pausanias. The mountain was sacred to Pan, id.

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- Afforded dens for wild beasts, Ovid.
- MAENARIAE**, Pliny; small islands near the Baleares, on the coast of the Hither Spain: or rather rocks, and therefore now called *las Puercas*.
- MAENOBA**, or *Menoba*, Mela, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Baetica in Spain, on the Mediterranean, to the east of Malaca.
- MAENUS**, *Moenus*, Pliny, Tacitus; *Menus*, Ammian; *Moenis*, Mela; a river of Germany, running from east to west into the Rhine, at Magontiacum. Now the *Maine*, rising in the Fichtelberg, from a double spring, the White and the Red Maine, and falling into the Rhine at Mentz.
- MAEONES**, } See LYDIA.
MAEONIA REGIO, }
- MAEONIA**, a town of Lydia, situate at the foot of mount Tmolus, Pliny. *Maenii*, the people. *Maenis*, Homer, Ovid; the feminine gentilitious name, hence *Maenides*, the Muses, Ovid; *Maenides* denotes also Homer, Ovid.
- MAEOTIS PALUS**, Mela; *Lacus*, id. *Maotica Palus*, *Maoticus Lacus*, Pliny; a lake of Sarmatia Europea, extending from the isthmus to the mouth of the Tanais to the east, in compass nine thousand stadia, Strabo. *Maetae*, Pliny; the people dwelling on it; *Maetici*, Mela; *Maetidae*, Tacitus. Still called *Palus Meotis*, reaching from Crim Tartary to the mouth of the Don.
- MAESIA SILVA**, Livy; a forest in Etruria, on the coast, to the west of Rome, near the mouth of the Tiber; taken from the Veientes by Ancus Martius. Now said to be called *Bosco di Baccano*, Leander.
- MAGABA**, Livy; a mountain of Galatia, mid-way between Ancyra and the river Halys.
- MAGAE**, or *Magnae*, Notitia, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Old Radnor*, Camden.
- MAGAEA**, Pliny; a fountain of Sicily, not far from Plemmyrium, in the territory of Syracuse. Now *la Fontana della Maddalena*, Cluver.
- MAGARSOS**, a town of Cilicia, Pliny; a large eminence near Mallos, Stephanus; which gave name to the

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- town; *Megarjos*, Lycophron; with the epithet, eaten or excavated by the sea, standing at the mouth of the Pyramus. Famous for the worship of Minerva, thence surnamed *Magarsis*, Arrian.
- MAGDALA**, Matthew; a citadel, Josephus; near Tiberias and Gadara, the country of Maury, thence surnamed *Magdalena*.
- MAGDOLUM**, Herodotus, Antonine; a town of the Lower Egypt, twelve miles to the south of Pelusium; which doubtless is the *Migdol*, or *Magdol* of Jeremiah. *Magdalum*, Jerome, and the Vulgate. Another *Magdalum*, or *Migdol*, denoting literally, a tower or place of strength, near the Red Sea, Moses; far to the south of the former.
- MAGEDDO**. See MEGIDDO.
- MAGEN**, a Celtic term, denoting the passage over, or ford on a river: hence the names of many towns have this termination.
- MAGETOBURGA**. See AMACETOBURGA.
- MAGIA**, Pentinger; a town of the Rhaeti. Now *Meyenfeld*, a small town, with a citadel, in the north of the country of the Grisons.
- MAGIOVINTUM**, Antonine; a town of the Catyechlani, in Britain. Said to be *Ashwell*, in Hertfordshire. *Dunstable*, Camden, in Bedfordshire.
- MAGISTUS**, Herodotus; a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus.
- MAGLANA**, Notitia; an island on the coast of Britain. Now *Maclenith*, Camden.
- MAGNESA**, Apollonius Rhodius; *Magnesia*, Scholiast; a cognominal town, with *Magnesia*, a district of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Pelius, called by Philip, the son of Demetrius, one of the three keys of Greece, Pausanias.
- MAGNESIA**, Strabo, a maritime district of Thessaly, lying between the south part of the Sinus Thermaicus, and the Pagasaeus, to the south, and to the east of the Pelasgiotis. *Magnetes*, Scylax, the people. *Magnesium*, and *Magnesium*, the epithet, Horace.
- MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM**, Ptolemy; a town of Ionia, on the Meander, to distinguish it from an other

other *Magnesia*, at the foot of mount Sipylus; the former was one of the three towns given to Themistocles by Artaxerxes, with these words, *to furnish his table with bread*, Nepos, Diodorus Siculus: and here he resided, Nepos; and here he died, id. Thucydides. A colony from the *Magnesia* of Thessaly, Pliny; from Delphi, Athenaeus; from Lacedaemon, Velleius: distant fifteen miles from Ephesus to the east, Pliny. It did not stand immediately on the Meander, being nearer the river Lethaeus, which runs into the Meander, Strabo. It is sometimes mentioned without its distinguishing surname, as being more considerable than the other *Magnesia*, Coins; which is scarce ever without its surname *ad Sipylum*; *Magnetes*, the people, Tacitus.

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLIUM, Coins, Strabo; called also *Sipylum*, Pliny; anciently *Tantalus*, the residence of Tantalus, and capital of Maeonia, where now stands the lake Sale, id. A town of Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus, to the east of the Hermus; adjudged free under the Romans, Strabo; destroyed by earthquakes, id.

MAGNESIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Magnesia in Thessaly, to the north.

MAGNOPOLIS. See **EUPATORIA**.

MAGNOPOLITIS, Strabo; the territory round Magnopolis or Eupatoria.

MAGNUM FORUM. See **FORUM ROMANUM**.

MAGNUS CAMPUS, Josephus; a tract lying towards Scythopolis, or Bethsan in Galilee, beyond which it extends into Samaria; Josephus placing the common boundary between these two districts, in the Campus Magnus. Called also *Esdrelon*, Judith; thirty miles long and eighteen broad; having Samaria with mount Ephraim to the south, the lake Genesareth to the east, mount Carmel to the west, and Lebanon to the north.

MAGNUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of the Belgae, in Britain, on the Channel. Now thought to be *Portsmouth*, in Hampshire, Camden. Another *Portus Magnus* of Baetica in

Spain, Ptolemy; a port to the east of Abdera.

MAGNUS SINUS. See **SINUS**.

MAGO, Strabo; a citadel, Mela; a town, Ptolemy; of the Balearis Minor, or Minorca. Now *Maon*, or *Mahon*. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 6'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 51'$.

MAGOG. See { **BAMBYCE**.
 { **GOG**.

MAGONTIACUM, Tacitus; *Maguntiacum*, Antonine; *Mogontiacum*, Peutinger, Eutropius; *Moguntiacum*, Notitiae; *Mocontiacum*, Ptolemy; *Mogontiacus*, Ammian: truncated afterwards by the poets to *Mogontia*, *Maguntia*, and *Moguntia*: a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Mentz*, capital of the electorate of that name; situate at the confluence of the Rhine and Maine. E. Long. 8° , Lat. 50° .

MAGYDOS, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, situate between Catarrhactes and Cestrus.

MAHANAIM, Moses; a place where the two hosts or camps of angels, whence the name, met Jacob on his return from Mesopotamia, between mount Gilead and the river Jabbok, not far from the latter, on the east of Jordan.

MAIUMA. See **GAZA**.

MAKEDA. See **MACEDA**.

MALACA, surnamed *Foederatorum*, Pliny; a maritime town of Baetica: A Carthaginian colony, and port-town, Strabo; so called from *Malach*, signifying salt; a place noted for pickled or salted meat, id. Now *Malaga*, a port-town of Granada, in Spain. W. Long. $4^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$.

MALEA, *e* long or short, a promontory in that corner where the east and south sides of Laconica join, Pliny, Scylax. *Maleae, arum*, Strabo. The sea at this promontory, called *Sinus Maleus*, is very tempestuous; the promontory running out a great way into the sea. Now called *Cabo Malio*, Sophianus.

MALEVENTUM. See **BENEVENTUM**.

MALEUS SINUS. See **LACONICA**.

MALI, Strabo; *Malli*, Arrian; a people of India intra Gangem; inhabiting to the south of the Oxydracae, near the confluence of the Hypasis and Hydraotis; at the siege

of a place of whose territory, Alexander, through his rashness, according to Curtius's expression, ran great hazard of his life, Strabo, Arrian; Curtius, at a place of the Oxydracæ, which, according to Arrian, was the common opinion; but that it really happened among the *Mali*.

MALIA, Strabo; a promontory on the south side of Lesbos.

MALIACUS SINUS, Pliny; *Melicos*, Thucydides; *Mela*, Herodotus; *Lamiacus*, Pausanias, from the town *Lamia*. A bay of the Egean sea, washing part of Thessaly and the Locri Epionemidiæ. So called from the *Malieni*, people of Thessaly, who dwelt upon it, Polybius.

MALLI. See **MALI**.

MALLOEA, Livy; a town of Perræbia, in Thessaly, situate to the north-west of Philacton.

MALLUS, Strabo; a town of Cilicia, standing high; a colony of Argives, Arrian; with an oracle, which gave answer in dream, called that of Amphilocheus, Dio, situate to the east of the Pyramus, Ptolemy. The adjoining territory is called Mallotis, Strabo.

MALTHACE, Pliny; a small island near Cereira.

MALUM, Diodorus; a town of Cyprus; in what part uncertain. It was overthrown by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, who removed the people to Paphos.

MAMBRE. See **MAMRE**.

MAMERTUM, or *Mamertium*, Strabo; an inland town of the Bruttii. *Mamertini*, the people, Cicero; said to have been expelled their country, and to have been hospitably received by the people of Messina in Sicily; and thus the *Messanenses* were called *Mamertini*. *Mamertinum Fretum*, the strait between Italy and Sicily.

MAMORTHA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Neapolis*, or *Salem*, in Samaria.

MAMRE, Moses; *Mambræ*, Josephus, a plain in the neighbourhood of Hebron; supposed to be the same with the *Valley of Hebron*, near two miles from Hebron to the south, with a grove, called the *Oak of Mamre*; *Ogyia* also and *Terebinthus*, Josephus; and *Hebron* itself

appears from Moses to have been called *Mamre*. This grove afterwards became a place of superstitious worship, to which Constantine the Great sent a ship.

MAMMASIA, Ptolemy, a port of Carmania, into which the Indus falls, whence it is by Croningen, calls.

MANASSIA, Josua; the country, or one of the tribes of Israel, divided into two parts; one part and a half on the one side of Jordan; the other seven in Arabia Deserta to the east, the river Jordan to the west, the tribe of Gad to the south, and Syon to the north. The other part, on this side the Jordan, lying between Irtahar to the north, Epocam to the south, the Jordan to the east, and the Mediterranean to the west.

MANCUNIA, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Manbyler*, in Lancashire, Camden, Lloyd.

MANDULA, Horace; a village of the Sabines, near the rivulet Digenia, which ran into the Anio, where Horace had his villa.

MANDUBII, Caesars; Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, situate to the south of the Senones, and north of the Aedui. Now *L'Auxis*, or a small district in it, called *le Ducmuis*, in the duchy of Burgundy, Baudrand.

MANDUESSEDUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now a small hamlet, called *Manchester*, in Warwickshire, Camden.

MANDURIA, Livy; *Manduriae, arum*, Peutinger; a town of Calabria, twenty miles from Tarentum, towards Hydrus.

MANS, Strabo; a river or torrent of the Locri Epionemidiæ, running by Thronium; sometimes so low as not to wet the feet, and sometimes again so broad as to overflow two acres.

MANLIANA, Ptolemy, Antonine, Peutinger; a town on the coast of Etruria, to the north of Scabri. Now *Magliano*, a small town in Tuscany, in the south east of the territory of Siena, twelve miles to the north of Orotello.

MANNARICIUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica, distant eight miles from

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from Batavodurum, or Wyck; and taken by Cluverius to be *Maurick*; but then the Itinerary distances do not answer to it.

MANSIO, a term often mentioned in Itineraries, denoting inns on the public roads, to lodge in, at the distance of eighteen miles from each other, Lactantius. Also in the lower age it came to denote an encampment for one night, Lamprius.

MANTINEA, Homer; a town situate in the south of Arcadia, on the confines of Laconia, Ptolemy; rendered memorable for the second victory over the Lacedæmonians by Epaminondas, who fell in this action, Strabo, Nepos. Called afterwards *Antigonia* in honour of king Antigonus, Pausanias.

MANTINORUM OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town on the north east of Corsica. Now *Bastia*, capital of the island. E. Long. $9^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$.

MANTUA, Strabo, Virgil; a town of the *Trumpadana* in Italy, situate on the *Minus*, which runs from the *Lacus Benacus*, Pliny; a very ancient town, supposed older than Rome. Still called *Mantua*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$. Another *Mantua*, Ptolemy; a village of the *Hither Spain*, to the west of *Complutum*; situate on the spot, where now Madrid stands, or very near it, to a village called *Tala Mantua*, Nonius.

MAON, Joshua; a town of the tribe of Judah, to the south east, towards the Dead Sea: it gave name to the *Wilderness of Maon*, 1 Sam. xxii.

MARACANDA, Curtius, Arrian; capital of the *Sogdiana*. Now thought to be *Samarcand*, a city of *Ubec Tartary* in Asia, the country and royal residence of *Jamerlane*. E. Long. 66° , Lat. 40° .

MARATHI, a small island in the Ionian sea, near Corcyra.

MARATHON, one of the *Demi* or *Hamlets* of Attica, Pausanias; about ten miles to the north-east of Athens, towards Boeotia, Nepos; near the sea, Herodotus; famous for the victory of the Athenians over the Persians under *Miltiades*;

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and for the *Marathonian bull*, slain by Theseus, Plutarch, Ovid. Near *Marathon* is a bog, into which the Persians plunging in their flight, stuck fast, and were slain by the conquerors, Pausanias. *Marathonus*, the epithet, Statius.

MARATHOS, Arrian; a large and opulent city of Seleucia, a district of Syria, over-against the island *Aradus*: an ancient town of the *Phoenicians*, now reduced, Strabo; whose territory was shared out among the inhabitants of *Aradus*, id.

MARCA AQUA, a water conducted to mount *Aventine* in Rome, from the *Lacus Fucinus*, above thirty miles distance, so called from *Q. Marcius*, surnamed *Rex*, who in his pretorship executed it. It was the best and purest of all the waters conveyed to Rome. Inscriptions.

MARCANA SILVA, Peutinger; situate between the *Rauraci* and the *Danube*, before it comes to be navigable; a part of the *Hercynia*. Now *Schwarzwald*, or *Black Forest*, in the south-west of *Suabia*, near the rise of the *Danube* and *Necker*.

MARCIANOPOLIS, Peutinger; a town of *Moesia Inferior*; so called from *Trejan's* sister, *Anmian*; situate on the borders of the *Pontus*, which constitutes the northern part of *Moestia*.

MARCIANA, Strabo; a town of the *Picentini* in *Campania*, situate between *Sirenusæ* and *Posidonia*, built by the *Euscans*, inhabited by the *Samnites*; but from its situation with respect to the *Picentini*, who afterwards removed to that district, it belonged to them, and doubtless was occupied by them.

MARCODURUM, or *Marcomagum*, names of the same import, because *Duren* and *Magen* in the Celtic, denote a passage over a river; a village of *Belgica*, Tacitus. Now *Duren* on the *Roer*, a small town in the south of the duchy of *Juliers*.

MARCOMANNI, Caesar, Tacitus; a people of Germany, who seem to take their name from their situation on the limits or marches, to the east of the *Higher Rhine* and north of the *Danube*. Cluverius allots to them the duchy of *Wurtemberg*, a part

a part of the Palatinate between the Rhine and the Necker, the Brisgau, and a part of Suabia, lying between the springs of the Danube and the river Bregentz: they afterwards removed to the country of the Boii, whom they expelled and forced to withdraw more to the east, occupying what is now called *Bohemia*, Strabo, Velleius.

MARDI, Pliny; various people of the Farther Asia, placed in Margiana, Media, and Persis; their name denotes rebellious, lawless people, living on plunder.

MARE, Sea; denotes that vast body, or collection of water, encompassing the earth; and this is properly the ocean; which takes different names from the different countries it washes.

MARE INFERUM and *Superum*, the former denoting the Tuscan sea, and the latter, the Adriatic, Livy, Virgil. So denominated from their situation with respect to the Apennin, which divides Italy into two parts; the Adriatic to the north, or *Supra* and the Tuscan sea to the south of it, expressed by *Infra*.

MARE MORTUUM. See **ASPHAL-
TITIS**.

MARE RUBRUM, Pliny; called *Erythraeum* by the Greeks, from king Erythras, Curtius; is divided into two bays; on to the east, called *Sinus Persicus*, opposite to Arabia; and the other to the west, called *Sinus Arabicus*; and thus washing Arabia Felix on the south.

MARE SALIS. See **ASPHALITITIS**.

MAREA LACUS, or *Maræotis*, Strabo; a lake serving as a sea to the Alexandrians to the south, as the Mediterranean does to the north, id. with several cuts from the Nile to it; for a navigation from all parts of Egypt; and the harbour which the Alexandrians have on it, is richer far than that on the Mediterranean. In breadth above one hundred and fifty stadia; in length about three hundred, Strabo. The wine of the adjoining territory, called *Maræoticum*, is excellent, id. Virgil, Horace. The lake gave name to a nomos or district, called *Maræotis*, or *Maræptes*. There was a town to the south of it, called *Maræa*, Thucy-

dides. *Maræotæ*, the people dwelling on the lake, Coin.

MARESA, Joshua; *Maresa* and *Marrisa*, Josephus; a town in the south of the tribe of Judah, near the confines of Idumæa or Arabia Petraea. It was fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. and restored by Gabinius, the Roman general, after lying long in ruins, Josephus.

MARGIANA, Strabo, Pliny; a country of the Farther Asia; so called from the river *Margus*; which, dividing it, pours into the Oxus; having Hyrcania to the west, Ariana to the south, Bactriana to the east, and the river Oxus to the north; separating it from Sogdiana. Famous for its apricity or clear sunshine, Solinus; for its vines, so large, that they cannot be grasped, and for clusters two cubits long, Strabo: this country is encompassed with agreeable mountains and an unpassable sandy desert, id. Pliny.

MARGIDUNUM, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain. Now *Belvoir-castle* in Lincolnshire, Camden.

MARGIS. See **MARGUS**.

MARGUM, Eutropius; a town of Moesia Superior on the Danube, near the river Margus, to the west of Viminacium. Famous for Diocletian's victory over Carinus.

MARGUS, or *Margis*, Pliny; from which the town *Margum* takes its name: A river of Moesia Superior, running from south to north into the Danube, near Tricornium; supposed to be the Molchius of Ptolemy; near which Diocletian defeated Carinus in a great battle, Eutropius. Another *Margus*, Pliny; a river of Margiana, running north west into the Oxus.

MARIABA, Pliny; *Mariaba*, Strabo; a metropolis of the Sabeans in Arabia Felix; situate on an eminence planted with trees, Strabo.

MARIAMME, Ptolemy; *Mariamme*, Arrian; *Mariamnia*, Stephanus; a town of Phoenicia, in the same latitude with Emesa, Ptolemy. *Mariammitani*, Pliny; *Mariammitæ*, Stephanus; the people.

MARIAMNE, Josephus; the name of one of the towers built by Herod on

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on the walls of Jerusalem, after Mariamne his favourite wife.

MARIANA, a maritime town of Corsica, near the mouth of the Tivola, on the east side about the middle, Ptolemy, Antonine: a colony sent by Marius, Pliny, Seneca. Now in ruins.

MARIANA FOSSA. See **FOSSA**:

MARIANDYNI SINUS, Pliny; bays in Bithynia, beginning at the mouth of the Sangarius; and so called from the *Mariandyni*, the people dwelling on them; from whom the country is denominated *Mariandynia*, Stephanus, *Mariandynae*, Pliny.

MARIANI MONTES. See **ARIORUM**. Now *Sierra Morena*.

MARIANUM, Ptolemy; a promontory and town of Corsica, to the south of Palla.

MARICA SILVA, *Maricae Lucus*, Livy, Virgil: a wood or grove in Latium, on the confines of Campania, near Minturnae, on the Liris.

MARIDUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Demetae in Britain. Now *Caer Mardin*, or *Caermarthen*, the capital of Carmarthenshire, Camden.

MARIONIS, Ptolemy; a town of Germany. Now *Hamburg*, a famous trading city on the Elbe, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. E. Long. $10^{\circ} 38'$, Lat. $53^{\circ} 41'$. Another *Marionis*, Ptolemy; thought to be *Wijmar*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 31'$, Lat. $54^{\circ} 15'$

MARIOS, Pausanias; a town of the Eleutherolacones; in other respects unknown.

MARISSA. See **MARESA**.

MARISUS, Strabo; which seems to be the same with the *Rhabd* of Ptolemy, Cellarius: a river of Dacia, rising in the Carpathian mountains, not far from the borders of Russia, and running through Transilvania into the Tibiscus or Teils. Now called *Marisch*.

MARITIMA, Mela; a town of the Avatici, in Gallia Narbonensis; situate between the Rhodanus and the Fossa Mariana. A colony, Ptolemy. Now *Martigue* in Provence.

MARITIMAE ALPES. See **ALPES**.

MARIUM, Diodorus, Pliny; a town

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of Cyprus, of Greek original, *Seylax*; afterwards called *Arfinoe*, Stephanus; situate on the south side of the island.

MARMARENSIUM RUPES, Diodorus Siculus; a rock near mount Climax, in the east extremity of Lycia, thought impregnable, but taken by Alexander: the *Marmarenses* infesting the Macedonians in their march, were besieged for some days; but at last, despairing to escape, set fire to their houses, and falling out in the night made good their way through the heart of the camp, and escaped to the neighbouring mountains.

MARMARICA, Ptolemy, Agathamerus; the only two who mention that name, other authors mentioning the people only, viz. *Marmaridae*; a country of Africa, which has Egypt on the east, Cyrenaica on the west, the Mediterranean on the north, and to the south the deserts of Libya.

MARMARIUM, Strabo; a small town of Euboea, with a marble quarry, whence the name. This marble is called Carystium, from Carysus, a place of greater note.

MAROBUDUM, Ptolemy; the royal residence of Marobudus, king of the Marcomanni, and hence the appellation. Now thought to be *Prague*, the capital of Bohemia. E. Long. $14^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. 50° .

MARONEA, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Ciconia, a district of Thrace, near the lake Ilmaris, Stephanus. Famous for its generous wines, Homer, Pliny; for which reason Bacchus was called Saviour, Coen. *Maronetae* or *Maronitae*, the people, Coen. *Maroneus*, the epithet, Tibullus.

MARPESSA, Stephanus; a mountain of the island Paros, from which marble was dug. To this Virgil's *Marpesia Caves* has a reference, Servius.

MARPESSUS, Pausanias; a town on mount Ida in Troas. The native place of the mother of the Sibylla Erythraea, and thence this last is denominated *Marpessia*, Tibullus.

MARRUBIUM, or *Marruvium*, Strabo, Silius Italicus; a town of the Maritimi, near the Lacus Fucinus, and the

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- the river Liris. *Marruvii*, Pliny ; *Marrubii*, Virgil, the people. Now *Morea*, a citadel of Abruzzo Ultra in Naples, Cluverius.
- MARRUCINI**, Romans ; *Marucini*, Greeks ; a people of the Picenum in Italy, towards the Adriatic, situate on the river Aternus. Now the west part of Abruzzo Citra, Cluverius.
- MARSACII**, Pliny, Tacitus ; a people of Belgica. Now the *Veluwe*, Cluverius.
- MARSES** and *Marfas*. See **MAAR-SARES**.
- MARSI**, Tacitus ; a people of Germany, situate to the south of the Frisii. Other *Marfi*, a people of Italy ; who dwelt round the Lacus Fucinus, Strabo, Virgil, Horace. Now *il ducato di Marfi*.
- MARSIGNI**, Tacitus ; a people lying to the south-east of the Quadi and Marcomanni, or of Moravia and Bohemia.
- MARSYAS**, Strabo, Livy, Pliny, *Marfya*, Ovid ; a river of Phrygia having a common source with the Meander ; and being come to a fall behind Celaenae, it sinks into the earth, and again emerges without the town ; and after making some way falls into the Meander, Maximus Tyrius. The name of the river *Singas*, Pliny.
- MARSYAS**, Polybius, Strabo ; a plain or valley in Syria, extending between Libanus and Antilibanus, and narrowed or confined by those mountains. Also a river of Syria. See **SINGA**.
- MARTIA AQUA**. See **MARCIA**.
- MARTIANA SILVA**. See **MARCIANA**.
- MARUCINI**. See **MARRUCINI**.
- MARUS**, Tacitus ; a river of Germany. Now the *Marfch*, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, runs through Moravia, and separates Austria from Hungary, running between Vienna and Presburg into the Danube.
- MASADA**, Pliny ; *Masada*, Silius ; a citadel in the south of Judah, not far from the Asphaltitis, situate on a rock. A place of great strength under the ancient kings, Josephus. Herod encompassed the rock a top, in circuit seven stadia, with a strong wall. id.

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- MASICES**, Ptolemy ; a people of Mauritania Tingitana, to the south of Metagonitis.
- MASITHOLUS**, Ptolemy ; a river of Libya Interior, rising in the mountain, called Deorum Currus, and falling into the Atlantic, to the south of the Cornu Hesperium.
- MASIUS MONS**, Strabo ; a mountain of Armenia Major, bounding Sophene on the south, as the Antitaurus does on the north, extending thence as far as Nisibis.
- MASPFA GALAAD**, Vulgate ; *Mizpah Gilead*, Joshua ; the higher part of Gilead, by which it is conjoined with Hermon and Libanus. Another *Maspha*, or *Mizpeh*, Joshua ; a town in the tribe of Judah, to the north-east of Eleutheropolis. A third *Maspha*, or *Mizpa*, at the foot of mount Hermon, the abode of the Hivites, Joshua xi. not to be blended with the *Mizpah* in Gilead.
- MASSA VETERNENSIS**, Ammian ; the native place of Gallus Caesar, brother of the emperor Julian, and nephew of Constantine the Great ; a town of Etruria. Now *Massa*, in the west of Tuscany, and not far from the sea. E. Long. 11° 50', Lat. 43° 5'.
- MASSABATICA**, Strabo ; *Messabatica*, Ptolemy ; *Mesabatene*, Pliny ; one of the divisions of Elymais ; situate northwards, near mount Zagrus. *Messabatæ*, the people, Ptolemy, Dionysius Characenus.
- MASSADA**. See **MASADA**.
- MASSAGETÆ**, Strabo ; a people of Nemedæa Propria, extending from the river Molochath, the Mulucha of others, to the promontory Tretum, or Tritum, under the dominion of Syphax.
- MASSAGETÆ**, a people about whose seat there is as much doubt, as about that of the Amazons ; Tibullus and Arrian place them near Albania, beyond the Araxes, which sometimes denotes the Oxus : it is probable they dwelt to the east of Sogdiana, Dionysius Periegetes, Herodotus, Arrian.
- MASSAGETICUM**, Pliny ; one of the mountains, and that the largest of the Rhæti.
- MASSA**, Pliny, Livy ; a

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mountain of Campania, beginning at Sinuessa; famous for its generous wine, Horace, Martial.

MASSILIA, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, a colony of Phocéans from Phocæa, a city of Ionia, and in confederacy with the Romans; universally celebrated not only for its port, commerce and strength, but especially for its politeness of manners, and for its learning. It is the school for barbarians, who are excited by its means to a fondness for Greek literature, that even their public and private transactions are all executed in that language, Strabo; who adds, at this day the noblest Romans repair thither for study rather than to Athens. Now *Marseilles*, a city and port-town of Provence. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$.

MASSYLI, Livy; a people of Numidia to the east of the Massæsyli, under the government of Masinissa.

MASTAURA, *oram*, Strabo; a town of Lydia near Tralles and Nyssa, on the north side of the Meander.

MASTRAMELA, Pliny; a lake near Massilia. Now *Mer de Martegues*, near Marseilles.

MASTUSIA, a promontory on the east, Pliny, but Mela, Ptolemy, on the west side of the Chersonesus Thracia.

MASTYA, Pliny; a town of the Milesii in Paphlagonia, situate between Teium and Cromna, towards the coast of the Euxine.

MATIANA, Strabo; *Matiena*, Herodotus; a district of Media lying towards Armenia.

MATILICA, Frontinus; a town of Umbria, near the Aesis. *Matilicæ*, the people, Pliny. Now called *Matelica*, a small town in the March of Ancona, near the Apennine.

MATINUS, a mountain or plain, uncertain whether in Apulia or Calabria. Horace mentions *Matinum litus*, denoting its situation on the sea. An ancient interpreter says, *Matinus*, a mountain of Apulia, or according to some a plain of Calabria. It was flowery, and therefore fit for bees, Horace, Lucan.

MATISCO, *onis*, Caesar; a town of the Aedui in Gallia Celtica. Now

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Mascon or *Macon* in Burgundy. E. Long. $4^{\circ} 55'$, Lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$.

MATIUM, Pliny; a town of Crete on the north side, about the middle. Now *Candia*, giving name to the island.

MATREIUM, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia. Now *Matray*, a citadel in the north of Tyrol, on the rivulet Ultz at the foot of the Alps, about three German miles to the south of Insprug.

MATRINUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a river of the Picenum. Now *la Pomba*, Cluverius; running between Adria and Pinna into the Adriatic.

MATRONA, *o*, short; a river, separating Gallia Celtica from the Belgica, Caesar. Now the *Marne*; which rising in Champaign near Langres, runs north-west, and then west, and passing by Meaux, falls into the Seine at Charenton; two leagues to the east of Paris.

MATTIACAE AQUAE, Ammian; *Mattiaci Fontes*, Pliny. Now *Wisbaden*, opposite to Mentz, in the Weteravia. E. Long. 8° , Lat. $50^{\circ} 6'$.

MATTIACUM, Ptolemy; *Mattium*, Tacitus; a town of the Mattiaci, a branch of the Catti, in Germany. Now *Marpurg* in Hesse. E. Long. $8^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$.

MAURETANIA, Coins; rarely *Mauritania*; a very large country of Africa, extending from east to west along the Mediterranean; divided by the emperor Claudius, into *Caesariensis*, so called from Caesarea, its capital; and into *Tingitana* or *Tingitana*, Coins; denominated from Tingis, its chieftown, Dio Cassius. The *Caesariensis* was the eastern part, Ptolemy; having Numidia to the east, the Mediterranean to the north, the Tingitana to the west, and Getulia to the south. The Tingitana was the western part of *Mauretania*, situate between the Atlantic on the west, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean on the north, Mauretania Caesariensis on the east, and the Autololae on the south. The appellation *Mauretania* is taken from the people, called *Mauri*. The *Mauretania Sitjensis* is a sub-division of the

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Caesariensis, in the lower age; so called from *Stifis*, Ammian, its metropolis.

MAVRUSIA, Strabo; the same with *Mauretania*, the latter being the Roman, and the former the Greek name; in the same manner as *Maurus* is the Greek appellation of the *Maxi* of the Romans.

MAUSOLI MONUMENTUM, the tomb of Mausolus king of Caria, erected at Halicarnassus by his consort queen Artemisia, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, Meli, Strabo.

MAXEIA, Ptolemy; a river of Hyrcania, running through the middle of that country, from south to north into the Caspian sea.

MAXYES, Herodotus; a people of Africa to the north of the Triton.

MAZACA, *εμμ*, Coins, Strabo, Ptolemy; a principal city of Cappadocia, with the surname *Fusibia* at mount Argaeus, afterwards under Tiberius changed for the appellation *Cacarea*, in honour of Augustus, Coin, Eutropius, Sextus Rufus, Pliny; distant from the Euxine eight hundred stadia, from the Pylae Cilicizae, a six day's journey, Strabo. *Mazacenus*, the gentilicious name, id.

MAZAEI, Strabo; a people of Pannonia Inferior, of Dalmatia, Dio.

MAZARA, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a citadel and port of the Selinuntis on the south west side of the island of Sicily, with a cognominal rivulet.

MAZOR See *MIZRAIM*.

MAZUSIA See *MAZUSIA*.

MECHMAS See *MECHMAS*.

MECON, Stephanus, *Μεκον*, Strabo, the ancient name of *Solon*, which see.

MEGARENSA, Herodotus, Scylax; a town of Macedonia, situate between Olynthus and Torone. Hence the *Στρατ. Μεγαρενικη*, Pliny; the same with the *Toroneus*. The town was taken by Philip by treachery, Diodorus.

MEDAMA, Strabo; *Medma*, Pliny; a town and river of the Bruttii in Italy. The town now *Rossano*, Cluverius; a village of Calabria Ultra, on the Tuscan sea, the river retaining its ancient name.

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MEDAMNE. See *MESOPOTAMIA*.

MEDBA, Joshua; *Medavit* or *Medaba*, Ptolemy; a town a little to the north-west of Hesbon in Arabia Petraea, Jerome; situate in a plain in the tribe of Reuben; whereas Hesbon lay in a hilly country, Joshua.

MEDAURA. See *MANAURA*.

MEDERACUM, Itinerary; a town of Belgica, situate between Sablones and Theudunum. Now said to be *Mierl*, on the Meuse, three leagues from Venlo in Guelderland.

MEDON, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Boeotia, taking its name from a cognominal town of Phocis. The former situate near Onchestus, at the foot of mount Phoenix, and thence named Phoenicis, Strabo; the latter or *Medeon* of Phocis; situate on the Sinus Crillaens near Anticyra, and distant one hundred and sixty stadia to the west of the *Medeon* of Boeotia, id. lying in ruins, Pausanias.

MEDIA, Ptolemy; a country of the Eastern Asia, terminated on the north, by a part of the Caspian sea; on the west, by Armenia Major; on the east, by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the south, by Persis, Susiana and part of Assyria. Divided into two parts, Strabo; viz. *Media Magna*, whose capital was Ecbatana; and into *Media Atropatia* or *Atropatene*, id. Pliny; stretching out towards the Caspian sea, Pliny. *Atropatani*, the people, id. It takes its name from the Prefect Atropatos, who made head against Alexander, and prevented his occupying that country; of which Atropatos afterwards became king, and the name continued in his family, down to Strabo's time.

MEDORA, Livy, Pliny; an ancient city, the capital of the Insubres, built by the Gauls, on the settlement in that part of Italy. A monument, and a place of great strength, Livy. The seat of the Insubres, whence it had the name of *Horae Insubres*, Pliny the Younger, Insubrenum. Now *Meda*, capital of the *Malacense*, situate on the rivers *Grona* and *Verona*, Livy. Long. 12. 15. Lat. 45. 30.

MEDIO, *Μεδιον*, Ptolemy, Id.

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lemy, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Celtica. Which afterwards took the name of the *Eburovicum Civitas*, Antonine; corrupted to *Civitas Ibroicorum*, and this last, to *Ebroica*, whence the modern appellation, *Favens*, a city of Normandy. E. Long. 1° 12', Lat. 49° 11'.

MEDIOLANUM GUGERNORUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now the village *Myland*, Cluverius; not far from Cologne.

MEDIOLANUM ORDOVICUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Llan-Vethlin*, Camden; a market-town in Montgomeryshire in Wales.

MEDIOLANUM SANTONUM, Ptolemy; *Mediolanum*, Strabo; which afterwards taking the name of the people, was called *Santonica urbs*, Antoninus; also *Santonet* and *Santoni*, id. A town of Aquitain. Now *Saintes*, capital of Saintonge in Guienne, on the river Charente. W. Long. 36', Lat. 45° 50'.

MEDIOMATRICI, Caesar; a people of Belgica. Now the diocese of Metz.

MEDIOMATRICORUM OPPIDUM. See **DIVODURUS**.

MEDMA. See **MEDAMA**.

MEDMASSA, Stephanus; a town of Caria; one of the six towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Hecainassus, Ptolemy.

MEDUACUS, Pliny; *Meduacus*, Livy; *Major* and *Minor*, Peutinger; the former a river to the north called *Brenta*, and the latter to the south called *Rachiglione*; both running down from the Alps. Indertinae to the south east, and falling into the Adriatic near Venice.

MEDOBREGA, Hirtius; *Medobrega* or *Medobrega*, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, near mount Herminius. Now extinct, and its ruins called *domenna*, in Portugal, Relandus. *Medobregenses*, the people, Hirtius. They had lead mines to work, whence they were surnamed *Plumbani*, Pliny.

MEDUACUS. See **MEDUACUS**.

MEDUANA, Lucan; a river of Gallia Celtica, running from north to south into the Lædus, and both together into the Tagus, on its north

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north or right side. Now the *Mayne*.

MEDUS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a river running into the Araxes, Strabo; from which *Media* seems to take its name.

MEGARARIENSES, Diodorus; a branch of the Troglodytae of the Higher Egypt.

MEGARARI, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; *Megabari*, Strabo; whom he sometimes joins with the Eremyes and Nubae.

MEGALÉ POLIS, dividedly, Ptolemy, Pausanias; or conjointly *Megalopolis*, Strabo; a very recent town of Arcadia, built under the auspices of Epaminondas, after the battle of Leuctra, many inconsiderable towns being joined in one great city, the better to withstand the Spartans, Pausanias; the greatest city of Arcadia, Strabo; watered by the river Helisson, Pausanias. *Megalopolitae*, the people, Stephanus. *Megalopolitani*, Livy.

MEGARA, æ, ærum, Coin, Strabo; *Megaria, idæ*, Diodorus; anciently called *Hybla*, Stephanus, Strabo; a town towards the east coast of Sicily; extinct in Strabo's time; tho' the name *Hybla* remained, on account of the excellence of its honey. It was a colony of Megareans from Greece. *Risus Megaricus*, denotes a horse laugh.

MEGARA, ærum, Thucydides, Livy, Justin; *Megara, æ*, Pliny, Velleius; a noble city, and the capital of the territory of Megaris, which carried on for many years war with the Corinthians and Athenians; it had for some time a school of philosophers, called the *Megarici*, successors of Euclid the Socratic, a native of *Megara*. Their dialect was the Doric, changed from the Attic, which it formerly had been, because of Peloponnesian Colonists, who settled there, Pausanias. At length it became a Roman colony, Pliny. *Megarense*, the people, Coins; *Megares*, Plautus; the country of Theognis, the gnomist or sententious moralist. The territory produced excellent buibous roots, Columella.

MEGARIS, idæ, the country of the Megaræans, which Pliny makes a part

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part of Attica; and Strabo says, some were of this opinion; but he himself makes it a distinct part; in which Scylax, Ptolemy, and the histories that relate the wars of the Athenians and Megareans, agree. It had Attica to the east, Boeotia to the north and west, and the Isthmus of Corinth to the south.

MAGARIS, Pliny; a small island in the Tulean sea, joined to Naples by a bridge. Now called *Castello dell' ovo*.

MEOARSUS. See **MAGARSUS**.

MEGATICHOS, Pliny; a town on a hill between Egypt and Ethiopia; called *Myrson* by the Arabs.

MAGIDDO, Judges v. 19. *Magado* or *Magado*, Josephus; by the waters, supposed to be the river Kison; near which, verse 21. the battle with Sisera happened. A town of Galilee, recited Joshua xvii. 11. among the cities of Manasseh, in the tribe of Issachar or Aser, on the west side of Jordan. Famous for the fate of Ahaziah and Josiah, who perished there: near it was an open plain, fit for drawing up armies in battle-array. And thus it was situate to the north, contrary to its position in the common maps. The Canaanites being tributary to the Israelites, dwelt in it, Joshua xvii. was rebuilt by Solomon, 1 Kings ix.

MAGISBA, Pliny; a lake of Taprobane, which emits two rivers; not mentioned by Ptolemy, though very full in his account of that island.

MEGISTA, Pliny, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Cilicia, in the Lycian sea; its city was extinct in Pliny's time.

ME JARKON, the water of Jarkon, Joshua xxi. a town in the tribe of Dan.

MEIDOBREIA. See **MEIDOBRECA**.

MELA, a small river of the Transpadana, running by, not through *Brixia*, as in the common editions of Catullus, on the west side, *præcurrens* for *percurrat* from north to south into the *Allius*; called *Meila*, Virgil, Servius. Still called *Mela*.

MELAB, Livy; a town of Samnium, called also *Miles*, id.

MELAEINAE, Pliny; *Melenacae*, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia.

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MELAMPYLLUS, Pliny; *Melampylus*, Strabo; an ancient name of *Samos*.

MELANCHLAENI, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, situate between the Hippis Montes and the river Rha. Diodorus Siculus; so called from wearing black, *Mela*, Dio Chrysostomus.

MELANG, Pliny; a small island near Ephesus.

MELANEIS, Stephanus; a town of Euboea, called also *Ertria*, Strabo.

MELANEN, Pliny; a town of Arcadia.

MELANES, or *Nigri Montes*, Ptolemy; mountains of Arabia Petraea, running northwards from the Wilderness of Paran or Pharan. Also mountains of Arabia Felix, towards the Persian Gulf, Ptolemy.

MELANIA, Strabo; a town of Cilicia.

MELANIPPEA, Strabo, Stephanus; one of the islands or rocks near Cyprus, called *Chelamontae*.

MELANO, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Ceraunus.

MELANOGLATIUM, Ptolemy; a people in the south of Gaetulia Propria, towards the Niger; which river they had to the south of them.

MELANTIANA, Peutinger; *Melantia*, *ad*, Antonine; called in Strada's time *Militari*; a village of Thrace, distant an hundred and two stadia from Byzantium, the river Athysa runs by it, which after running a little way, and gradually inclining to the north east, falls into the Propontis, with a dock at its mouth.

MELANTII, Apollonius Rhodius, Strabo; rocks in the sea, near Sinope; and by the Scholiast to be two in number, near Thera, so called from the owner *Mela*.

MELANTHUS, Ovid; a river of Sarmatia Europæa, running into the Borysthenes.

MELAS, *aner*, Strabo; a river of Achaia, running by Olenus. Another of Boeotia, which runs into the lake Copais, or Cephissus, Pausanias. But Strabo writes, that it quite disappeared, being either swallowed up in a gulf, or in lakes: it is said not to have run a great way; but that

that rising at Orchomenus, it soon after lost itself in lakes. A third *Melas*, a river of Pamphylia, running from north to south, into the Mediterranean, to the east of Side, with a harbour at its mouth, or a road for ships, Strabo. A fourth of Thrace, *Mela*, which gives name to the Sinus Melanes. A fifth of Sicily, called also *Facelinus*. See *FACELINAR*. *Mela*, *ar*, Ovid; whose banks afforded pasture and stalls to the oxen of the sun.

MELDAR, Ptolemy; *Moldi*, Strabo; *Meldi Liberi*, Pliny; nor unknown to Caesar; a town of Gallia Celtica, called *Meldorum Civitas*, Notitia; on the Matrona. Also the name of the people. Now *Meaux*, a city in Champaign on the Marne. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49°.

MELDITA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the south of Utica.

MELER, *stis*, Strabo, Pliny, Pausanias; a fine river running by the walls of Smyrna in Ionia, with a cave at its head, where Homer is said to have written his poems. *Meletaeus*, the epithet, as *Meletaeae chartae*, Tibullus, Homer's works. And from it Homer takes his original name *Melefigenes*, given him by his mother Crithois, as being born on its banks, Herodotus.

MELIETUS SINUS. See *SMYRNARUS*.

MELIBOCUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Germany, situate between the Visturgia and Albi. Cluverius thinks it is in the *Hartz*. Quere, whether it is not the *Black Berg*, a name not very unlike the original name.

MELINOEA, Livy; a town of Thessaly, situate at the foot of mount Ossa, where it verges towards Thessaly.

MELINOEA, Lucetius, Virgil; an island of Syria, at the mouth of the Orontes, which, before it falls into the sea, forms a spreading lake round it. This island was famous for its purple dye; thought to be a colony of Phoenicians; and hence Lucetius, *epith*, *Thussalica*.

MELCHIE, or *Melchiz*, Pliny; a fountain below the Neapolis of Syracuse, remarkable for the sweetness and salubrity of its water; and hence

the appellation. Now called *la Piss-molla*, Cluverius.

MELICUS. See *MALIACUS*.

MELIKIS. See *MELOS*.

MELICOUNIA, Callimachus; one of the Eolian islands, afterwards called *Lipara*.

MELINA, Stephanus; a town of Aegon; from which Venus is called *Melinea*.

MELIS. See *MALIACUS*.

MELISSA, Athenaeus; a village of Phrygia, situate between Synada and Metropolis; the burial place of Alcibiades.

MELITA, Pliny; one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica. *Meliteus*, the gentilitious name, Inscription.

MELITARA, Strabo; *Melitia*, Thucydides; a town of the Phthiotis in Thessaly.

MELITARA, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia, to the east of Synada, on the borders of Galatia.

MELITE, *i*, short, Ovid; an island referred to Africa, Scylax, Ptolemy; but nearer Sicily, and allotted to it by the Romans; commended for its commodious harbour, for a city well built, with artificers of every kind, especially weavers of fine linen, Diodorus; all owing to the Phoenicians, the first colonists. Now *Malta*. Remarkable for St. Paul's shipwreck, Luke.

MELITE, Agathemerus; *Melita*, Pliny; *Melitia Insula*, Ptolemy. An island on the coast of Illyricum, in the Adriatic. The *Catali Melitaei*, Pliny; were famous. Now *Meleda*. *Melite*, Strabo; the name of the island *Samos*.

MELITE, Vitruvius; a town of Ionia, struck out of the number of the Ionian towns on account of the arrogance of the people, and Myrina admitted in lieu of it. Its situation not said.

MELITENE, Pliny, Strabo; a prefecture, or government of Cappadocia, and one of the noblest; washed by the Euphrates on the east, which separates it from Sophene, a district of Armenia Major. Equally fertile with Sophene, and more so than any other part of Cappadocia, producing wine and oil, and a species of the former, called *Melitenes*, equal to any Greek

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wine, Strabo. Ptolemy allots it to Armenia Minor. It had a cognominal town; formerly a Roman station, but raised to the dignity of a city by Trajan, Procopius. From the days of Augustus the Duodecima Legio, named Fulminifera, was here stationed, Dio. This is the Fulminating, or Thundering Legion of Eusebius. *Melitene*, Ptolemy; a district of Sufiana, called *Parapotamia*, Pliny; from its situation on the Tigris.

MELITIA. See **MELITAEA**.

MELITTA, Arrian; a town built by Hanno on the Atlantic.

MELLA. See **NIELA**.

MELLARIA, Pliny; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica, to the north of the Straits of Gibraltar. Now extinct, taking its name from its honey.

MELLISBURGIS, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, situate between Thessalonica and Apollonia.

MELODUNUM, Caesar; a town of the Senones, in Gallia Celtica, above Lutetia. Now *Melun*, in the Isle of France, on the Seine. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$.

MELOESSA, Pliny; a small island in the Sinus Scylaceus; so called from its numerous flocks.

MELOS, *e long*, Strabo, Pliny; *Melaitis*, Callimachus; one of the Cyclades, and extremely round as an apple: this is probably the reason of the appellation. Situate in the sea of Crete: *Melie*, the people, Herodotus. Hence Diogenes the atheist, being a native of this island, was surnamed *Melaites*. The *Melie* were different from the Melieis, or Melientes, a people of Thessaly, on the Sinus Melieus, Scylax. See **MALIACUS**. On digging, or excavating the earth, the cavity became naturally filled up, Aristotle. Such as sowed late were as ripe or ready for the harvest, as those who sowed early, Theophrastus. Another *Melos*, an island in the Sinus Argolicus. *Melia*.

MELPES, Pliny; a river of Lucania; falling into the Tuscan sea, near Palinurus. Now *Melpa*, or *Melfa*.

MELPIS, Strabo; a river of Latium, falling into the Liris. Now called *Mela*.

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MEMBRESA, or *Membressa*, Antonine; *Membrissa*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria; distant about forty miles from Carthage.

MEMINI, Pliny; *Mimeni*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, next the Cavares.

MEMNON, *onis*, Ptolemy; *Memnonium*, Strabo; a part of the city Thebes, in the Higher Egypt, on the west side of the Nile; where stood two colossi, which were maimed, either by an earthquake or by Cambyzes, and were representations of Memnon. The remaining part of one of which emitted a sound on being struck by the rays of the rising sun, Strabo, an eye-witness; who adds, he could not distinguish whether the sound came from the base, from the colossus, or from one of the bystanders.

MEMNONES, Agathemerus; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Meroe.

MEMNONEUM, Strabo; the citadel of Susa.

MEMNONIA, Herodotus; *Susa* thus called.

MEMNONIUM. See **MEMNON**.

MEMPHIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; an ancient city, and the royal residence of the kings in the Higher Egypt; distant from the Delta to the south three schoeni, Strabo; fifteen miles, Pliny. Situate on the west side of the Nile, over against Babylon. Famous for its pyramids, the burial-places of the kings. In Strabo's time flourishing and populous, and second to Alexandria. Called also *Moph* and *Noph*, Bible. It gave name to a Nomos, called *Memphiticus*. *Memphitae*, the people, Coins. *Memphiticus*, Ovid, the epithet.

MENAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Menaenos*, Diodorus; a city of Sicily, to the south of the Lacus Palicorum. *Menenii*, the people, Cicero; *Menanini*, Coins, Pliny.

MENAPII, Caesar, Tacitus; a people of Belgica, on the sea-coast. Now *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

MENAPIORUM CASTELLUM, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Menapii, in Gallia Belgica, on the west side of the Mosae. Now *Cassel*, or *Kissel*, on the Meuse.

MENDE, Democritus; a town of Palestine,

Pallene, a district of Macedonia. Famous for its wines, *Vinum Mendaeum*, Athenaeus; who quotes ancient poets, as panegyrists on it.

MENDES, *itis*, Strabo, Pindar; a town of the Lower Egypt, at that mouth of the Nile, called Mendesium; which gave name to the *Nomos Mendesium*, Herodotus, Ptolemy. Pan and a goat were here worshipped, Strabo. *Mendesitae*, the people, Coin.

MENELAITES, Strabo; a Nomos of the Lower Egypt; so called from *Menelaus*, a town to the west of the westmost branch of the Nile, and to the south east of Alexandria. *Menelaitae*, the people, Stephanns.

MENELAIUM, Polybius; a citadel of Sparta, to the north east of the Euerotas.

MENELAIUS MONS, Livy; a mountain very near Sparta; on which Menelaum stood. Polybius mentions several mountains or eminences, rugged, and of difficult access.

MENELAUS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, with a port on the Mediterranean, Strabo, Herodotus, Nepos. Another of the Lower Egypt. See **MENELAITES**.

MENESTHEI PORTUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port of Baetica in Spain, to the south-east of Gades, and north-west of the Straits. Strabo there places the oracle of Menestheus.

MENIA COLUMNA, Cicero; a pillar standing in the Forum: C. Menius, when he sold his house to the censors, in order to build a basilica, reserved to himself and posterity the right of one column, from which to view the gladiators, who then performed in the Forum, Asconius Pedianus. But Pliny says, that C. Menius, having triumphed over the Antiates and other ancient Latins, was honoured with a column, Livy. Here the Tres viri capitales sat on slaves and other mean people, and ordered the lictors to execute the sentence on the condemned, Plautus.

MENIANA AEDIFICIA, were buildings allotted for an academy or public school in Augustodunum of the Aedui, or Autun in Burgundy,

confirmed by Constantius; Constantine's father, as appears by his letter to Eumenius, professor of rhetoric there.

MENINX, Strabo; an island in the Mediterranean, to the west of the Syrtis Minor. Supposed to be Homer's country of the *Lotophagi*, Strabo, Polybius. And hence Ptolemy and Eratosthenes denominate the island *Lotophagitis*, with a cognominal town, *Meninx*. The country of Vibius Gallus, the emperor, and of Volusianus, Aurelius Victor. Now called *Gerbi*, and *Zarbi*.

MENIUS, Strabo; a river of Peloponnesus, running through Elis, into the Ionian sea, near the promontory Chelonates.

MENLARIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Contestani in the Hither Spain. Now *Marcia*, Nonius. W. Long. 1° 12', Lat. 38° 6'.

MENNITH, or *Minnith*, Judges xi. 33. a town near Heshbon, Jerome; in Arabia Petraea. In a district named Ecosipolis, or twenty towns, Cellarius. There is also a *Minnith* mentioned Ezekiel xxvii. as being in a good wheat country: but whether the same with the foregoing is uncertain: though some think, that the first *Minnith* lies in the country of Ammon, Wells.

MENOBA, Pliny; a river of Baetica. Now *Guadumir* in Andalusia, running into the Baetis from north to south, with a cognominal town, Strabo; situate between Malaca to the west and Selimbina to the east. See **MAENOBA**.

MENOBARDI, Pliny; a people of Armenia Major.

MENOCATENI, Pliny; inhabitants of the Alps, between Tergetum and Pola.

MENOIS, Eusebius; a town or citadel near Gaza, in the tribe of Simeon; supposed to be the *Menninum Castrum*, mentioned Cod. Theodos.

MENOSCA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Veruli in the Hither Spain, on the confines of Gaul. Now thought to be *Oris*, in Guipuscoa.

MENSIS CARI FANUM, this the Latin interpreter translates *Mnec*, as if appellative and not proper; a town of Phrygia, situate between Carura and

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and the *Laodicea* on the *Lycus* ; where in *Strabo's* time was a famous physic school, of the sect of *Herophilus*.

MENSURAE GEOGRAPHICAE. The geographical distances of places were determined by different measures in different countries: as the *mille passus*, among the Romans; the *leucæ* of the Gauls; the *para-sangæ* of the Persians; the *schœni* of the Egyptians; the *restæ* of the Germans; all which see in their alphabetical order.

MENTESA, Inscription; *Mentisa*, Ptolemy; *Mentissa*, Livy; a town of the *Oretani*, in the Hither Spain, a little to the east of *Castulo*, *Mentesani*, the people, called also *Oretani*, Pliny; distinct from the *Mentesani Bastuli*.

MENUS, Ammian; *Moenis*, Mela; *Mœnus*, Pliny, Tacitus; a river of Germany. Now the *Maine*, rising in *Franconia*, and running from east to west into the *Rhine* at *Mentz*.

MENUTHIAS, *ados*, Arrian, Ptolemy; an island adjoining to the north-east of the promontory *Præsum*, of *Ethiopia* beyond *Egypt*. Some take it to be *Madagascar*, or the island *St. Lawrence*. *Isaac Vossius* will have it to be *Zanzibar*; *Madagascar* being at a greater distance from the continent than the ancients ever sailed to; whereas *Menuthias* was nearer: yet though *Zanzibar* be nearer the continent, it is however nearer the equator than Ptolemy's *Menuthias*, placed in south latitude twelve degrees and a half.

MEONES. See *LYDIA*.

MEPHAATH, Joshua; a Levitical city beyond *Jordan*, on the east border of the tribe of *Reuben*, and towards the desert. It came at length into the power of the *Moabites*, *Jeremiah*. The Romans erected a fort there, because of its situation on the borders, *Jerome*.

MEPHITIS FANTUM, a temple erected to the goddess *Mephitis*, near *Lacus Amsancti*, Pliny; worshipped also at *Cremona*, Tacitus. Figuratively, *Mephitis* denotes a noisom or pestilential exhalation, *Virgil*.

MERCURIALES PAGI, Inscription;

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a village of *Zeugitana*, supposed to have been near the *Promontorium Mercurii*, Spon.

MERCURII OPPIDUM. See *HERMOPOLIS*.

MERCURII PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; a promontory of the *Zeugitana*, on the *Mediterranean*, facing *Sicily*, and to the north of *Clupea*.

MERGANA. See *MORGYNNA*.

MERIABA. See *MARIABA*.

MERIBRIGA, Ptolemy; *Merobrica*, Pliny; a town of *Celtica*, the south part of *Lusitania*, to the west of *Colarnum*, and south of the *Tagus*. Now *Abnedara*, a village of *Portugal*, *Moletius*.

MERINUM, a town now extinct, which stood at the foot of mount *Garganus*. Hence *Merinates ex Gargano*, the people, Pliny. From the ruins of *Merinum* arose *Viesle*, a town of *Naples*, on the *Adriatic*. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 41° 48'.

MEROBRIGA, Pliny; *Mirobriga*, Ptolemy; a town of the *Celtica*, the south part of *Lusitania*, on the coast, opposite to the *Promontorium Barbarium*, Ptolemy. Now *Santiago de Cacem*, *Rosendius*, situate in *Portugal*, on the *Atlantic*, eighteen leagues south of *Lisbon*. Also a town of the *Oretani*, towards the springs of the *Anas*.

MEROE, *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, Pliny; an island of *Ethiopia* beyond *Egypt*, in the *Nile*; with a cognominal town, the metropolis of the *Ethiopians*. Here the shadow is said to decrease twice a year; viz. when the sun is in the eighteenth degree of *Taurus*, and in the fourteenth of *Leo*, Pliny. *Josephus* says, that its ancient name was *Saba*, but changed to *Meroe*, by *Cambyses*, after his sister: either after his sister or after his consort, who died there, *Strabo*. All the ancients represent *Meroe*, as an island, but in modern maps it is a peninsula to which greater credit is to be given, as more accurate than the ancient accounts.

MEROM. See *SAMACHONITES*.

MEROPE, Pliny; *Meropus*, *Ides*, *Thucydides*; a name of the island *Cos*.

MEROPE, *Meropia*, Pliny; the ancient name of *Siphnus*, which see.

MEROPIS. See *COS*.

MEROPI

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MEROPIS TERRA, a fictitious country of Theopompus, rejected by Apollodorus, as quoted by Strabo.

MEROZ, Judges v. a town of Galilee, mentioned in Deborah's Song, and nowhere else. It probably stood near the spot where the battle was fought, and therefore the more inexcusable, in not joining to assist their brethren.

MERUS, Diodorus, Pliny; a mountain of the Hither India, hanging over the city of Nyssa, bount by Bacchus, and situate between the rivers Cophen and Indus. The name, denoting the *thigh*, gave rise to the fable of Bacchus being inserted into Jupiter's thigh, and being born twice; because in this mountain he and his army are said to have been preserved, when disease and pestilence raged in the plains below.

MERUS, Notitia; a town of Phrygia Salutaris, a province of Phrygia Magna.

MESABETENE. See MASSABATICA.

MESAMBRIA, Herodotus; *Mesembria*, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Inferior, at the foot of mount Haemus, on the west side of the Euxine. *Mesambriani*, the people, Coin. Though if any regard may be had to the boundaries fixed by nature, it should seem to belong to Thrace, as being to the east of mount Haemus. *Mesembriacus*, the epithet, Ovid.

MESE, Pliny; one of the Stoechades; islands on the sea-coast of France; so called from its position in the middle. Now *Portecroz*, on the coast of Provence.

MESAMBRIA. See MESAMERIA.

MESENE, Dio, Pliny; an island in the river Tigris, in which stood Apamia. Another *Mesene*, Ptolemy; lower down at its mouth. *Meseni*, the people.

MESSES, *ae*, Pliny; a wind blowing between the Boreas and Caecias; but according to Aristotle, between the Caecias and Aparctias.

MISEUS. See MOEAEUS.

MESIATES, Peutinger; a people of Phacia, in the same district with the Leponti; whence *Mesiatesis*, the correct reading for *Messatesis*, in Cod. Theod.

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MESINE, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, of unknown situation.

MESOGIS, *idos*, Strabo; *Messogis*, Stephanus; a mountain of Lydia towards the borders of Phrygia, situate on the left hand of the road, leading from Magnesia on the Meander, to Trales, northward; famous for a generous wine, called *Mesogites*, Strabo.

MESOPOTAMIA, a term in general for a country situate between rivers; but here, that country of the Farther Asia, which lies between the Euphrates on the west, and the Tigris on the east, separated on the north by mount Taurus from Armenia Major, and washed on the south by the Euphrates, after bending eastward, Strabo, Ptolemy. In Scripture called *Aram*, but for distinction called *Aram Naharaim*, Syria of the two rivers; or *Padan-Aram*, plains of Syria. Harshly translated *Medamne*, from Dionysius Periegetes. The lower and southern part, occupied by the Arabes Scenitae, was called *Arabia*, Xenophon; separated from Arabia Deserta by the Euphrates. Nay Pliny calls the higher tract of *Mesopotamia*, where Carrae and Edesa stood, *Arabia*. There was also a division of *Mesopotamia* into the *Roman* and *Parthian*; the parts next the Euphrates being occupied by the Romans; and those towards the Tigris by the Parthians: tho' many Roman emperors chose to make the Euphrates the boundary of the empire on that side.

MESOTIMOLUS, Notitiae; supposed to be the same with *Timolus*, a town on a cognominal mountain in Lydia. And hence *Mesotimolus*, the people, Pliny; as if in the heart of *Timolus*, or *Timolus*. Strabo makes mention only of a watch tower on the top of *Timolus*, built of white marble by the Persians.

MESSA, *Misse*, Homer, Pausanias; a port-town of Laconia, on the Sinus Messeniacus. But Strabo writes, that it could nowhere be shewn, or particularly pointed out.

MESSABATICA. See MASSABATICA. **MESSANA**, the first town of Sicily, on crossing over from Italy, situate on the Strait, now called the Faro, Sic. Italicus.

Italians. Anciently called *Zancle*, Diodorus Siculus; from king Zancus, or according to others, from the Sicilian term *Zancle*, denoting a sickle, alluding to the curvity of the coast. Thucydides; a name appropriated by the poets; and hence *Zancleæ*, the people, Herodotus, Pausanias. The other name *Messana*, is from the *Messenians* of Peloponnesus, Strabo. Thucydides ascribes its origin to Anaxilas alone, the Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium, who received all comers, calling the town after the name of his country. The Greeks always call it *Messene*; the Romans *Messana*, constantly, to distinguish it from *Mysene* of Peloponnesus; and yet the Sicilian coins bear *Messana*, or *Messaneis*, the people. And Damagetus, in a Greek epigram, calls the city *Messana*, to which Cluverius adds, that he saw it on a Greek coin. A part of the Mamertini, a people of Samnium in Italy, being expelled by their countrymen, by order of the oracle, because the Versacium, or the spring which they had vowed to Apollo, was not strictly observed; which was to sacrifice the produce of that spring to the God, including men as well as other things; as the only remedy for raging pestilence; and coming to settle in the neighbourhood of *Messana*, voluntarily offered their assistance to the Messenians in a war they happened to be engaged in. This generous act so affected the Messenians, that they not only admitted them to a share of their city and territory, but assumed the name *Mamertini*, Festus; and hence Cicero calls *Messana*, *Civitas Mamertina*. Diodorus Siculus and Polybius give a different account of these *Mamertini* and their settlement. Euhemerus, or Euhemerus, a very ancient historian, was a native of this city, Plutarch; he compiled a history of the actions of Jupiter and the other reputed Gods, from the sacred inscriptions which he found in the temples; especially in that of Jupiter Triphylus, who erected a golden column, on which he inscribed his own feats; this work was translated by Ennius, Varro.

Cicero. Euhemerus was ranked with atheists, and with the worst sort, Plutarch, Maximus Tyrius; because he sapped the foundation of all the heathen superstition, shewing that the Gods they worshipped were but men, and the most abandoned and vicious of men too: his doctrine is generally called Euhemerism. His error seems to have consisted in denying a supreme being, and a superintending providence. The town now *Messina*. E. Long. 15° 40'. Lat. 38° 30'.

MESSAPIÆ, Stephanus; a small district of Laconia, where Jupiter *Messapius* is worshipped.

MESSAPIA. See CALABRIA.

MESSAPIA, Thucydides; one of the ancient names of Boeotia.

MESSE, Strabo; a town of the island Cythera.

MESSE. See MESSINA.

MESSEIS, Strabo, Pliny; a fountain of Thessaly, not far from Pharsalus.

MESSINA, *Messene*, Strabo, Pliny, Pausanias; an inland town, and the capital of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus; erroneously placed by Ptolemy on the coast. A town of no great antiquity, being built by Timinondas, who recalled all the Messenian exiles, and gave the town the name *Messene*. A place of great strength, Pausanias; vying in point of strength and situation with Corinth, Strabo; and therefore Demetrius Phorius advised Philip, father of Perseus, that if he wanted to have Peloponnesus in his power, he should make himself master of these two towns, as thus he would have the ox by both horns, Strabo.

MESSENA, Strabo, Pausanias; a country in the south of Peloponnesus, mostly maritime, situate between Elea to the west and Laconia to the east. Anciently a part of Laconia, under Menelaus, and called *Messene*, Homer; interpreted by the Scholiast, *Messenaea Regio*. *Messeniæ*, the people, reduced to a state of slavery and subjection by the Spartans; *Messenius*, the epithet, Ovid.

MESSENAICUS SINUS, Strabo; a bay on the south of Messenia; called also *Messeneus*, from *Asine*, an adjoining

joining town; also *Thuriates*, and *Coronaeus*, for the same reason, Pliny.

Messoa, Stephanus; a place of Laconica; supposed to be the *Messe* of Homer, Strabo; the country of Almon the poet, Suidas. Not *Messene*, which did not then exist, by way of contraction.

Messoria, See MESSORIA.

Messus, See NESTUS.

Metachorium, Stephanus, a citadel lying between Corona and Orchomenus of Boeotia.

Metacompsa, *us*, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Tachompsa* of Herodotus, and *Tachompsa* of Mela; *Tacompsis*, Pliny, Stephanus; which they call an island; Pansy, a town only; situate on the borders of Egypt and Ethiopia, near the island Phila, Stephanus.

Metagonia, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, situate near the Strait of Gibraltar.

Metagonitis, *idos*, Pliny; *Namidia*, so called by the Greeks, in imitation of the Carthaginians; denoting a bridled or controlled country; as appears from Polybius. *Metagonitae*, the people, *id.* *Methag* being the term for bridle in Hebrew.

Metagonitis, Ptolemy; *Metagonium*, Strabo; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean, over against New Carthage in Spain, Strabo. It also denotes an extent of territory, dry and barren, *id.* Different from the *Metagonium* of Mela, near the mouth of the river Ampaga; so called from its angular form.

Metalla, Antonine, a town on the south-west side of Sardinia, probably so called from its mines. Which seems to be now *Civita di Genua*, at which are silver mines, Cluverius.

Metallina *castra*, or *Metallinensis Colonia*, Pliny; a town of Lusitania, on the right or north side of the Anas; but the river afterwards shifting its channel, it came to stand on the left side, and thus in Baetica, in the Farther Spain. The *Metallinum* of Antonine. Now *Medina*, a town of Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana. W. Long. 6° 12', Lat. 39° 35'.

METALLOFENON. See PHUNON.

METALLUM, Strabo; the port-town of Gortyna, in the island of Cete, at the distance of an hundred and thirty stadia from it.

METALLUM. See IRIUM.

METANASTAE. See JAZYGES.

METANIA. See METINA.

METAPINUM, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Rhone.

METAPONTIS, Pliny; the ancient name of the island *Syme*.

METAPONTUM, Mela, Pliny, Livy; *Metapontium*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Lucania, on the Sinus Tarentinus, to the west of Tarentum; built by the Pylians, who returned from Troy, Mela. Where Pythagoras is said to have taught in the time of Servius Tullius, Livy. *Metapontion*, the people; who pretended to shew, in a temple of Minerva, the tools with which Epeus built the wooden horse, Justin. Now a tower, called *Torre di Mare*, in the Basilicata of Naples, Baudrand.

METARIS, Ptolemy; a fiith or arm of the sea in Britain, between the Icenii and Coritani. Now the *Washes*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, Camden.

METAVRUM, Mela; a town of the Bruttii. Now *Giza*, in the south-west of Calabria Ultra, not far from the mouth of the river Maro.

METAVRUS, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii, running from south to north into the Tuscan sea. Now called *Maro*, Cluverius. Another of Umbria, Lucan, Sil. Italicus; running from west to east into the Adriatic. Famous for the defeat of Adribal, Horace; swift and rapid, Lucan, Sil. Italicus. Now *Metaro*.

METELIS, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Delta, on the east side of the great river, or westmost branch of the Nile, which gave name to the Nomos Metelites. *Metelitae*, the people, Coin. Afterwards called *Bechis*.

METELLINUM. See METALLINA.

METHANA, Strabo; a small district of Argolis, with a cognominal peninsula, between Epidaurus and Troezen; which in some copies of Thucydides, Strabo says, is called *Methone*; as it is now in our copies.

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METHONE, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia, on the west side of the Sinus Thermaicus. At the siege of this place, Philip of Macedon had one of his eyes struck out by a dart, shot from a catapult, Strabo, Diodorus; which last adds, that, on taking the town, he razed it to the ground. *Methonaei*, the people. Another of Magnesia, a district of Thessaly, Homer; first syllable long; on the borders of Macedonia, Thucydides, first *e* short. A third *Methone*, Strabo, Ptolemy, &c. a town of Messenia; of Laconica, Thucydides, Scylax; because Messenia was formerly a part of Laconica, Strabo. *Methone*, Pausanias. Now *Modon*, a port town of the Morea. E. Long. $21^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. 37° .

METHURIADES, Stephanus; islands situate between Aegina and Attica, in the neighbourhood of Troezen.

METHYDRUM, Pausanias, Pliny; one of the towns which concurred to form Orchomenus of Arcadia.

METHYMNA, *e* long, Strabo, Thucydides, Ptolemy; *e* short, Scylax; a town of Lesbos, on the east side: famous for its wine, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius. That wine, which Aristotle in his dying moments, in order to recommend Theophrastus, who was of that island, is said to have preferred to the Chian, A. Gellius. The country of Arion, the musician, Herodotus. *Methymnacus*, the epithet, Virgil, Ovid.

METINA, in Pliny's MSS. *Metania*; and therefore Harduin suspects, that the true reading is *Metapina*; an island at the mouth of the Rhone; so called from *Metapinum*, one of the mouths of that river.

METIOSEDUM, Caesar; a town of the Parisii, in Gallia Celtica, four miles below Lutetia, on the Seine.

METITA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, on the Euphrates.

METOPES, Scholiast on Callimachus; a river of Arcadia.

METROPOLIS, Polybius; a town of Acarnania, a little to the south of Stratos. Another of Lydia, Ptolemy, Stephanus; situate between Colophon and Priene, near the Cayster. A third *Metropolis*, of Phrygia, Ptolemy, Strabo; sacred to

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the mother of the gods, who was here worshipped, Coin. A fourth *Metropolis* of Eubiotis, a district in Thessaly, Caesar, Livy; to the east of Gomphi, and the last town of that district, Ptolemy. *Metropolitae*, the people, Caesar.

METROUM, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, situate between Heraclea, and Pylhium.

METTRIS, Notitia; the same with *Diocleturus*, which see.

METUBARRIS, Pliny; a large island of Pannonia Inferior, in the river Savus. Now thought to be *Celubara*, an island of Servia, on the borders of Bosnia, in the Save.

METULUM, Dio; a considerable city of Liburnia, at the siege of which Octavius Caesar was wounded. Said to be the metropolis, and situate on two eminences, intersected by a valley, Appian. Now generally thought to be *Methag*, in Carniola. E. Long. 16° , Lat. $46^{\circ} 5'$.

MEVANIA, Columella, Lucan, a town of the Cisappenne Umbria; seated at the confluence of the Tina and Clitumnus, on the Via Flaminia, famous for its herds of white cattle, brought up there for sacrifice, Virgil, Lucan, Sil. Italicus. The white colour said to be owing to the waters of the Clitumnus, Virgil. *Mevania* was the country of Propertius. *Mevenates*, Inscription, Pliny, the people. Now said to be *Evagna*, in the territory of the Pope.

MICHMAS, 1 Samuel xiii. called *Mechmas*, and *Machmas*, Jerome. A town of Judea, to the north-east of Jerusalem. Mentioned also Isaiah x. who seems to place it more to the north.

MIDAEIUM, Dio, Ptolemy; *Midaium*, Strabo, Pliny. A town of Phrygia Epictetos. Here Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey, after his defeat by Octavianus, was taken and slain, by order of Antony, Dio Cassius.

MIDEA, or *Midia*, Stephanus; a town of Argolis; formerly called *Persepolis*, Pausanias. From the ruins of this and other towns Argos arose, id. In whose time there was only to be seen the spot on which it stood. Another of Boeotia, Homer. Called afterwards *Lebatia*, Pau-

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Paufanias. It was swallowed up by the lake Copais, Strabo.

MIDIAN, or *Madian*, Jerome; a town on the south of Arabia Petraea; so called from one of the sons of Abraham by Ketura. Another *Midian* near the Arnon and Aeopolis, in ruins in Jerome's time; with the daughters of these *Midianites* the Israelites committed fornication, and were guilty of idolatry, Moses. A branch of the *Midianites* dwelt on the Arabian Gulf, and were called *Kenites*, Moses, some of whom turned proselytes, and dwelt with the Israelites in the land of Canaan.

MIEZA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, which was anciently called *Strymonium*, Stephanus; situate near Stagira. Here the stone seats and shady walks of Aristotle were shewn, Plutarch. Of this place was Peucestas, one of Alexander's generals, and therefore surnamed *Miezaeus*, Arrian.

MIGDOL, or *Magdol*, Moses; a place in the Lower Egypt, on this side the Pihahiroth, or between it and the Red Sea, towards its extremity. The term denotes a tower or fortress. It is probably the *Magdulus* of Herodotus, seeing the Septuagint render it by the same name.

MILATAE, *arum*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior; the ancient name of *Bononia*, which last was given it by the Romans; situate between the river Cusus and Cuccium.

MILESII. See **MILETUS**.

MILETOPOLIS, Strabo, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Mysia, situate between Cyzicum and Bithynia, on the lake Artynias, from which the river Rhyndacus takes its rise. *Miletopolites*, *Miletopolitis*, Strabo; a male or female citizen. Another *Miletopolis* of Sarmatia Europea; *Olbia* so called, because a colony of Milesians, which see.

MILETUS, Homer; a town of Crete, but where situate does not appear. It is said to be the mother town of *Miletus* in Caria, whither a colony was led by Sarpedon, Minos's brother, Ephorus, quoted by Strabo. *Milesii*, the people, Ovid.

MILETUS, the capital of Ionia, Pliny;

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formerly a leading and principal town in the arts of war and peace, Mela; of great antiquity, Nonnus; built by Miletus, the companion of Bacchus, Apollodorus. Famous above all for its colonies, Herodotus, Strabo. The only town that made head against Alexander, and with much difficulty taken, Arrian. The country of Thales, one of the seven wise men; who thanked God for three things; viz. that he was born of the human, not of the brute species; a man, and not a woman; a Greek, and not a barbarian, Diogenes Laertius; he is the first who applied himself to the study of nature: of Anaximander, scholar and successor of Thales; the inventor of sun dials, and the gnomon, and who was the first that published a geographical map: of Anaximenes, scholar and successor to the foregoing; he died on the day that Sardes was taken by Cyrus: of Timotheus, the celebrated musician, author of many books on music, Stephanus; and a great performer in it: and of other great men, Mela. Famous for its excellent wool, Virgil. *Milesii*, the people, Authers, Coins; who from being powerful, becoming afterwards opulent and abandoned to pleasures, lost both their riches and their power, Stephanus. The city was formerly called *Lelegeis*, from the *Leleges*, its inhabitants, Pliny.

MILEUM, or *Milevum*, Peutinger; a colony in Numidia, situate thirty miles to the west of Cirta; famous for a council holden there.

MILICHIE See **MELICHIE**.

MILION, Strabo, Plutarch; the Greek name for *Mille passus*, a mile.

MILIONIA, Livy; *Milonia*, Stephanus; a town of the Marsi and Samnites, Livy; probably on the confines of both. But its particular situation is unknown.

MILLE PASSUS, or *Millia Passuum*, a very common expression among the ancient Romans for a measure of distance, commonly called a *mile*. *Milliarium*, rarely used. Which Hesychius made to consist of seven stadia; Plutarch little short of eight; but many others, as Strabo and Polybius, make it just eight stadia.

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The reason of this difference seems to be, that the former had a regard to the Grecian foot, which is greater than the Roman or Italic. This distance is oftentimes called *Italis*, which see. Each *passus* consisted of five feet, *Colimella*.

MILLIARIUM AUREUM, Plutarch, Tacitus; a gilt pillar erected in the Forum at Rome, from which distances in miles were reckoned to all parts of Italy.

MILLO, a part of mount Zion, at its extremity; and therefore called *Millo*, of the city of David 2 Chron. xxxii. taken in within the wall that encompassed mount Zion. Uncertain, whether *Isis-Millo*, Judges ix. 20. denotes a place; if it did, it lay near Sechem.

MILOLITUM, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the foot of mount Phodope; situate between the rivers Nestus and Habrus.

MILONIA. See *MILIONIA*.

MIRUS, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the island Sagorin, in the Persian gulf, on the coast of Carmania, over-against Prototpana.

MILVIUS or *Mulvius Pons*, Sallust; the true reading is said to be *Milvus*; a bridge on the Tiber, built by Aemilius Scaurus the Consul, in the time of Sulla, at two miles distance from the city, on the Via Flaminia, and repaired by Augustus. From this bridge the ambassadors of the Aduabges were brought back to Rome, by Cæsar's management, and made a discovery of Catiline's conspiracy, Sallust. Near it Maxentius was defeated by Constantine, Eutropius. Now called *Port. Milla*.

MILYAS, Ptolemy; a town of Lycæonia, which seems to have given name to the small district *Milyæ*.

MILYAS, *antia*, Strabo; a small district of Lycia, towards Paphlagonia; a brave country. If of Herodotus seems to be, that Lycia was called *Milyæ*. *Antia* and *Milyæ*, the people, Stephanus; called also *Selyæ*, *Timagenes*; and *Tarmiac* by the neighbouring people, after the settlement of Sarpedon, the brother of Minos, in that country; who with his son was expelled Crete, Herodotus.

MIMACI, Ptolemy; a people of Libya Interior, beyond the Nubi, towards the equator.

MIMALLIS. See *MELOS*.

MIMAS, *antia*, Homer, Lucan, Ovid; a very high mountain of Ionia near Erythræ; running out into the sea, opposite to Chios; full of wild beasts and covered with wood, Strabo. Alexander made a cut the distance of seven miles, to bring the sea round Erythræ and Mimas, Pliny. From this mountain, the *Mimallones*, or *Mimallondes*, Ovid, the same with the Bacchæ, are thought to take their names.

MINATA, Strabo; a district of Arabia Felix; adjoining on the west, to Sabæa, and next the Mare Erythraeum; a journey of seventy days from Elana in Arabia Petrea on the Red Sea, id. *Minati*, the people, id. *Minnati*, Diodorus Siculus.

MIMENI. See *MIMINI*.

MINCIUS, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the Transpadana; running from, or rather transmitted through the Lacus Benacus, from north to south into the Padus; but originally rising in the Rhetian Alps. Now *Mincio* or *Menzo*, running through the duchy of Mantua into the Po.

MINERVÆ CASTRUM, Peutinger; called *Aex Minervæ*, Virgil; *Minervæum*, or *Templum Minervæ*, Dionysius Halicarnassensis. A citadel, temple, and town on the Ionian sea, beyond Epidaurus, seen a great way out at sea; a colony, Velleius. Now *Cybes*, a town of Otranto in Naples, E. Long. 19° 25', Lat. 40° 10'.

MINERVÆ PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; the seat of the Sirens, id. a promontory in the Sinus Paellanus, the south boundary of Campania, on the Italian coast; so called from a temple of Minerva on it; situate to the south of Surientum, and therefore called *Surientum*, Tacitus. Now *Cape della Minerva*, on the west coast of Naples, over against the island Capri.

MINI, or *Hor-Min*, Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast; a mountain or mountains, from which *Armo* takes its name, which see.

MINICA. See *MINNIZA*,

MINIO, *enit*, Virgil, Rutilius; a river of Etruria, running from east to west into the Tuscan sea, to the south of Gravisca. Now *il Mignone*.

MINIUS, Mela, Strabo; a river of Hither Spain; rising in Callaecia, separating Lusitania from it, and running from east to west into the Atlantic. So called from the *Mimum*, or red colouring earth, which it carries down with it. Now *el Minho*, a river of Galicia, a province of Spain.

MINIZUS, Antonine; a town of the Tegetages in Galatia, to the west of Ancyra. It is also written *Mnijsus*, *Mnizus* and *Mnyzus*. A place of some note, because the emperor Arcadius, tarrying here, published laws, still extant in both Codes. And thought to be the *Regemnezus* of Hierocles; and the *Mizagus* of Peutinger.

MINNAVI. See **MINAIA**.

MINNIDUNUM, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Helvetii in Gallia Belgica. Now *Moulton*, or *Milden*, in the territory of Bern, twelve miles to the north of Lausanne.

MINNITH. See **MINNITH**.

MINNIZA, Itinerary; a town of Cyrenastica, a district of Syria, lying between Cyrrhus and Beroa.

MINOA, Ptolemy; a port-town on the east side of Crete, near the promontory Salmonis; to be carefully distinguished from *Minoa*, a town on the north side, to the east of Cydonia. Another *Minoa*, a port of the Sinus Argolicus in Peloponnesus, Ptolemy; a citadel, Strabo; a promontory, running out into the sea, Pausanias; near Epidaurus Limera. *Minoa*, a promontory of Megaris to the south of Megara, running out into the Saronic bay. Gaza in Palestine was anciently called *Minoa*, Strabo.

MINOA, Livy, Polybius, Diodorus; the surname of *Heraclia*, at the mouth of the Halycus on the south side of Sicily.

MINOA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Paros*, and the people *Minoae*, Stephanus.

MINORIUM MARE, Apollonius; the same with the *Arcticum*.

MINTHE, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Evan*, Pausanias; a mountain of Arcadia, between Taygetus to the south, and Stymphalius to the north.

MINTURNÆ, *arum*, Cicero, Strabo, Pliny; a town on the confines of Campania, situate on both sides the river Liris, a little above its mouth, Strabo; a colony, Livy, Velleius: sent in the first year of Pyrrhus's reign; called *Sickly*, Ovid. Now scarce a trace remaining of it. Near it were the marshes, in which Marius lay hid for some time up to the chin, from the pursuit of Sulla, Lucan, Juvenal, Plutarch. *Minturnenses*, the people.

MINYTIUS, Homer, Pausanias; a river of Euboea, falling into the Ionian sea, from east to west, near Arene. The turning this river on the stalls of Augeas, in order to wash them out, is one of Hercules's labours, Pausanias. It was otherwise called *Angrus*, id.

MINYIA, Ptolemy; a small island to the west of Miletus in Ionia; situate between Patmos to the west, and Lade to the east.

MIROBRIGA, Inscription; a town of Lusitania; situate between Bletisa and Salmantica, to the east of the north bend of the Durius. Thought to be now *Ciudad Rodrigo*, on the confines of Portugal; or to have stood between that and Salamanca: *Mirobrigensium Civitas*, the people, Ptolemy. Another of Bactica, in the Conventus Cordubensis. Pliny, Inscription. Now *Villa de Capilla* in Andalusia, Mariana. A third, called *Mirobriga*, which see.

MIRYLLIS, Mela; *Myrtilis*, Pliny, Antonine; a town of the Cuneus in Lusitania: Commonly called *Julia Myrtilis*; but from what authority uncertain. Now *Mertoa*, a town of Alentejo in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 15, Lat. 37° 35'.

MISCEL, Joshua xxi. a Levitical town in the south of the tribe of Ather.

MISPIA, one of the divisions of Persis by Ptolemy, but obscure and unknown.

MISENUM, or *Misenus*, as either *Mors* or *Promontorium*, is understood, Tacitus, Pliny, Sueton. a promontory, port and town in Campania;

its origin fabulous, Virgil, situate to the south-west of Baiae, in the Sinus Puteolanus, on the north side. Here Augustus had a fleet, called *Classis Misenenfis*, Tacitus; for guarding the Mare Inferum; as he had another at Ravenna, for the Superum. *Misenenses*, the people, Tacitus. *Misenensis*, the epithet, id. *Misenus*, Livy.

MISEO, *Misus* and *Misus*, Peutinger, Antonine; the two former rivers of the Picenum, running into the Adriatic. The last of Umbria now called *Nigela*, and sometimes *Misa*.

MISIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Albania.

MISRAIM. See MIZRAIM.

MISREPHOTH-MAIM, Joshua xi. 8. a place near Sidon, denoting *Salt-pits*; according to others, *burnings of waters*, or *sand melted down to glass*, the country abounding in sand fit for this purpose.

MISTHIA, or *Mistheia*, Hierocles; a town of Lycaonia, little known.

MISTHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Orondici, a people of Pisidia; of which scarce any thing is known.

MISTIA, Pliny; *Nyua*, Ptolemy; who ought to be corrected, because in the Notitia we have the epithet *Misuenfis*, which seems to confirm the reading of Pliny.

MISULAMI. Ptolemy; a people of Numidia Propria, situate at the foot of mount Audus; called *Misulani*, Pliny; *Musulani*, Tacitus; who places them neighbours to the Mauri, and therefore to be placed more to the west than is done by Ptolemy.

MISYRUS, Ptolemy; an obscure island in the bay of the Syrtis Major.

MITHRIDATIUM, Strabo; a citadel of the Trocmi in Galatia, towards the river Halys.

MITYLENE, *es*, or *Mitylenae*, *αἰνός*, in most authors, Greek and Latin; but on Coins *Mitylene*; which doubtless is the ancient and genuine manner of writing it, from its founder *Mito*, Stephanus. A celebrated, powerful, and affluent city of Lesbos; nor was it less famous for the study of philosophy and eloquence, Strabo, Cicero. Suffered much in the Peloponnesian war.

from the Athenians, Thucydides; and in the Mithridatic war from the Romans; being taken and destroyed: but it soon rose again, having recovered its ancient liberty, by the favour of Pompey, Velleius, Plutarch; confirmed by the emperors: it remained a free city and in power one thousand five hundred years, Pliny. Was much adorned by Trajan, who added to it the splendour of his own name, Coin. The country of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece; of Alcaeus and Sappho. *Mitylenaei*, Coin; or *Mitylenses*, the people; who at stated times celebrated poetical contests, Plutarch. It was elegantly and magnificently built, but its situation is injudiciously chosen; the south wind blowing brings on disorders; the north-west, coughs; but the north again restores health, Vitruvius; it abounds in every necessary, Strabo: Cicero calls it a city ennobled by nature and situation, especially by the beauty of its edifices, and by its plains, which are pleasant and fertile. It is sometimes by the poets joined with Rhodes, Horace, Martial. *Mitylenaeus*, the epithet, Lucan. It now gives name to the whole island, and thus as early as the days of Eustathius; and is itself called *Castro*.

MIZAAR, Psalms; a mountain near Zoar, to the south of the Dead Sea, which the appellation seems to favour.

MIZAGUS. See MINIZUS.

MIZPA. See MASPHA.

MIZPA, 1 Sam. xxii. a city of Moab, where David committed his parents to the protection of the king, when pursued by Saul.

MIZPE, of Judea. See MASPHA.

MIZPE, Joshua xiii. a district beyond Jordan, on the borders of the tribe of Gad; the same with the tract of mount Gilead, as appears, Genesis xxxi. 22. The valley of *Mizpe*, Joshua vi. 3. denotes some valley near mount Gilead, Wells.

MIZPEH GILEAD. See MASPHA.

MIZRAIM, or *Misraim*, Bible; the ancient name of Egypt, to denote the Higher and the Lower Egypt, which sometimes occurs singular.

Ma-

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Mazor, 2 Kings xix. Isaiah xix. Micah vii.

MNASYRIUM, Strabo; a village of Rhodes, near Lindus.

MNEMEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the Red Sea, in the Troglodytice of the Higher Egypt.

MNIARA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Mulucha and Malva.

MNISUS,
MNIZUS,
MNYZUS, } See MINIZUS.

MOAB. See RABBATH MOAB.

MOAB, Bible; *Moabitis*, *ides*, Josephus; a country of Arabia Petraea; so called from Moab the son of Lot; to whose posterity this country was allotted by Divine appointment, Deut. xi 9. It was anciently occupied by the Emim, a race of giants, extirpated by the Moabites, *ibid.* *Moab* anciently lay to the south of Ammon, before Sihon, the Amorrite, stripped both nations of a part of their territory, afterwards occupied by the Israelites, Numb. xxi. and then *Moab* was bounded by the river Arnon to the north, the Lacus Asphaltites to the west, the brook Zared to the south, and the mountains Abarim to the east. *Moabitae*, the people.

MOCA, Coin; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the south east of Petra: sacred, inviolable, and subject to its own laws.

MOCONTIACUM. See MAGONTIACUM.

MODIACUS, Rufus Festus; the more modern name of mount *Magaba* in Galatia, which see.

MODIM, *Modin*, 1 Maccab. xi. *Modim*, Josephus; a village of Judea, the residence of Matthias, *id.* father of the Maccabees. But it seems to have been a city formerly, 1 Maccab. xi. said to have stood on the road from Joppa to Jerusalem. In Jerome's time the sepulchre of the Maccabees was shewn at *Modim*, a village near Diospolis.

MODOMASTICE, Ptolemy; a district of Carmania, extending to the north-east.

MODONUS, Ptolemy; a river of Hibernia. Now the *Slane*, Camden.

MODRA, *orum*, Strabo; a place in

M O

Phrygia on the Hellespont, where the river Gallus takes its rise.

MOENENUM CASTRUM. See **MENONIS**.

MOENIS, } See **MAENUS**.

MOENUS, }

MOERIDOS Lacus, Strabo, Pliny; or *Moerios*, Herodotus; an artificial lake to the west of Arsinoe; which takes its name from king Moeris, the author of it; in compass twenty miles, Mela; and of a depth to bear large vessels, *id.* Herodotus, who also calls it *Myris*, adds, that in length it lay extended from south to north.

MOESIA, Inscriptions, Tacitus, Pliny; *Myfia*, Ptolemy and other Greek writers, adding, for distinction sake, *Myfia in Europa*; in this rarely followed by Roman writers. *Moesti*, the people, Tacitus; descendants of the *Myfi* in Asia, and therefore always called *Myfi* by the Greeks. *Moesticus* and *Moesiacus*, the epithet, Pliny, Suetonius. *Moesia* extends from the confluence of the Savus and Danube, at Taurunum, to the mouth of the Danube and to the Euxine sea, having always the Danube at its back, or to the north, and the mountains of Dalmatia to the south, together with a long tract of mount Haemus, Pliny. The Ciabrus divides it into the *Higher* and *Lower*, Ptolemy: the *Higher* extending from the confluence of the Save to the Ciabrus; and the *Lower* from this to the Euxine.

MOGETIANA and *Mogentianae*, Itineraries; a town of Pannonia Inferior, situate between Sirmium and Sabaria.

MOGONTIA, } See **MAGONTIA-**

MOGONTIACUM. } **CUM**.

MOGRUS, Arrian; a navigable river of Colchis, running into the Euxine, between the Phasis and Trazus.

MOGUNTIA, } See **MAGONTIA-**

MOGUNTIA. } **CUM**.

MOLADA, Joshua xv. 2 Chron. iv a town on the confines of Judah and Simeon.

MOLAE FORMIANAE, Cicero; a place in Latium, not far from *Fermae*.

MOLES DRUSI, Tacitus; a mole or dyke constructed by Drusus, in order to swell the middle Rhenus, for the purposes of navigation; which

mole was afterwards demolished by Civilis, and another built by him, in order to convey more water into the Vahalis, and thus drain the middle Rhemus; and so cut off the navigation of the Romans, by which they were supplied with provisions.

MOLIVAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt; situate between the river Atabrias to the west, and the Sinus Aduaticus to the east.

MOLOCHATH, Ptolemy; a town at the origin of a cognominal river separating Mauretania Caesariensis from the Tingitana, and falling into the Mediterranean from south to north, at the promontory Metagonium. Different from the *Molochath* of Strabo; which is the *Mulacha* of Sallust, and more to the east, and separating the kingdom of Jugurtha on the east, from that of Bocchus on the west, and running from south to north into the *Portus Deorum* on the Mediterranean: supposed to be the same with the *Mylchath* of Ptolemy.

MOLOSSIS, Livy; *Molissia*, Stephanus; or *Molottia*, an inland district of Epirus, reaching on the north side to Stympha and Pindus, and the mountains contiguous with them; and lying between Thessaly to the east, and Thesprotia to the west and south. *Molssi*, the people, Strabo; *Molotti*, Scylax. A country famous for a breed of dogs, called *Molossi*, Virgil, Horace; commended by Aristotle for their boldness and their large size; very clamorous or opening, Lucretius, Horace, Lucan.

MOLOTTUS, or *Molossus*, Pausanias; a river of Arcadia; so called from the Aphidantes, a branch of the *Molossi*, settled upon it, Stephanus.

MOLTE, Hierocles; a town of the *Pacatiana* in Phrygia.

MOLYCRIA, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, to the east of Chalcis, and near *Antirrhium* on the Corinthian bay.

MOMEMPHIS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Stephanus; a town of Egypt on the west side of the Nile; which Strabo distinguishes from *Memphis*, and which gives name to the *Nomos*

Memphites. From it were several cuts made to the lake *Marea*, Strabo. *Momemphitae*, the people; who worshipped Venus, and fed a sacred heifer, as those of Memphis did Apis. Such being their gods, id.

MONA, two islands of this name in the sea, lying between Britain and Ireland. The one described by Caesar, as situate in the mid-passage between both islands, and stretching out in length from south to north. Called *Monaceda*, Ptolemy; *Monapia*, or *Monabia*, Pliny. Supposed to be the *Isle of Man*. Another *Mona*, Tacitus; an island more to the south, and of greater breadth; situate on the coast of the Ordovices, from whom it is separated, by a narrow strait. The ancient seat of the Druids, id. Now called *Anglesey*, the island of the Angles or English.

MONALUS, Ptolemy; a small river of Sicily, running between Cephaloedis and Alacra from south to north into the Tuscan sea. Now the *Pollina*, Cluverius.

MONAOEDA, } See **MONA**.

MONAPIA, }

MONARITE VINUM, Strabo; a wine probably of the growth of a particular spot of that name, in Melitene, a district of Cappadocia; said to vie with the Greek wines.

MONDA, Mela, Ptolemy; *Panda*, Pliny. A river of Lusitania, running midway from east to west, into the Atlantic, between the Duris and Tagus, and washing *Combrica*. Now the *Montego*, a river of Portugal, which running by Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic, thirty miles below it.

MONDI, Ptolemy; an island of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate in the Sinus Avalites; cognominal with an adjoining market-town on the continent.

MONETIUM, Strabo; a town of Japydia, a district conterminal with Liburnia. Now said to be *Mansburg* in Carniola.

AD MONILIA, Peutinger; a place in Liguria. Now *Moneghia*, in the territory of Genoa.

MONOLCI PORTUS. See **HERCULIS**.

MONO-

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MONOCAMINUM, Ptolemy; a town in the Lower Egypt, to the west of the lake Marcotis.

MONODACTYLIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Troglodytice.

MONOGLOSSUM, Ptolemy; a mart-town of the Hither India, situate on the Sinus Canthi, into which the Indus empties itself. Said to be *Mangalor* on the coast of Malabar. E. Long. 74°, N. Lat. 13°.

MONS BRISIACUS, Antonine. Now *Frijac*, situate on a round hill, on the right side of the Upper Rhine.

MONS CHRISTI, an island to the south of Planasia, at a considerable distance from the coast; so called for a long time back, from a high mountain, which occupies almost the whole of the island.

MONS FISCELLUS. See **FISCELLUS**.

MONS JOVIS. See **JOVIS MONS**.

MONS MARIANUS. See **MARIANUS**.

MONS MASSICUS. See **MASSICUS**.

MONS SACER, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; a mountain of the Sabines beyond the Anio, to the east of Rome; whither the common people retired once and again to avoid the oppression of the nobles or patricians. From this secession, and the altar of Jupiter Terribilis, erected there, the mountain took its name, Dionysius. And here the people obtained the officers called tribunes; as protectors of the common people and their rights. In their persons they were accounted sacred and inviolable; could put a negative on any resolution of the senate. At first only two in number, afterwards increased to ten; and chosen from among the common people: authors of greater disorders in the state than any they were at first created either to obviate or redress; turbulent and turbulent to the highest degree, from usurping a power of doing whatever they listed.

MONS SELEUCUS, Antonine; a place of Gallia Narbonensis. Famous for the defeat of the tyrant Magnentius, by Constantius, Eutropius. Now thought to be *Mont Salcon*, a village of Dauphiné.

MONS SILICIS. See **SILICIS**.

M O

MONTES AETHI, Diodorus Siculus; mountains of Sicily. Now called *Monti Fori*, Fazellus.

MONTES HERAEI. See **HERAEI**.

MONTES SERICI. See **SERICI**.

MONTUOSA CHERSONESUS, Strabo; an island, Arrian; distant two hundred stadia from the coast of the Troglodytice.

MOPH, Hosea; *Noph*, Isaiah; *Memphis*, Septuagint, Vulgate, which see.

MOPSI FONS. See **MOPSUCRENE**.

MORSOPIA, Strabo, Seneca; the ancient name of Attica; so called from king Moplopus.

MORSOS, Pliny; *Mopsuestia*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Cilicia Campestris, situate on the river Pyramus; so called from Mopso the Diviner; who lived in the time of the war of Troy, Strabo; the residence, as it were, of *Mopjus*, Stephanus, Epigram; surnamed *Hadriana*, Inscription. *Mopseatae*, Stephanus; *Hadriani Mopseatae*, Coin, the people; *Ager Mopjuhesiae*, the territory, Cicero.

MOPSUCRENE, Ptolemy; *Mopsucrenae*, Ammian; *Mopsi Fons*, a town at the foot of mount Taurus, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, to the north of Tarsus, and west of the river Sarus, where Constantius, the son of Constantine, died, Eutropius.

MOPSUESTIA. See **MORSOS**.

MOR, or *Moer*, a Celtic term, denoting the sea.

MORASTHI, or rather *Morasthet*; *Morasthi* and the gentilitious name; a town of Judea to the east of, and near to, Eleutheropolis; the country of the prophet Micah i. Jeremiah xxvi. the gentilitious name, translated *Moristhita*, Septuagint.

MORDI PORTUS, Ptolemy, a port on the east side of Taurochane.

MORDIAEUM, Stephanus; the ancient name of Apollonia in Pindia.

MOREH, Moses; a plain supposed to lie near mount Garizim and Ebal in Samaria; which, or a part of it, was purchased by Jacob, and given to Joseph. And the hill of *Morch*, Judges vii. is thought to be one of these hills, Wells.

MORINA, Strabo; a district or division

son of Myſia, in the Hiſther Aſia. A part of which was occupied by Cleon, formerly at the head of a band of robbers; but afterwards prieſt of Jupiter Abrettenus, and enriched with poſſeſſions, firſt by Antony, and then by Cæſar, id. **Mores**, the manners or character, a riſing from climate. See **LOCORUM**.

Moreschet. See **MORASTHIL**.

MORCANTIA, *Morgantium*, Stephanus, *Margantia*, Livy; a ſtrong town of ſamnium: but where uncertain.

Morgentia, Silius Italicus; *Morgentium*, Stephanus; *Morgantium*, Strabo; *Morgantina*, Diodorus Siculus; *Margantia*, Livy. A very ancient town of Sicily near the mouth of the river Symethus; about the middle of the eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Morgentini*, Cicero; *Morgentini*, Stephanus, the people.

MORGUS, Pliny; a river of the Salafſi. Now called *Orco*. Leander

ΜΟΡΓΥΝΑ, Stephanus; thought to be the *Mergana* of Polybius, nearer Syracuſe; and which Cluver takes to be *Margana*, a citadel on the Himera; which it cannot be, if nearer Syracuſe.

MORIAN, Moſes; *Moriſus Mons*, Joſephus; one of the eminences of Jeruſalem; on which Abraham went to offer his ſon, and David wanted to build the temple, which was afterwards executed by Solomon; the threshing-floor of Araunah; originally narrow, ſo as ſcarce to contain the temple, but enlarged by means of ramparts; and ſurrounded with a triple wall, ſo as to add great ſtrength to the temple, Joſephus. It may be conſidered as a part of mount Sion, to which it was joined by a bridge and gallery, id.

MORICAMPE, Ptolemy; a ſtrith or bay of Britain. Now the *bay of Caerdroech* in Cumberland on the Irith ſea, Camden.

MORILLII. See **MORYLII**.

MORINI, Cæſar; penult ſhort, Virgil; a people of Belgica, to the weſt of the Menapii, on the ſouth having the ſame limits with the Atrebatæ and Atuatii, and on the north and weſt the ocean. Now a part of Flanders, lying between

the ocean and the river Leye or Lis.

MORINORUM CIVITAS, a name of *Tarvenna*, in the lower age, which ſee. Thought to be the ſame with the *Colonia Morinorum*, Inſcription, Coin.

MORINORUM CASTELLUM, ſimply *Caſtellum*, Antonine; ſituate on an eminence, with a ſpring of water on its top; in the territory of the *Morini*. Now *Mont Caſſel*, in Flanders.

MORINENT, Pliny; a people of Thrace, ſituate on the Euxine.

MORSTORPIDUM, in Antonine, *Corſtoſtanum*, which Camden ſuſpects ſhould be read *Morſtorpium*; a town of the Otadani, a people in Britain, denoting people beyond the Tyre, id. Now *Morſeth* in Northumberland.

MORCHUA, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis ſituate between the Phæſis and Iſterus.

MORTUUM MARE. See **ASPHALTITIS**.

MORU, Pliny; a town on the weſt ſide of the Nile, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

MORYLLI, Pliny; a people in the weſt of Macedonia.

MORA, Cæſar, Tacitus; a river of Belgica, which riſing in mount Vogelſus, on the borders of the Lingones, and which, after receiving a part of the Rhine, called *Pahals*, forms the iſland of the Batavi, and paſſes off into the ſea, at no greater diſtance than eighty miles: its mouth, which is large and broad, is that which Pliny calls *Helius*, denoting Lower, according to ſome German writers. Now called the *Maeſe* or *Meuſe*, riſing in Champagne, on the borders of the county of Burgundy, or the Franche Comté, at a village called Meuſe, whence the appellation, and running north through Lorrain and Champagne into the Netherlands; it afterwards runs north eaſt, and then weſt, and joining the Waal, runs weſt to Dort, and falls into the German ſea, a little below the Briel. According to Baudrand it twice receives the Waal; by the firſt junction forming the iſland Bommel; and again receives it at Worcum; from

from which place proceeding to Dort, it divides into two branches, which again uniting together, form one large mouth, discharging itself into the German sea.

MOSAR PONS, Tacitus; supposed to be *Maesricht*, situate on the Maes. E. Long. $5^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $50^{\circ} 55'$.

MOSAEUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Sufiana, next the Tigris, falling into the Persian Gulf; called *Meiscus*, Ammian.

MOSCHA, Ptolemy; a port town of the Adramitae, in Arabia Felix.

MOSCHI, Strabo; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate between Cappadocia, Colchis, Iberia, and Armenia.

MOSCHICI MONTES, the *Mesich* of Scripture, Arias Montanus; a range of mountains, running to the south of Iberia and north of Armenia. Inhabited by the *Moschi*, whose country is called *Moschica*, Strabo.

MOSCHIUS. See MARGUS.

MOSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, at the foot of mount Caucasus.

MOSELLA, Tacitus; *Mosula*, Caesar; the *Little Mosel*, and as it were its rival; rising in mount Vogelus, and running through Lorain, Luxemburg, and the electorate of Trier, it falls into the Rhine at Cobientz, on its left or west side.

MOSERA, or *Moseroth*, Moses; an encampment of the Israelites, after their return from Kadeth-barnea, towards the Red Sea, and not far from it.

MOSON, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, to the west of mount Olgasis.

MOSSYLICUS PORTUS. See MOSYLON.

MOSSYNOECI, or *Mosynoeci*, Xenophon; *Mossyni*, Mela; a people of the Regio Pontica, on the Euxine, beyond the Chalybes, taking their name from inhabiting towers: they were a branch of the Heptacometae.

MOSTENA, or *Mosleni, orum*, this last the common name of the people, and of a town on the river Hermus in Lydia, Coin, Inscription, Tacitus; Athenaeus mentions the *Nuces Moslenae*, of which probably the territory was productive.

MOSYCHLOS, Nicander, Antimachus; a mountain of Lemnus, Scholiast on Nicander, where was the forge of Vulcan.

MOSYLON, Ptolemy; a promontory, and mart town, on the Sinus Avalites, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the town called *Portus Mossylicus*, whither cinnamon is brought by sea, Pliny.

MOSYNA, Hierocles; a town of Phrygia Magna, of unknown situation.

MOSYNI, } See MOSSYNOECI.
MOSSYNOECI, }

MOTENE, Ptolemy; a district of Armenia Major, adjoining to the river Cyrus; which seems to be the *Otene* of Stephanus; situate between the Cyrus and Araxes, id. Pliny.

MOTHO, Stephanus; a village of Arabia, where Antigonus the Macedonian was slain. The term denotes the place of death.

MOTHONE. See METHONE.

MOTUCA. See MOTYCA.

MOTYA, or *Motye*, Thucydides, Diodorus; a Phoenician colony, situate on the south-west side of Sicily, between the promontories Lilybaeum and Aegithallus, at no great distance from mount Eryx. A town famous for the number and beauty of its houses, from the affluent circumstances of its inhabitants, Diodorus Siculus; situate on an island, distant six stadia from Sicily; afterwards joined to the continent by a causeway, and thus from an island became a peninsula, in the same manner almost as Tyre, id. *Motyaci*, Stephanus; *Motyeni*, Diodorus, the people.

MOTYCA, *Matyce*, or *Motuca*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, to the west of the promontory Pachynum: which gives name to a river Motychanus, if the true reading be not Motycanus, running by it. Now called *Modica*, south of Syracuse. E. Long. 15° , Lat. 37° . *Mutycenses*, the people, Pliny.

MOTYE. See MOTYA.

MOTYLAE, Stephanus; a citadel near Motya in Sicily.

MOTYUM, Diodorus Siculus; a citadel of the Agrigentines in Sicily; but of unknown position.

MUCRAE, Sil. Italicus; a village of Samnium,

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Sarnium, situate between the *Fauces Caudinae* and *Bovianum*.

MULUCHA. See *MOLOCHATH*.

MUNDA, a river. See *MONDA*.

MUNDA, *Hirtius*, *Lucan*; a town of *Baetica* in Spain, to the north of the *Fretum Herculeum*, or the straits: memorable for the bloody fight which happened there, between *Caesar* and *Pompey's* sons, in which the number of the slain was so great, that *Caesar*, in besieging the town, whither the enemy had fled after the battle, made a rampart or wall of the dead bodies, *Hirtius*.

MUNICIPALIUM, a community or corporation, honoured with the privilege of Roman citizens, in a more or less extensive degree, retaining at the same time their own laws and constitutions, *Cicero*. In some *Municipia* this privilege was a bare title, or merely nominal; as in the case of the *Cerites*, in recompence of their fidelity on the invasion of the *Gauls*. In others more extensive, as an admittibility to suffrage, to honours, and to offices, &c. And this seems to be the genuine meaning of the terms *municipium*, and *municipia*, viz. *ius capiendi munera, or munia*.

MUNICIPALIUM, *Antonine*; a town of *Moesia Superior*, eighteen miles from *Viminacium* to the east.

MUNIMENTUM CORBULONIS. See *CORBULONIS*.

MUNIMENTUM TRAJANI. See *TRAJANUS*.

MUNYCHIA, or *Munychius Portus*, *Thucydides*, *Strabo*; a village and port of *Athens*, nearer to the city, less than, and fortified in the same manner with the *Piraeus*, to the east of which it lay, or between it and the promontory *Sunium*, at the mouth of the *Ilissus*. *Strabo* says it was an eminence in form of a peninsula, at the foot of which stood three harbours. Anciently encompassed with a wall, taking within its extent the *Piraeus*, and other harbours, full of docks, with the temple of *Diana Munychia*. *Pausanias*; taking its name from *Mynichus*, the founder of the temple, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*.

MURANUM, *Antonine*, *Inscription*;

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a town on the confines of *Lucania*. *New Merano*, a citadel in the *Calabria Citra*, at the springs of the *Sybaris*, midway between the *Sinus Tarentinus* to the east, and the *Tutcan* sea to the west. Supposed to have arisen from the ruins of *Syphacum*, a town of the *Bruttii*, mentioned by *Livy*.

MUREGGI, *Ptolemy*; a people of *Cantabria*, in the *Hither Spain*.

MURGANTIA. See *MORGENTIA*.

MURGANTIUM, } See *MORGENTIA*.
MURGENTIUM, }

MURGI, or *Murgis*, *Pliny*; the last town of *Baetica*, next the *Tarracensis*: the *Urbs* of *Ptolemy*. *New Manara*, a port town of *Granada*, on the *Mediterranean*. W. Long. 1° 50', Lat. 37° 6'.

MURGILLUM. See *MURSA*.

MURI, or *Vella*, walls or ramparts, built across the island, in order to separate the *Britannia Romana* from the *Barbara*, and secure it from invasions. Ancient history makes mention of three walls, with the names of as many builders, *Adrian*, *Antonine*, *Severus*; of which remarkable traces are still to be seen. But to assign to each of these three his wall, is the difficulty. Whoever may think the subject of importance enough, may consult *Camden*, *Brutius*, *Buchanan*, &c. *Spartian* writes that *Adrian* raised the first wall or rampart of sod, in order to separate the *Barbarians* from the *Romans*, for a space of eighty miles; which, from the distance, could be no other than between *Solway Frith* and the mouth of the *Tyne*. Under *Antoninus Pius*, another and a farther rampart of sod was raised; but in what particular spot is hard to determine. A third wall, or rampart of sod, *Spartian*, and the last to the north, was made under *Severus*, for a distance of thirty-two miles, *Eutropius*; thought to have run between the *Frith of Forth* and the *Clyde*.

MUROCINATA, a villa in *Pannonia Inferior*; where the empress *Justina* resided, with her son *Valentinianus the Younger*, distant an hundred miles from *Bregio*.

MUROELA, *Ptolemy*; a town of the *Upper Pannonia*; situate on the river

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ver Murus : which is thought to be *Mureck*, a town in Lower Stiria.

MUROS (*ad*). See AD MUROS.

MURSA, Inscription, Antonine; *Mursia Colonia*, Ptolemy; *Mursium*, Stephanus; who says, it was built by Adrian: called *Murfa Major*, Peutinger; with *Murfa Minor* at ten miles to the west. Which last is in the *Iter Burdigalense*, called viciously *Merjella*, for *Mursella*, Ptolemy. To this some refer *Murgillum*, Cod. Theodol. thought to be a corruption of *Mursella*. A town of Pannonia Inferior. The *Major* is now commonly imagined to be *Esseck*, a town of Hungary, on the confluence of the Drave and Danube. E. Long. 20° 8', Lat. 46°.

MURSELLA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, different from the other *Mursella*, or *Murfa Minor*, and at the distance of twenty miles from Ariabona.

MURSA, *Mursium*. See MURSA.

MURUS, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the east of, and near to Byzacia.

MURUS, Ptolemy; a river rising in Noricum, and running together with the Dravus into Pannonia, from west to east. Now called the *Muhr*; which rising in the south-east of Salzburg, runs through Stiria into the Drav, on the borders of Hungary.

MURUS, Antonine; a citadel of Rhætria, at the foot of the Alps; situate between Clavenna to the south and Tinnetio to the north, towards Curia.

MURUS MEGALESIUS, Varro; a place near Pessinus in Galatia; in whose temple was the image of the Great Goddess, which was carried to Rome.

MUSA, Ptolemy; a trading town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf, *Muza*, Arrian.

MUSÆUM. See ALEXANDRIA.

MUSACORES, Pliny; three small islands on the south-west of Crete.

MUSARNA, Ptolemy, a town of Carmania, on the Mare Erythraeum. Another of Gedrosia, at the foot of mount Becius.

MUSICANI, Diodorus Siculus, Arrian, Curtius; a people of the Hither India, towards the mouth of

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the Indus. The country called *Musican Terra*, Strabo; *Susiana*, Ptolemy.

MUSIS, Pliny; a river of Armenia Major, which falls into the Araxes, and both together into the Cyrus, and all into the Caspian sea.

MUSISTRATUM. See AMESTRATA.

MUSSE, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, situate at mount Mampsarum.

MUSTA, Ptolemy; an inland town to the south, in the Regio Syrtica.

MUSTI, Vibius Sequester; a town of Africa Propria, situate on the river Bagrada; where Regulus slew a serpent an hundred and twenty feet long; for which purpose he was obliged to employ his whole army.

MUSULANI. See MISULAMI.

MUTATIONES, Itinerary, Cod. Theod. were relays established on roads at proper distances, for procuring fresh horses and carriages.

MUTENUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, on the south-west of the lake Peiso. Now thought to be *Muzon*, on the Neusidler-zee, or lake, in Upper Hungary, on the borders of Austria, to the south of Presburg.

MUTHUL, Sallust; a river of Numidia, to the east of which lay Athribal's share of Numidia, and part of it watered the Mauretania of Jugurtha.

MUTILA, Livy; a town of Istria, of uncertain situation; unless we admit the surmise of Cluverius, namely, that it stood on the Adriatic beyond Pola.

MUTILUM, Livy; a citadel of the Cispadana, lying beyond Mutina, towards the foot of the Apennine. Now called *Medolo*.

MUTINA, Cicero, Livy; a noble city of the Cispadana, made a Roman colony in the same year with Parma, situate between the rivers Gallus and Scultenna, on the Via Aemilia. Here D. Brutus, being besieged by Antony, was relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa. The Greeks call it *Mutine*, except Polybius, in whom it is *Motine*, and in Ptolemy *Mutina*, after the Roman manner; a short, Ovid, Lucan. Now *Modena*, a city of Lombardy, and capital of a cognominal duchy.

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Mychy. E. Long. $11^{\circ} 20'$, Lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$.

MUTISTRATUS. See **AMISTRATA**.

MUTUSCA, Virgil; a surname of *Trebula*, a town of the Sabines, to distinguish it from another, sur-named *Suffenatis*. See **TREBULA**.

MUTYCE. See **MOTYCA**.

MUTYCENSES. See **MOTYCA**.

MUZA. See **MUSA**.

MUZIRIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; a mari-time town of the Hither India, situ-ate on the Indian Ocean; with a cognominal lake, Peutinger.

MYA, Pliny; a small island opposite to Halicarnassus, in the Sinus Ce-ramicus, on the coast of the Hither Asia.

MYCALE, Homer, Herodotus, Stra-bo, Scylax; a mountainous tract of Ionia, forming a promontory o-ver-against the island of Samos, near the town Priene. Here the Greeks, under Leotychides and Xantippus, defeated the army of Xerxes, after their landing, and hauling up their ships on shore, not daring to fight the Greeks at sea, Diodorus Siculus. This action Nepos confounds with the naval fight under Cymon, on the river Eurymedon, *Mycaiaeus*, the epi-thet, Claudian.

MYCALESSUS, Strabo; a village of Boeotia, near Tanagra, on the road from Thebes to Chalcis in Euboea. Here Ceres had a temple, thence called *Mycalessa*.

MYCENAE, arum, a town of Crete, built by Agamemnon, when oblig-ed to put in there through the stress of weather, Velleius; who is the only author almost that makes any mention of it.

MYCENAE, arum, or *Myce-nae*, Ho-mer; a town of Argolis; formerly the capital, and the royal residence of Agamemnon, fifty stadia to the north of Argos, celebrated by the poets, Virgil, Horace. After the war of Troy, on the extinction of Agamemnon's kingdom, it fell to such decay, that in Strabo's time, there was not so much as a trace of it remaining: but that in the Ma-cedonian war, carried on by the Romans, there was something of a town, is plain from the Excerpta of Polybius, to whom add Livy. It

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was famous for its breed of horses; Virgil, Horace. *Mycenaeus*, the e-punet, Ovid, Propertius.

MYCHUS, Strabo; the last port of Phocis to the east, over against He-licon and Ascra, on the Corinthian bay.

MYCIBERNA, Diodorus; a town on the Hellespont, taken by Philip of Macedon, by treachery.

MYCONUS, Strabo; one of the islands called Cyclades, near Delos, under which the last of the Centaurs, slain by Hercules, are feigned to lie bu-ried; and hence the proverb, *omnia sub unam Myconum congerere*, applied to an injudicious or unnatural sar-rago. Called *Humilis*, Ovid; *Celsa*, Virgil, comparatively to Delos. *Myconii*, the people, noted for bald-ness; hence *Myconius*, Pliny, a bald person. Now called *Mycone*, an island in the Archipelago. E. Long. $25^{\circ} 6'$, Lat. 37° .

MYGDONIA, Herodotus; a district of Macedonia, to the north of the Si-nus Thermaicus, and east of the river Axios, which separates it from Bottiaea, and west of the river Strymon, Pliny. Also a district of Mesopotamia, which took its name from that of Macedonia, running along the Euphrates, from Zeugma down to Thyrsacus, Strabo; ex-tending a great way east, because Nisibis was reckoned to it. *Myg-dones*, the people, Pliny. *Mygdo-nus*, the epithet, Horace, Ovid.

MYGDONIUS, Strabo; a river of Me-sopotamia, rising in mount Masius, and running southwards by Nisibis into the Tigris.

MYLA, or Mylas, Livy; a river of Si-cily, running from west to east into the Ionian sea, to the north of Sy-racuse, and mentioned only by Li-vy. Which of the two rivers, now called, the one *Marcellino*, the o-ther *S. Giuliano*, it is, cannot be determined, Cluverius.

MYZACUS, Lycophron; a people of Ephesus.

MYLAE, two small islands on the west side of Crete, or rather rocks mentioned by no geographer but Pliny.

MYLAE, arum, Strabo, Pliny, Sey-lax, *Mylae, ae*, Sic. Italicæ; a Greek city, situate on an isthmus of a cog-

nomina

nominal peninsula, on the north-east side of the island. *Mylari*, or *Mylenses*, the people. A town built by those of Zancle, Strabo, Marci-annus Heracleota. *Mylaeus*, the epithet, as *Mylaeus Campus*, mentioned by Polybius. Now called *Milazzo*, a port-town of Sicily, in the Val Demona. E. Long. 15° 5', Lat. 38° 36'.

MYLANTEA, Stephanus; a promontory at Camirus, in Rhodes; hence the *Dii Mylantii*.

MYLASA, *orum*, Coins, Pliny, Pausanias; *Mylassa*, *orum*, Herodotus, Strabo; a noble town of Caria, distant from the sea, or from its port eighty stadia, Pausanias; situate in a fruitful plain, Strabo; in which stood an ancient temple of Jupiter Carius, Herodotus; one of the three temples erected to Jupiter in this place; besides being adorned with other temples and porticos, Strabo. It is called *Libera*, Pliny; being such by a grant from the Romans. *Mylaseis*, Coins, Pausanias; *Mylassenses*, Livy, the people.

MYLASSENIUM NAVALE. See **PAS-SALA**.

MYLYCHATH. See **MOLOCHAT**.

MYNDUS, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, in the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus. Alexander attempted to take it by surprise, but miscarried, Arrian. A colony of Troezenians, Pausanias. Stephanus mentions another *Myndus*, called *Palaemyndus*, which is confirmed by Pliny. *Myndii*, Coin, the people. Diogenes, the Cynic, observing the city so very small, and the gates so disproportionally large, called to the Myndians to shut their gates, to prevent the escape of the city, Diogenes Laertius.

MYON, Stephanus; *Myonia*, Scylax, Pausanias; an inland town of Locris, above Amphissa, at the distance of thirty stadia. *Myoneis*, or *Myonenses*, Thucydides, the people, whom he calls neighbours to those of Amphissa.

MYONNESUS, Strabo; a small island in the Sinus Pagaseticus, opposite to Larissa Cremaste. Another island on the coast of Ionia, near Ephesus, Pliny,

MYONNESUS, Strabo; *Myonessus*, Thucydides; a town of Ionia, situate between Teos and Lebadea; on a high part of a cognominal promontory, or mountain, like a peninsula, running out between Teos and Samos, Strabo, Livy. The mountain rises in form of a conical pillar, to a sharp point, from a base sufficiently broad; next the sea it is terminated by rocks excavated by the waves, so that in some places the over-hanging rocks project more into the sea than the ships lying in the road at anchor, Livy.

MYOSHOHMUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; and a periplus of the Red Sea; a large port of the Higher Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, afterwards called *Portus Veneris*, Agatharchides, Strabo.

MYRA, *orum*, Luke, Strabo, Ptolemy; a considerable town of Lycia, at the distance of twenty stadia from the sea, with a port, where St. Paul took shipping, in his voyage to Rome. *Myreis*, Coin, or *Myrenses*, the people.

MYRIANDRUS, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Seleucis, a district of Syria, situate to the south of the Pylae byrae, on the Sinus Issicus, called also *Sinus Myriandricus*, Stephanus. A trading town, much frequented by trading vessels, Xenophon; who says it was built by the Phoenicians. It was the second encampment of Alexander, after passing the Pylae Syriae, Arrian.

MYRICA, Stephanus; the same with *Amphipolis*.

MYRICUS, Stephanus; a town of Troas, over-against Tenedos and Lesbos.

MYRINA, Cicero, Strabo, Ptolemy; long, Martial; a town of Aetolia, in the Hither Asia, with a port; calling itself *Sebastopolis*, Pliny; the first of the Eolian towns, with respect to origin and antiquity, Mela; from which Philip, the father of Perseus, was ordered by the Romans to withdraw his garrison, Livy. It is one of those towns mentioned by Tacitus, which being shattered by an earthquake, were relieved by Tiberius, by remitting the tribute for a time. *Myrinaei*, Coins, the people. From this place

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APOLLO was called *Myrinus*. Another *Myrina*, a town of Lemnos, on the sea and west side of the island, Ptolemy, Stephanus; into whose Forum mount Athos casts its shadow at the solstice, Pliny.

MYRINI CAMPI, Martial; *plains of Myrina* in Aeolia, adjoining to Grynium, a town of the Myrinese, Strabo.

MYRIS. See **MOERIDIS LACUS**.

MYRLEA, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia on the Propontis, to the north of the river Rhyndacus, afterwards called *Apamea*, which see; and *Myrlea*, after Myrillus, general of the Colophonians.

MYRMECION, Mela, Pliny; a town of the Chersonesus Taurica, next to Panticapaeum, a promontory, Ptolemy; Scylax reckons it among the Greek towns of the Chersonesus.

MYRMEX, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Cyrenaica, over-against Ptolemais.

MYRMIDONES, Philostratus, Homer, Virgil; a people of the Phthiotis, in Thessaly, celebrated in the poets, subject to Achilles and Patroclus, as appears not improbable to Strabo.

MYRMIDONUM CIVITAS, Velleius; the ancient name of *Thessaly*. From the fable of ants being changed to men, at the prayer of Aeneas; in order to replace the people swept away by a pestilence.

MYRMISSUS, Stephanus; a town near Lampascus.

MYRONIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabian Gulf; near the Portus Deorum Soterum.

MYRRHIFERA REGIO, Ptolemy; a district on this side the equator, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

MYRRHINUS, *antis*, Strabo, Stephanus; one of the demi, or hamlets of the tribe Pandionis. *Myrrhinus*, Inscription; a demist, or one of that hamlet.

MYRSON. See **MEGATICHOS**.

MYRTILIS. See **MIRTYLIS**.

MYRTUS, Pliny; a small island near Carystus in Euboea, which gives name to the Mare Myrtoum. Others, according to Pausanias, derive the appellation from *Myrto*, the name of a woman. Strabo extends

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this sea between Crete, Argia, and Attica. Pausanias beginning it at Euboea, joins it at Helena, a desert island, with the Egean sea. Ptolemy carries it to the coast of Caria, Pliny says, that the Cyclades and Sporades are bounded on the west by the Myrtoan coast of Attica.

MYRTUSA, or *Myrtussa*, Callimachus; a mountain of Libya. *Myrtosus*, the epithet, Apollonius Rhodius.

MYSARIS, Ptolemy; a promontory on the east side of the isthmus of the Taurica Chersonesus.

MYSIA, a country of Europe. See **MOESIA**.

MYSIA, a country of the Hither Asia, which Strabo makes two-fold; the one called *Olympena*, near mount Olympus, whence its name, contiguous to Bithynia, Phrygia Epicetios, and called *Hellespontia*, Ptolemy; the other near the river Caicus, and Pergamene, as far as Teuthrania, and down to the mouth of the Caicus: he does not expressly say, the *Greater* and the *Less Mysia*; but Ptolemy's mentioning the *Less*, must needs infer a *Greater*: and because the *Less* is on the Hellespont, the *Greater* will be that *Mysia* said by Strabo to be about the Caicus and Pergamus; a part of which was afterwards called *Aeolis*; from the Eolians, Mela, Pliny; by which means this *Mysia* was greatly contracted in its limits. There were also two other *Mysias*, called *Abretene*, and *Morene*, which see. Strabo mentions a small district, called *Mysia Combusta*, famous for generous wines; which, whether to be allotted to *Mysia*, or *Lydia*, he is doubtful; it is in length five hundred stadia, in breadth four hundred; and he observes, that it is a matter of difficulty to settle the limits of the Bithynians, Mysians, Phrygians, Mygdonians, and Trojans, being so intermixed and blended: which gave rise to a proverb, denoting the difficulty of distinguishing things, though really distinct, id. *Mysi*, the people, Propertius; *Mysi*, Stephanus. Held in the utmost contempt; so that *Myforum ultimus*, denotes a person highly despicable, Cicero; and because the being made a property of,

is generally consequent upon contempt, this gave rise to another proverb, *Μυρὴν ἄλῃα*, Aristotle. The name *Myse* is said to denote the beech-tree, which grows plentifully about Olympus, Strabo; and hence the country took its name.

MYSIUS, Strabo; *Myus*, Ovid, Virgil; a river of Mysia, which rising in mount Temnus, falls into the Caycus, near its source, Aeschylus. Others take them for one and the same river, with two names, Ovid. **MYSOCARAS**, Ptolemy; a port of Maurætania Tingitana, on the Atlantic.

MYSOMACEDONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of Mysia Major, about the Caycus.

MYSTIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Bruttii, situate between Caulon and Cocintum. Said to be a town of Samnium, Stephanus; because the Bruttii were descendents of the Samnites.

MYTHEPOLIS, Aristotle; *Mythopolis*, Antigonus Carystus; a place of Bithynia, at the lake Ascanius, distant an hundred and twenty stadia from Cium.

MYTILENE. See **MITYLENE**.

MYUS, *untis*, Strabo; one of the twelve towns of Ionia; it was seated on the Meander, at the distance of thirty stadia from the sea. In Strabo's time incorporated with the Milesians, on account of the paucity of its inhabitants; from its being formerly overwhelmed with water; for which reason the Ionians consigned its suffrage and religious ceremonies to the people of Miletus, Vitruvius. Artaxerxes allotted this town to Themistocles, in order to furnish his table with provisions, Thucydides, Strabo, Nepos. *Myusii*, the people; *Myusus Ager*, the territory, Pausanias. Now the town lies in ruins.

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NAAGRAMMUM, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the island Taprobana.

NAALOL, Joshua xix. a Levitical town in the tribe Zabulon.

NAAMA, Job; a town of Arabia Deserta, the birth-place of Zophar, the Naamathite, the friend of Job. Situate probably in Job's neighbourhood. Another in the tribe of Judah, Joshua xv.

NAARATHA, Joshua xvi. a town of Samaria, in the tribe of Ephraim, towards Jericho, at the distance of five miles from it, Jerome.

NAARDA, Ptolemy; *Nearda*, *Neerda*, *Nehardea*, Josephus; a town situate on the confines of Mesopotamia and Babylonia; populous, and with a rich and extensive territory, not easily to be attacked by an enemy, being surrounded on all sides by the Euphrates and strong walls, id. In the lower age the Jews had a celebrated school there.

NAARMALCHA. See **ARMACALES**.

NABALIA, Tacitus; a term thought

to be formed from the German *Na-Waal*, the *hinder waal*, the name the Germans gave the *Fossa Drusiana*, by which the Isala was encreased with the waters of the Rhine.

NABATA, Josephus; a district of Samaria, distant sixty stadia from Caesarea.

NABATENE, or *Regio Nabataeorum*, according to Jerome, comprises all the country lying between the Euphrates and the Red Sea, and thus contains Arabia Deserta, with a part of the Petraea: so called from Nabaioth, the first-born of Ismael. According to Diodorus, it is situate between Syria and Egypt. The people *Nabataei*, i Maccabees, Diodorus Siculus; inhabiting a desert and barren country; they live on plundering their neighbours, Diodorus. *Nabathaeus*, the epithet, Ovid, Lucan.

NABATHRAE, Ptolemy; a people of Libya Interior, near mount A-rualtes, towards the equator.

NABO. See **NEBO**.

NABRISIA. See **NERRISSA.**

NABRUS, Pliny; a river of Gedrosia, mentioned by no other writer; thought by some to be a faulty reading for *Arbis*. Ptolemy mentions, without naming them, some rivers rising in the Montes Arbitae, and running through the heart of Gedrosia, into the Mare Erythraeum from north to south.

NABUS, a river of Bavaria, running from north to south into the Danube, not mentioned by any ancient writer; Venantius Fortunatus has *Nablis*, thought a faulty reading. Now the *Nabe*.

NACOLEA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy; *Nacolia*, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia Epictetos.

NACRASA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Lydia, near the Hermus; unless it is the *Acraeus* of the Notitiae.

NADAGARA. See **NARAGGARA.**

NAEBIS. See **NEBIS.**

NAEVIA, Festus; a gate of Rome, situate between the Esquiline and Tiburtine: at four miles without which stood the *Sylva Naevia*, id.

NAGARA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, situate between the confluence of the Cophen and Choaspes; called also *Dionysopolis*, from the fabulous adventures of Bacchus.

NAGGATA. See **NAPATA.**

NAGIDUS, Mela; a colony of Samians, a town situate next to Anemurium, on the coast of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy.

NAHAL, and *Nahar*, terms denoting in Hebrew, not always large rivers, but any running streams or torrents.

NAHALIEL, Moses; an encampment of the Israelites, to the north-east of Abarim, on the other side Jordan; a word, which taken appellatively, denotes rivers or brooks of God; probably from the country being well watered with rivulets from Abarim.

NAHAR. See **NASAEATH.**

NAHARSARES. See **MAARSARES.**

NAIM, or *Nain*, Luke; a town of Galilee, near, and to the south of mount Tabor, not far from Endor, Jerome. Where our Saviour raised to life the widow's son.

NAIS, Josephus; a village of Samaria, situate in a large plain.

NAISSUS, Ammian; *Naisus*, Stephanus; *Nassum*, Ptolemy; a town of Dardania, a district of Moesia Superior, said to be the birth-place of Constantine the Great, which seems probable from his often residing at that place. *Naisitani*, the people, Cois. Now called *Nissa*, a city of Servia. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 43°.

NAMADUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running into the Indian sea, beyond the river Indus.

NAMARE, Peutinger; a town of Noricum. Now *Melck* in Austria, Cluverius.

NAMNETICA CIVITAS, *Namnetum Civitas*, or simply *Namnetae*, or *Namnetes*, the name of *Condivicium*, in the lower age; which see. And hence the modern appellation *Nantes*.

NANAGUNA, Ptolemy; a river running between the Indus and Ganges, into the Indian ocean, at three mouths.

NANTUATES, Caesar, Pliny; *Nantuatae*, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, adjoining to the Allobroges.

NAPATA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, the royal residence of queen Candace, Strabo. Plundered and destroyed by Petronius, the Roman general, Pliny. The Palatine copy of Ptolemy reads *Naggata*.

NAPHILUS, Pausanias; a river of Peloponnesus, running into the Alpheus.

NAPHOTH DOR. See **DOR.**

NAPHTHALI, or *Nephthali*, Joshua xix. one of the tribes of Israel; having Zabulon on the south, Asher on the west, the Jordan on the east, and on the north Antilibanus.

NAPITIA, a conjectured town of the Bruttii, because Strabo mentions the *Sinus Napitinus*, called also *Hipponiates*. The town is now thought to be *Pizzo*, in the Farther Calabria, on the gulf of S. Euphemia.

NAPUCA, Ptolemy; *Napoca*, Peutinger; a town of Dacia, to the east of Ulpianum. *Colonia Napuca*, Inscription; and therefore supposed to be *Clausenburg*, where the Inscription was found; a city of

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- Transilvania.** E. Long. $22^{\circ} 50'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$.
- NAR, is,** Ennius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan; a river of Umbria, which rising in the Mons Ficellus, in the Apennine, and running north-west falls into the Tiber; famous for its head-long course and sulphureous waters; whence its name, *Nar* in the language of the Sabines, denoting *sulphur*, Servius. Now the *Nera*, a river of the Ecclesiastical State.
- NARA,** Antonine; an inland town of Byzacium in Africa Propria, fifteen miles distant from Sufetula.
- NARACUSTOMA,** Arrian; one of the mouths of the Danube.
- NARAGGARA,** Ptolemy, Peutinger, Antonine; *Navaggara*, Livy; thus corrected by Gronovius; an ancient city of Numidia; distant seventy miles from the sea, and from Tabraca to the south. In the common copies of Livy it is *Nadagara*. Here Scipio and Hannibal had an interview, Livy.
- NARBATA,** Josephus; a district of Palestine; situate between Caesarea and Samaria.
- NARBO,** Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Volcae Tectosages; called *Narbo Martius*, Mela, Pliny, Coin; from the Legio Martia, the colony led thither, fifty-nine years before the consulate of Caesar, Velleius; increased with a colony of the Decumani, or tenth legion by Caesar, under Nero Claudius, father of Tiberius, Suetonius. An ancient trading town on the Atax, which discharges itself into the sea through the lacus Rubrefus, Mela, or Rubrensis, Pliny. Capital of the Gallia Narbonensis; surnamed *Colonia Julia Paterna*, (Inscription on an altar dedicated to Augustus) from Julius Caesar, the father of Augustus by adoption. Now called *Narbonne*, a city of Languedoc. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 18'$.
- NARBONENSIS GALLIA.** See GALLIA.
- NARISCI,** Tacitus; *Naristae*, Dio; a people of Germany; to the south-east of the Hermunduri, and north of the Danube. Now the *Upper Palatinate*, Cluverius.
- NARMACHA,** or *Narmalaches*. See ARMACALES.

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- NARNIA,** Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria on the river Nar. Anciently called *Nequinum*, Livy, Pliny; and because situate on the limits, it took a colony in defence against the Umbri, and a new name from the river, Livy. A place high and steep on one side, id. The gentilitious name was two-fold, viz. *Nequinates* and *Ordo Narniensium*, Inscriptions. Now *Narni*, seated on the left side of the river, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 36'$.
- NARO,** Strabo, Ptolemy, Nicander, Pliny; a river of Dalmatia. First running west then south into the Adriatic. Now called *Narenta*.
- NARONA,** Coin, Pliny; a town of Dalmatia, seated on the *Naro*; a colony, Ptolemy, Pliny; the seat of the third Conventus or Assizes, eighty-two miles from Salona, and twenty from the sea, on a cognominal river, Pliny. Now called *Narenza*, a port-town of Dalmatia on a bay of the gulf of Venice, and must therefore be nearer the sea than the ancient *Narona*. E. Long. $18^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$.
- NARRAGA,** Pliny. See MAARSA-RES.
- NARTES.** See INTERAMNA of Umbria.
- NARTHACIUM,** Ptolemy; an inland town of Thessaly, not far from Pharsalus, Plutarch.
- NARTHECIS,** Strabo; a small island near and opposite to the promontory *Nasidium* of Samos.
- NARTHECUSA,** Pliny; an island in the Carpathian sea, a part of the Egean.
- NARYCIA,** Ovid; *Narycium*, Virgil; hence *Locri Narycii*, the people, id. a town of the Locri Epizephyrii, in the Bruttii of Italy. Abounds in excellent pitch, Virgil.
- NARYCIUM,** Pliny; *Narycum*, *Naryx*, Stephanus; a town of the Locri Epicnemidii, founders of the *Narycium* in Italy, Virgil; though Strabo would make them the Locri Ozolae. The country of Ajax Oileus, Stephanus.
- NASABATH,** Ptolemy; *Nahar*, Pliny, Mela; a river of Mauretania Caesariensis, running into the Mediterranean.

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NASABUTES, Ptolemy; *Natabades*, Pliny; a people of Numidia, near the springs of the Ampsaga.

NASAMONES, Herodotus, Pliny; a people of Cyrene, who entirely extirpated the Psylli and succeeded to their country; the *Nasamones* were a nation of infamous robbers, Silius Italicus, Lucan; Strabo seems to remove them to the west of Cyrenaica, and to place them on the Syrtes. They were cut off by the Romans under Domitian, for their rebellion, Eusebius, Dionysius Periegetes; a proof that he lived at, or after the time it happened. The *Nasamones* plundered the ships that rode on their coast, when left by the tide, Curtius: their only object of worship were the manes of departed persons, Herodotus.

NASCICA, and *Julia Nascica*, Pliny; a discriminating name of *Calagurris*, which see. *Nascici*, the people, id.

NASCUS, Pliny; an inland town of the Sabaei in Arabia Felix.

NASIDÆS. See NISIBIS.

NASIDIUM, Strabo; a promontory of Samos.

NASIUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Leuci in Gallia Belgica; thought by some, from the similitude of name, to be *Nancy* in Lorraine; but this the distance by the Itinerary opposes: and therefore it is rather thought to be *Grand Nancy*; a village of the duchy of Barre, scarce a league distant from the river Orne.

NASOS, *Nafos*, Livy; *Nesos*, Plutarch; *Insula*, Cicero; the island called *Ortygia*, Cicero; one of the parts or divisions of Syracuse, which was joined to the rest of the city by a bridge; being separated from it only by a narrow slip of sea, id.

NASOS, Livy; *Nesos*, Polybius; denoting *island*; a town of Acarnania, one of those adjections or banks, formed by way of islands, at the mouth of the river Achelous.

NATABUDES. See NASABUTES.

NATISO, Pliny; a river rising in the Alpes Carnicae, and running from north to south on the east of Aquileia, into the gulf of Venice. Now *Natisone*.

NATOLIA, a corruption of *Anatolia*, the name used in the lower age to

denote the *Nither Asia*; so called from its eastern situation with respect to Constantinople.

NAVA, Tacitus; a river of Belgica, which runs north-east into the left or west side of the Rhine. Now the *Nahe* rising at the village Naheweiler, on the borders of the bishoprick of Triers, running through the Lower Palatinate, the duchy of Simmeren, by the small town of Bing, into the Rhine.

NAUAETHUS. See NEAETHUS.

NAVAQGARA. See NARAGGARA.

NAUBARUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, on the Palus Maeotis, near Carcine.

NAUCRATICUM OSTIUM, Pliny; the westmost mouth of the Nile, called also *Canopicum* and *Heracleoticum*.

NAUCRATIS, Herodotus, Strabo, Stephanus; an ancient town of the Delta, on the east side of the Agathodaemon or west branch of the Nile, before it divides into the Ostium Canopicum and Balbiticum; built by the Milesians, during their naval power, Strabo, Stephanus. Formerly the only mart or trading town of the Egyptians, Herodotus. The country of Athenaeus, as he himself testifies. Famous for cups, so tinged as to appear like silver, id.

NAUCRATITES NOMOS, Pliny; a division of the Delta, so called from the town *Naucratis*; though Ptolemy comprises it under the Nomos Saïtes.

NAUAETHUS. See NEAETHUS.

NAULUCHUS, i, Suetonius; *Naulochi, orum*, Appian; *Naulocha, orum*, Silius Italicus; a station or road for ships, with a small town, on the north-east side of Sicily towards the promontory Pelorus. Between which place and Mylae, near the temple of Diana, Pompey the son of Pompey the Great was defeated in a sea fight by Augustus, Dio.

NAULUCHUS, Strabo; *Tetranaulochus*, Pliny; a small town in the territory of Mesambria, at the foot of mount Haemus on its east side.

NAUPACTUS, Strabo; *Naupactum*, Pliny; the extreme or outmost town of the Etolians, formerly belonging to the Locrians, but adjudged by Philip to the former; so called from the ship building there

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there carried on, and situate near Antirrhium on the Corinthian bay, Strabo, Pliny. *Naupacteus*, the epithet. Now *Lepanto*, a port-town of Achaia or Livadia, on the north side of the gulf of that name. E. Long. 22° 20', Lat. 38°.

NAUPLIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port-town and station for ships to the south of Argos; fifty stadia to the east of Temenium, Pausanias; from its etymon, according to Strabo, it denotes a place filled with ships; a circumstance which shews commodiousness of harbourage, and inclines some to think that it is the modern *Napoli di Romania*. In Pausanias's time it was deserted, with scarce a trace of the walls remaining.

NAUPORTUS, or *Nauportum*, Pliny; a town on a cognominal river, towards its source, in Pannonia Superior. The reason of the name, according to Pliny is, that the ship *Argo*, after having come up the Danube, the Save and the Laubach, was thence carried on men's shoulders over the Alps into the Adriatic. The river *Nauportus* rises in the Alps, near Longaticum, at the distance of six miles from the town *Nauportum*, Peutinger; which was a colony of the Taurisci, a people on the confines of Noricum, Strabo. Now *Upper Laubach* in Carinthia, on the river Laubach. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 46° 28'.

NAUSTATHMUS, not only a port, Scylax, Ptolemy, but one of the most famous places of Cyrenaica, Strabo; Mela reckons it among the promontories on the Mediterranean. Another of the Regio Pontica on the Euxine, between the mouth of the river Halys to the west, and Amisus to the east. A third *Naustathmus*, Pliny to the south of Syracuse; supposed to have been at the mouth of the Cacyparis.

NAUTACA, Arrian; a town of Sogdiana to the north of the Oxus; whither Bessus, governor of Sogdiana, who murdered his master Darius, fled from Alexander.

NAXUS, Strabo; the most remarkable of the Cyclades; eighteen miles to the east of Delos, Pliny; called *Strongyle*, then *Dia*, Diodorus, A-

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pollonius, and *Dionysias*, Virgil; from its fertility in vines: some have called it *Sicily the Less*, Pliny, Agathemerus. *Callipolis*, Pliny. *Naxii*, the people, Coin. *Naxinus*, the epithet, Stephanus. Now called *Naxia*, or *Nixia*. E. Long. 26° 5', Lat. 36° 30'.

NAXUS, a town of Crete, famous for its bones; called *Lapis Naxius*, Pindar, Scholiast on Apollonius. Another of *Sicily*, built by the Chalcidians, Eusebius; situate on the south side of mount Taurus, Diodorus, destroyed by Dionysius the Tyrant, id. from whose ruins *Tauromenium*, built by Timoleon, either arose, or was encreased, Plutarch.

NAZARETH, Evangelists; a town of Galilee, near mount Tabor, situate on an eminence, Luke; the place of the Annunciation, or conception of our Saviour, and of his residence, till he entered on his public ministry, at thirty years of age. *Nazareus*, an epithet of reproach thrown out on our Saviour and his followers, Jerome.

NAZERENI, a people only mentioned by Pliny, under the appellation *Nazerenorum Tetrachia*. They appear to have been to the east of Apamea of Syria.

NAZIANZUS, a town of Cappadocia, mentioned only by the lower writers; the country of S. Gregory, surnamed *Nazianzenus*; situate near Caesarea, Socrates. Suidas calls it a station, not a town; or in the language of the lower geographers, it is called a mansion.

NEA, Pliny; *Neae, arum*, Stephanus; a small island in the neighbourhood of Lemnos, in which Philoctetes, according to some, was bit by the serpent: one of those islands that rose out of the sea, Pliny.

NEAETHUS, *e* long, Theocritus; short, Ovid; a river of the Bruttii, running from west to east, through the territory of Croton into the Ionian sea. Ovid gives it the epithet *Salentinus*; an instance, how lax are sometimes poets in their geography. *Nauaethus*, Lycophron.

NEANDREA, Scylax; *Neandria*, Pliny; a town of Troas, situate between Ilium

NARON and the promontory **Lecton**, to the south of **Hamaxitus**.

NIA PAPHOS, a town on the west side of the island **Cyprus**; sixty stadia west of **Palaepaphos**, **Strabo**, **Ptolemy**, **Pliny**. Here **St. Paul** struck the sorcerer **Elymas** blind, and gained a convert to Christianity in the person of **Sergius Paulus** the proconsul, **Luke**.

NEAPOLIS, **Herodotus**, **Ptolemy**; a city of the Higher Egypt in the **Nomos Panopolitanus**, between **Thebae** to the south, and **Panopolis** to the north, on the east side of the Nile. Otherwise called **Caene**, **Ptolemy**. A second **Neapolis** of **Babylonia**, **Hidrus Characenus**; situate near the **Euphrates**, on the south side. A third of **Campania**, an ancient town, and a colony from **Cumae**, called at first **Parthenope**, from the tomb of the Siren of that name, **Velleius**, **Pliny**, **Strabo**; accounted a Greek city, and a great sickler for Greek usages, **Livy**, **Tacitus**. Its hot baths were in nothing inferior to those of **Baiae**, **Strabo**: at two miles distance from it stands the monument of **Virgil**, held in religious veneration by learned posterity, **Life of Virgil**. The Younger **Pliny** relates, that **Virgil's** birthday was more religiously observed by **Silius Italicus** than his own, especially at **Naples**, where he resorted to his tomb, as to a temple. The city is washed by the river **Seberhus**, **Vibius Sequester**, **Statius**. **Virgil** feigns the nymph **Sebethis** to preside over the stream. Now **Naples**, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 15° 12', Lat. 41° 6'. A fourth, **Neapolis** of **Caria**, near the **Meander**, **Ptolemy**. A fifth, an inland town of **Cyrenaica**, situate between **Ptolemais** and **Arfinoe**, **Ptolemy**; and to be distinguished from the **Caenopolis**, or **Neapolis**, on the east border of the same province, id. A sixth, of **Ionnia**, **Strabo**; which belonged first to the **Ephesians**, but afterwards to the **Samians**, who exchanged **Marathesium**, a more distant city, for a nearer. A seventh **Neapolis** of **Macedonia Adjesta**, situate at the distance of twelve miles to the east of **Philippi**, **Antonine**. An eighth,

Neapolis of **Plidia**, on the borders of **Galatia**, situate between **Amblada** and **Pappa**, **Ptolemy**. **Neapolitani**, the people, **Pliny**. A ninth, of **Samaria**, the ancient **Sichem**, which see; so called upon its restoration by the **Romans**, **Coin**, **Pliny**, **Josephus**. A tenth, of **Sardinia**, situate on the south-west side of the island, thirty miles to the north of **Metalla**. Now called **Neapoli**. An eleventh, of the **Regio Syrtica**, called also **Leptis**, which see. A twelfth, of **Zeugitana**, on the **Mediterranean**, to the east of **Clypea**, and south of the **Promontorium Merturii**.

NEAPOLIS, one of the divisions of **Syracuse**, situate to the south between **Epipolae** and **Acradina**; so called because the part last built, **Cicero**.

NEAPOLITANA CRYPTA. See **CRYPTA**.

NEAPOLITANUS SINUS. See **CRA-TER**.

NEARDA. See **NAARDA**.

NEBIS, **Mela**; **Naevis**, **Strabo**; a river running through the **Grovii**, a people to the south of the **Calaei** in the **Hither Spain**. Now said to be the **Neiva**, **Vasconcellus**.

NEBO, **Moses**; **Nabo**, **Septuagint**; a very high mountain, a part of the mountains **Abarim**, and their highest top; whither **Moses** was ordered to ascend, to take a view of the land of **Canaan**, and there die; situate in the land of **Moab**, over-against **Jericho**; with a cognominal town at its foot, **Isaiah**; belonging to the **Reubenites**, which afterwards returned to the **Moabites**. In **Jerome's** time desolate, eight miles to the south of **Heshbon**.

NEBRISSA, **Pliny**; **Nabrissa**, **Coin**; a town of **Baetica**, situate between the mouths of the **Baetis**, and sur-named **Veneria**; a colony called **Augusta**, **Coin**. Now **Lebrixa**; distant eight miles from the river, since one of its mouths is choaked up. A small town in the south-west of **Andalusia**, and to the south of **Seville**, not far from the river **Guadalquivir**.

NELRODES MONTES, **Solinus**; so called from the number of does and

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and hinds, that traverse their forests; in which the two Himeras of Sicily, the one running north, and the other south, have their rise, Silius Italicus. These mountains are opposite to mount Aetna to the south-west lower than, but equally broad with it, Strabo.

NBSAN, or *Nibsan*, Joshua xv. a town of the tribe of Judah, situate about the middle of the *Lacus Asphaltitis*.

NECROPOLIS, a suburb of Alexandria, in Egypt. Here Cleopatra is said to have applied the asp's head to her breast, to prevent being led in triumph by Augustus, who endeavoured to save her, Suetonius.

NECTIBERES, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor.

NEDO, Strabo; a river of Messenia, falling into the *Sinus Messenius* et *Pherae*, and rising in mount *Lycæus*, Stephanus.

NEERDA. See **NAARDA**.

NEETUM, Ptolemy; *Netum*, Cicero; a town of Sicily, situate on an eminence, between *Acrillae* and *Elorum*, on the river *Phoenicus*, in the south-east of the island. *Netinenses*, the people, Cicero; *Netini*, Pliny. Now *Noto*, giving name to a valley, called *Val di Noto*, one of the modern divisions of Sicily. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 37° 15'.

NEGA, Ptolemy; a town on the borders of Albania.

NEGETA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the south of Carthage.

NEHARDA, { See **NAARDA**.
NEHARDEA, }

NEIUS MONS, at the foot of which stood Ithaca, a town of the island of that name, Homer.

NELCYNDA, Arrian; a district of Carmania, on the Indian ocean.

NEMAUSUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Nemausum*, Pliny; the capital of the *Arecomici*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*: a colony, *Coin*; with the surname *Augusta*, Inscription. In it stands a Roman amphitheatre almost still entire. Now *Nismes* in *Langue-doc*. E. Long. 4° 26', Lat. 43° 40'.

NEMEA, Strabo, Livy; a river of Achaia, running between Sicyon and Corinth, the common boundary of

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both territories, and falling into the Corinthian bay.

NEMEA, situate between *Cleonae* and *Phlius* in Argolis, Strabo; whether town, district, or other thing, uncertain: there a grove stood, in which the Argives celebrated the Nemean games, and there happened all the fabulous circumstances of the Nemean lion, id. The district *Nemea*, is called *Bembinadia*, Pliny; a village *Bembina*, standing near *Nemea*, Strabo. Stephanus places *Nemea* in Elis; though not in, but on the borders of, Elis: Pliny erroneously in Arcadia. In the adjoining mountains is still shewn the den of the lion, distant fifteen stadia from the place *Nemea*, Pausanias; in which stands a considerable temple of *Jupiter Nemeus*, id. Pindar. The lion was denominated both *Nemæus* and *Cleonæus*, from the vicinity of those two places. This place gave name to the games called *Nemean*, celebrated every third year. The exercises were chariot-races, with the several parts of the pentathlon: the judges were chosen from Argos, *Cleonae*, and Corinth, and apparelled in black, these games being a funeral solemnity in memory of young *Opheltes*, otherwise called *Archemorus*, son of *Lycurgus*, king of *Nemea*, because of his untimely fate in the very dawn of life, being killed by a serpent, while in arms, and left alone by his nurse, Strabo, Pausanias. Others think these games were instituted by *Hercules*, after his victory over the Nemean lion, in honour of *Jupiter*, Statius. Others again allow, that they were instituted first in honour of *Archemorus*, but intermitted and revived by *Hercules*. The victors were crowned with parsley, an herb used at funerals, and feigned to have sprung from *Archemorus's* blood. *Nemea* also a fountain of the *Celtiberi* in the Hither Spain, Martial.

NEMEIUM, a place of the *Locri Ozolae*, where *Hesiod* was slain, Plutarch.

NEMESA, Ausonius; a river of Belgica, running into the *Saur*. Now *Nymis*.

NEMESIUM, Ptolemy; a town of

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- Marmarica**, situate beyond Seli-
nus.
- NEMETACUM**, Antonine; *Nemetocenna*, Hirtius; a town of the Atre-
batae, in Belgica. In the lower age,
called *Atrebatæ*, which see. Now
Arras.
- NEMETAE**, Tacitus; *Nemetes*, Caesar;
the name of a people, transferred
in the lower age to the capital *No-
viomagus*, which see. Called *Ci-
vitas Nemetum* in the Notitiae. The
Nemetæ occupied the country, now
called the south part of the Lower
Palatinate, Cluverius.
- NEMETANI**, Ptolemy; a people of the
Hither Spain; a branch of the Cal-
laici.
- NEMETOBRIGA**, Ptolemy, Antonine;
a town of the Callaici in the Hither
Spain, on the north side of the Mi-
nius.
- NEMETOCENNÆ**. See **NEMETACUM**.
- NEMINIE**, Pliny; a fountain in the
territory of Reate; which, shifting
its place of rising or springing, por-
tends plenty or scarcity.
- NEMORENSIS LACUS**. See **TRIVIAE
LACUS**.
- NEMOSSUS**. See **ARVERNI**.
- NEMRA**, Moses; a town in the tribe
of Gad.
- NEMRIM**. See **BENAMERIUM**.
- NEOCAESAREA**, Pliny; a town of
Pontus on the south or left side of
the Lycus. A noble city of Pontus
Polemoniacus, Ammian. Called
also *Habiriasopolis*, Stephanus.
- NEOCLAUDIOPOLIS**. See **ANDRA-
PA**.
- NEOMAGUS**, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*,
Antonine; a town of the Regni in
Britain. Now thought to be *Gaul-
ford* in Surry, Lhud; or *Croydon*,
Talbot. But Camden takes it to
be *Woodcote*, two miles to the south
of Croydon; where traces of an an-
cient town are still to be seen.
- NEOMAGUS**, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*,
Antonine; a town of the Treviri
on the Moelle. Now *Numagen*,
fourteen miles east, below Triers.
- NEOMAGUS**, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*,
Lexoviorum, Antonine; a town of
Gallia Celtica. Now *Lisieux*, in
Normandy. E. Long. 16', Lat. 49°
14'.
- NEOMAGUS**, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*
Nemetum, Antonine. Now *Spire*,

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- a city of the Palatinate, on the left
or west side of the Rhine. E. Long.
8° 17', Lat. 49° 16'.
- NEOMAGUS**, Ptolemy; a town of
Gallia Narbonensis, on the confines
of the Tricastini. Now *Nions* in
Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 6', Lat.
44° 28'.
- NEON**, Demosthenes Strabo; a town
of Phocis, on the opposite side of
Parnassus to Delphi, which being at-
tacked by the Barbarians, Herodo-
tus says, the people fled to the
ridge of mount Parnassus. Called
Tithorea. *Neonius* and *Neonaeus*, the
gentilitious name, Stephanus.
- NEONTICHOS**, or *Nova Moenia*, Pto-
lemy; a town of Sarmatia Euro-
pea.
- NEONTICHOS**, Herodotus; *Novus
Murus*, Pliny; a town near the ri-
ver Hermus, at some distance from
the sea, in Aeolia, a colony of the
Cymeans, Vita Homeri.
- NEORIS**, Pliny; a town of Iberia, near
the river Harmaitis.
- NEPE**, Velleius, Pentinger; *Nepes*,
Livy, according to Sigonius; in
the common editions, *Nepete*. *Ne-
feta*, Ptolemy. An inland town of
Tuscany, between Sutrium to the
west, and mount Soracte to the east.
Nepesinus, the epithet, Inscription,
Livy. From the Inscription it ap-
pears to have been a colony, with
the privileges of a municipium;
Colonia Nepensis, Frontinus. Now
called *Nepi*, in the Patrimony of S.
Peter.
- NEPHELIS**, *idos*, Ptolemy, Livy; a
town of Cilicia Aspera; situate at
a promontory of the same name;
famous for an ancient league of the
Athenians, Livy.
- NEPHELOCOCYGGIA**, *ae*, or *orum*,
Aristophanes, Stephanus; a ficti-
tious town of the birds in the clouds;
Cuckow-town. *Nephelococcygeus*, an
inhabitant.
- NEPHERIS**, Strabo; a town strong by
nature, and built on a rock: from
Carthage, says Strabo, there is a
passage by water to the opposite
shore, of sixty stadia in length;
from which the ascent to *Nepheris* is
one hundred and twenty. All this
would be more distinct, had our au-
thor mentioned the point to which
was the passage, and from which

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was the ascent. Appian says, that Scipio went from the siege of Carthage to *Nepheris*, by the lake which seems to have been to the east, and after a siege of twenty-two days took it, by which means the taking of Carthage was greatly facilitated.

NEPHET, Bible; a term sometimes joined with *Dor*. Interpreters are not agreed about its meaning: Symmachus, according to Jerome, explains it, *Maritimus*; the Septuagint have left it standing as in the original, as a proper name. From Joshua xvii. it appears to denote a tract or country, and not a town; the division of Canaan being made by districts.

NEPTUNIA. See **PAESTUM**.

NEPTUNI ARAB, Ptolemy; a place in the Zeugitana, on the coast; situate between Hippo Diarhytus, and Tabraca, a colony of Numidia.

NEPTUNI FANUM, Neptune had several Temples in Peloponnesus. One in the Isthmus of Corinth, at Cenchreae, Strabo, Mela. Another near Patrae, Ptolemy. A third in the island Calauria, Strabo, Pausanias; an asylum, whither Demosthenes fled from the pursuits of Antipater, and where he drank the fatal poison, that put a period to his life. A fourth, at the promontory Tenarus, Plutarch. And a fifth at Mantinea in Arcadia, Polybius.

NEPTUNIUM. See **POSIDEUM**.

NEPTUNIUS FONS, Vibius Sequester; the same with the *Aquae Neptuniae* of Livy; a fountain of Latium, near the city Tarracina.

NEPTUNIUS MONS, the same with *Pelorus*, which see.

NEQUINUM, Pliny; the ancient name of *Narnia*, which see.

NERESSUS, Aeschines; a town of the island Cea.

NERETUM. See **NERITUM**.

NERGOBRIGA, Appian; *Nertobriga*, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, to the north-east of Bilbilis, at the distance of twenty-one miles. *Nergobriges*, Appian, the people. Now thought to be *Ricla*, a small town of Arragon, on the Xalon about seven Spanish miles to the south-west of Saragossa.

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NARIGOS, Pliny; an island or district of the Transmarine Germany. Thought to be *Norway*, a part of the peninsula of Scandinavia.

NERITIS, } See } **LEUCADIA**.
NERITOS, } See } **LEUCAS**.

NERITOS, Homer; a mountain of Ithaca. Eustathius makes *Neius* and *Neritus* the same; but it is better to distinguish them. Strabo leaves it doubtful; whether Homer makes *Neius* the same with *Neritos*, or whether a different mountain or place. Virgil and Mela seem to make *Neritus* an island different from Ithaca. But Servius on Virgil says, that *Neritos* is a mountain of Ithaca; and Strabo, that Homer's epithet confirms it to be a mountain; who expressly in other places gives it that name.

NERITUM, Ptolemy; *Neretum*, Peutinger; a town of Calabria, about nine miles to the north of Callipolis. Now *Nardo*, a town of Naples. E Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 33'.

NERITUS. See **LEUCAS**.

NERIUM PROMONTORIUM. See **ARABRUM**.

NEROASSUS. See **NORA**.

NERONIANAE THERMAE, Martial; built by Nero.

NERONIAS. See **IRENOPSIS**.

NERONIS FORUM. See **FORUM**.

NERTOBRIGA. See **NERGOBRIGA**.

NERTOBRIGA, surnamed *Concordia Julia*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, situate between Arunda and Regina. Now *Valera la Vieja*, in Andalusia.

NERVII, Strabo; a people of Belgica, to the north of the Treveri. Now Hainault.

NERULUM, Livy, Antonine; *Neruli, orum*, Peutinger; a strong town of Lucania, Livy. *Nerulonenses*, the people, Sueton. Now *Lagonegro*, a small town in the Basilicata of Naples, at the foot of the Apennine, and seven miles from the Sinus Laus.

NERUSI, Pliny; *Nerusti*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonensis. Now the east part of Provence.

NESACTIUM, Pliny; *Nesactum*, Ptolemy; the extreme town of Italy in Istria, at the mouth of the Arsias. Now *Castel Nuovo*. A small town in the territory of Venice, at the mouth of the Adia, in the south-east

part of *Mria*, on the gulf *Car-*
naro.

NASABA, Strabo; a district of Hyrcania, through which the *Ochus* runs into the Caspian sea.

NESINIS. See **NISIBIS**.

NESIS, *idus*, Cicero, Seneca, Lucan, Statius; one of the many small islands in the gulf of Naples. Now *Nisita*.

NESIUM. See **NESOS**.

NESONIS, *idus*, Strabo; a lake of Thessaly, near Larissa.

NESOS. See **NASOS**.

NESOS, Mela; a town in the north-west of Euboea; whether the same with Ptolemy's *Nesium Atalantæ*, is only conjectural.

NESUM. See **NAISSUS**.

NESUS, Livy; *Nessus*, Herodotus, Scylax, Thucydides, Mela; *Nessus*, Ptolemy; *Nessus*, Coin; a river of Thrace; which rising in mount *Pangæus*, and running from north to south, falls to the west of *Abdera* into the Egean sea.

NITUM. See **NEPTUM**.

NEVA, Antonine; a town of Coele-Syria; situate between *Capitolias* and *Damascus*.

NEVIUM. See **NOVIODUNUM AEDUORUM**.

NEURI, Herodotus, Pliny; a people of *Sarmatia Europea*, to the east of the *Tyras*, along the *Boristhenes*, Mela. *Nenris*, their country, Herodotus.

NEUT, Ptolemy; a *Nomos* of the Delta in Egypt; situate on the Mediterranean, between the *Buiritic* branch of the Nile to the west, and the *Bubastic* to the east.

NIA, Ptolemy; a river of *Libya Interior*, running from east to west into the *Sinus Hesperius*.

NIACURRA, Antonine; a town of *Commagene*.

NIARA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of *Cyrrhistica*, a district of Syria.

NIBARUS, or *Imbarus*, Strabo; an eastern branch of mount *Taurus*, towards the Caspian sea.

NIBSAN. See **NEBSAN**.

NICAEA, Strabo; the metropolis of *Bithynia*; situate on the lake *Ascanius*, in a large and fertile plain; in compass sixteen stadia; first built by *Antigonus*, the son of Philip, and thence called *Antigonea*; af-

terwards completed by *Lyfimachus*, who called it *Nicaea*, after his consort, the daughter of *Antipater*. According to *Stephanus* it was originally a colony of the *Bottiaci*, a people of Thrace, *Pliny*, and called *Ancora*; and afterwards called as abovesaid from *Strabo*. Now *Nice* in Asia the Less. E. Long. 30° 5', Lat. 41°. Famous for the first general council. Here *Philistion*, the Comedian, co-temporary with *Socrates*, died of a fit of laughter. *Nicaeis*, Coins, or *Nicaenses*, in the Roman manner, the people. *Nicaenus* or *Nicenus*, vulgarly the epithet; but not analogically formed; *Nicaenus* rather, *Salmasius*; confirmed by an instance from *Epiphanius*. A second *Nicaea*, *Diodorus Siculus*, of *Corfica*, the ancient name of *Mariana*, which see. A third, of the *Hither India*, *Arrian*; situate on the west side of the *Hydaspes*, opposite to *Bucephale*, on the east side; not built by *Alexander*, but actually existing on his arrival in the country: from what victory it took its name, whether from the fabulous adventures of *Bacchus* or of *Hercules*, is uncertain. A fourth *Nicaea*, a town of *Liguria*, at the *Maritime Alps*, on the east side of the river *Paulon* near its mouth, which runs between the *Varus* and *Nicaea*, Mela. A colony of the *Massillians*, *Stephanus*: the last town of Italy to the west. Now *Nizza* or *Nice*, capital of the county of that name, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 7° 15', Lat. 43° 40'. A fifth, of *Locris*, *Strabo*; a town near *Thermopylae*; one of the keys of that pass, *Aeschines*. It stood on the *Sinus Maliacus*, *Polybius*, *Livy*.

NICASIA, *Pliny*, *Stephanus*; a small island near *Naxos*, one of the *Sporades* of *Pliny*.; *Nicasus*, the epithet, *Stephanus*.

NICATORIUS MONS, *Strabo*; a mountain of *Assyria* near *Arbela*; so called from *Alexander's* victory.

NICE, *Ammian*; written *Nicae*, *Jerusalem Itinerary*: a station, *Ammian*; a town of Thrace, supposed to lie between *Plotinopolis* and *Hadrianopolis*. Here the *Arians* published a confession of faith, calling it

it the *Nicens*; in order to impose on the ignorant and unwary; as if it were the confession of *Nice* in Bithynia.

NICEA, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, situate between Heraclea and Lychnidus.

NICEPHORIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia; situate on the Euphrates, near Edessa, and built by Alexander, Hecataeus Characenus, Pliny. In the lower age it came to take the name *Constantina* or *Constantia*, Stephanus.

NICEPHORIUS, Tacitus; a river of Armenia Major, which in part encompasses Tigranocerta.

NICER, *or*; a river of Germany, not mentioned by any author before Constantine's time; and then by Eumenius in his Panegyric. In Sidonius, *Velicer*; a faulty reading for *Vel Nicer*. Now the *Necker*, which rising in the south of Suabia, and running north to Mosbach, and then turning west, falls into the Rhine, at Mannheim.

NICIA, Pliny; a river of the Cispadana, which seems to be the *Nigella* of Peutinger; and which rising in the Apennine, and then running north, falls into the Po, at Brixellum. Now called the *Lenza*, separating the duchy of Parma from that of Modena.

NICIAE, *or Nicia Oppidum*, Ptolemy; the Metropolis of the Nomos Propontides; situate in the south-west of the Delta, towards its vertex.

NICIAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town on the Mediterranean, to the west of Alexandria in Egypt, between Chersonesus and Plinthine.

NICOMEDIA, Ptolemy; another metropolis of Bithynia; built by Nicomedes, the grand-father of Prusias, Stephanus, Strabo; situate on a point of the Sinus Astacenus, Pliny; surnamed the *Beautiful*, Athenaeus; the largest city of Bithynia, Pausanias; who says, it was formerly called *Astacus*; though Pliny distinguishes *Astacum* and *Nicomedia* as different cities. *Nicomedia* was very famous, not only under its own kings, but also under the Romans; often mentioned by Pliny the Younger, praetor of Bithynia; with consular dignity; the royal

residence of Diocletian, and of Constantine, while Constantinople was building, if we may credit Nicephorus; still called *Nicomedia*, at the bottom of a bay of the Propontis, in the Hither Asia. E. Long. 30°, Lat. 41° 20'.

NICONIA, Strabo; *Niconium*, Ptolemy; a town of Summia Europea. situate between the Tyras and Hypaniss, distant one hundred and forty stadia, from the Euxine.

NICOVIS DROMUS, Arrian; *Statis*, Ptolemy; situate on the Sinus Barbaricus in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the south side of the equator.

NICOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of Egypt on the Mediterranean, thirty stadia to the east of Alexandria; twenty, Josephus; ornamented by Augustus, who here defeated Antony, Strabo; built by Augustus on the spot where the battle was fought, who gave it the same name with, and instituted the same games; namely quinquennial, as those at *Nicopolis* of Epirus, Dio. A second *Nicopolis*, surnamed *Pompeii*, an inland town of Armenia Minor, considerably to the west of the Euphrate, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio. A third, of Bithynia, on the Euxine, to the north of Chalcedon, Pliny. A fourth, of Cilicia, placed on the Sinus Ilicus, Strabo; but distant from it towards mount Taurus, Ptolemy: *Ijus* is thus called from Alexander's victory, Stephanus. A fifth, of Epirus, built by Augustus, as a monument of the Aëtiac victory: a free city, Pliny; a Roman colony, Tacitus; situate over-against Actium, on the west side of the mouth of the Sinus Ambracius, on the spot, where Augustus encamped, Strabo, Dio; surnamed *Achaiae*, and *Asia*, by way of distinction, Tacitus, Antonine. A sixth, called *ad Haemum*, situate at the foot of that mountain in Thrace, Ptolemy. A seventh, *ad Istrum*, situate in Moesia Inferior, at the confluence of the Iatrus and Ister or Danube; built by Trajan, in memory of his victory over Decabalus, king of the Dacians, Ammian. *Nicopolitae ad Istrum*, the people, Coins. Still called *Nicopolis* in

in Bulgaria, on the Danube. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 43°. An eighth, called *ad Nestum*, situate in Thrace, on the east side of that river; built by Trajan, Pliny; with the surname *Ulpia*, Coins; after that emperor. A ninth, the name of the *Emesus*, lying towards Lydda in Palestine, Josephus, Pliny.

NICOTERA, Antonine; of which there is no older mention; the same with the *Meima*.

NIGAEA. See **NISAEA**.

NIGENTI, Ptolemy, Pliny; an obscure people in the inland parts of the Regio Syrtica, situate between the Syrtis and the Cinyphus.

NIGELLA. See **NICIA**.

NIGER, Ptolemy; *Nigir*, Agathemerus; *Nigris*, Pliny; a river of Libya Interior, dividing Africa from Ethiopia; of the same nature with the Nile, producing the calamus and papyrus, as the Nile does, and encreasing at the same times with it, and forming several lakes, and subject to several immersions into the earth, after which it re-appears, and being without any apparent mouth. Thus it is represented by the ancients, particularly Ptolemy; but differently by modern maps, as being but one continued stream, and pouring into the ocean at several mouths. *Nigritae*, or *Nigritae*, Strabo; the people dwelling on it. Pliny reckons them to the Ethiopians; Mela not: both in the right; if we admit the distinction of eastern and western Ethiopians. Still called the *Niger*, whose source is said to be uncertain, and which runs from east to west through the middle of Negroland, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean at three channels; but these are said to be as uncertain as its source.

NIGER PULLUS, Itinerary, a place in Belgica, between Trajectum Rheni and the Albiniana Castra, probably a mansion or stage.

NIGIRA, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the Nigritae, on the Nigir.

NIGRETAE. See **NIGER**.

NIGRI MONTES. See **MELANES**.

NIGRIS. See **NIGER**.

NIGRITAE. See **NIGER**.

NIGRUM PROMONTORIUM, Arabian:

a promontory of Bithynia, near the river Rheba.

NILOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the island formed in the Nile to the south of the vertex of the Delta.

NILUS, the great river of Egypt, still retaining that name; from the appellation *Nahal*, denoting a river or stream; an etymon confirmed by Aethicus, who writes, that the natives call it *Nuchal*; a term not greatly differing from the Hebrew *Nachal*. Its rise or source was anciently uncertain or unknown, Herodotus, Diodorus; and to attempt the finding it out gave rise to a proverbial saying, namely, *Nili caput quærerere*; to denote a fruitless labour, Horace, Tibullus, Lucan, Ovid: and Ammian pretends to foretel, that it will remain concealed to posterity. Nor are we to wonder, that the ancients were in this respect at a loss, when we consider, that the discovery of its sources in Abyssinia is not many years since: though Philostratus said long ago, that the Ethiopians were possessed of its springs, and the Egyptians of its mouths. Ptolemy says, that it rises on the other side the equator, from two lakes, the one to the west, the other to the east, which receive the melted snow from the mountains of the moon. Its swelling or rising, which is now ascribed to the tropical rains (a circumstance not unknown in Strabo's time, nor even to Homer, who says that the Nile descends from heaven) so as to be just, and neither over nor under, Pliny settles at sixteen cubits; a height short of this not sufficiently watering, and an over height taking a longer time to retire. It begins to rise or swell gradually, says Herodotus, on the new moon after the solstice, while the sun is passing through Cancer; most abundantly while passing through Leo; and when the sun is in Virgo, the river subsides by the same degrees by which it rose; till the sun being in Libra, the river comes to be entirely confined within its banks, at the end of one hundred days, id. Pliny, Ammian; but Strabo, at the end of sixty. The

The Nile runs in a straight course from Ethiopia northwards, to the place called the *Delta*; or according to Herodotus, to *Cercaforum*, a town situate at the point or vertex of the Delta, as Plato calls it; where the river divides first into two channels; the right or east, which carries to Pelusium, and the left or west, which goes to Canopus, Strabo: Herodotus makes three channels, the third passing through the middle of the Delta, and terminating at the Sebennytic mouth in the Mediterranean: and hence the question arises concerning the number of the channels and mouths. The generality indeed make seven channels and as many mouths, Isaiah, Virgil. Aristotle seems to make all the mouths but the Canopic fictitious; Herodotus ascribes five of the seven to nature. But whatever may be in this, that there were artificial channels or cuts, can neither be entirely denied, nor altogether ascertained. It remains to add, that some authors call the channels and mouths by the same names; others, again, by different names, as will appear when each comes to be mentioned in its alphabetical order.

NINGUM, Antonine; a town of Istria, on the south-west side of the Sinus Tergestinus.

NINIA, Strabo; a town of Dalmatia, burnt to the ground by Augustus; its situation unknown.

NINOE, the ancient name of *Aphrodisias*, in Caria.

NINUS, Prophane Authors; *Nineve*, Sacred; the capital of Assyria, not only very ancient, but also very extensive, Moses, Jonah; greater far than Babylon, Strabo; containing within its compass, gardens and fields, in the same manner as Babylon did; in circuit four hundred and eighty stadia, or sixty miles, Diodorus; who, through mistake, places it on the Euphrates, whereas it stood on the left or east side of the Tigris, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy. It was overthrown by the Medes, as was foretold by Nahum; became extinct, immediately on the dissolution of the empire of the Assyrians, Stra-

bo; according to Lucian, not the least trace of it was remaining; all which cannot be reconciled with Tacitus and Ammian, unless by saying, that another *Ninus* arose from the ruins of the old, extant in the time of the Romans.

NIOSSUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, situate on the bend of the Borysthenes.

NIPHANDA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Paropamisus.

NIPHATES, Ptolemy; a part of mount Taurus in Armenia Major, far distant from Abus, which is situate to the north. But Strabo places *Niphates* *Abus* and *Nibarus* on the same line; and the first, viz. *Niphates*, far to the east, above mount Mafius, rising higher, and having the springs of the Tigris on the south side; which Ptolemy removes northwards from Taurus. It is mentioned by Virgil, Horace. So called from falls of snow, Stephanus.

NISA, Ptolemy; a town of Lycia, near the source of the Xanthus, Also the arsenal of Megara so called. See **NISAEA**.

NISAEA, Ptolemy; *Nigaea*, Palatine Copy; a town of the Margiana, near the springs of the Margus. *Nisaea*, Isidorus Characenus, a town of Parthia, whose barbarous name is *Saubê*. *Nisaea*, Pliny; a district on the extremity of Media, supposed to be the *Campus Nisaeus*. Famous for its breed of horses.

NISAEA, Strabo; the dock or arsenal of the Megareans, at the distance of eighteen stadia to the south of Megara, on the Saronic bay; to which it is joined by a long wall on each hand, Thucydides; taking its name from *Nisus*, son of Pandion, king of Megara, who built *Nisaea*, Pausanias. Called *Nisa* by the Scholiast on Theocritus; with an acropolis, or citadel, Pausanias; in the same manner as Megara itself had one, id.

NISAEUS CAMPUS, Herodotus; a large plain of Media, or a large pasture-meadow producing large horses called *Nisaei*, and allotted for the use of the kings, Strabo; situate towards the Portae Caspiae, on the borders of Media and Parthia, eastwards.

NISIBIS,

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NISIBIS, Plutarch, Stephanus; *Nisibis*, Coins; a city, both very ancient and noble; situate in a district, called *Nisibitana*, in the north of Mesopotamia towards the Tigris, from which it is distant two days journey. Some ascribe its origin to Nimrod, and suppose it to be the *Nisibis* of Moses, Jerome: the Macedonians called it *Antiochia* of Mygdonia, Plutarch; situate at the foot of mount Masius, Strabo. It was the Roman bulwark against the Parthians and Persians, down to the emperor Julianus, who by an ignominious peace delivered it up to the Persians; a colony, called *Septimia Nisibitana*. Another *Nisibis*, of Asia, Ptolemy; near the lake Arias.

NISINCAE AQUAE. See ALISINCUM.

NISUA. See MISUA.

NISUS, Pindar; the eminence on which Megara stood, as is explained by the Scholiast. See MICARA.

NISYROS, Homer, Strabo; an island on the coast of the Ithier Asia, situate between Astypalea and Cos; to the north of Telos, and said to be a fragment of Cos: formerly called *Porphyria*, from the purple-fish there found, Pliny. Also a cognominal town of Carpathus, Strabo.

NITIOBRIGES, Caesar; a people of Aquitania. Now the *Nitobriges* in Guienne.

NITRIAE, Strabo; *Nitriae*, Pliny; two natron pits, beyond Memphis; giving name to the *Nomus Nitriacus*, Strabo; and to the people *Nitriaci*, Ptolemy.

NIVARIA, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Islands; so called from its perpetual snow. The *Consularis* of Seberis. Now supposed to be *Teneriff*.

NIVERNUM. See NOVIONNUM.

NO, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; *No Amon*, Nahum; a considerable city of Egypt; thought to be the name of an idol, which agrees with Jupiter Ammon. The Septuagint translate the name in Ezekiel, *Diospolis*, the city of Jupiter; Bochart takes it to be *Thebes* of Egypt; which, according to Strabo and Ptolemy,

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was called *Diospolis*. Jerome, after the Chaldee Paraphrast Jonathan, supposes it to be Alexandria, named by way of anticipation; or, an ancient city of that name is supposed to have stood on the spot, where Alexandria was built.

NOAE, arum, Diodorus, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, situate to the south of the springs of the Melas, and south west of Messana, according to the conjecture of Cluverius; because *Noara*, a modern town of a kindred name is supposed to stand on that spot. *Noaeus*, Stephanus; or *Noeni*, Pliny, the gentilitious name.

NO-AMON. See NO.

NOAS, Silius Italicus; *Nees*, Herodotus; a river running down from mount Haemus into the Danube.

NOB, or *Nobe*, 1 Sam. xxi. and xxii. a sacerdotal city of Benjamin; the residence for some time of the ark of the covenant, and of the tabernacle, after having stood at Shilo; situate between Joppa and Jerusalem, northwards, Isaiah x. at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles. Saul slew the priests of this place, on the information of Doeg, for entertaining David.

NOBAN, Moses, Judges; a posterior name of *Canah*; a town in the half tribe of Manasseh, beyond Jordan, to the west of the Arabes Secutae.

NOEGA, Mel; *Noega Uaga*, Ptolemy; a town of the Allures in the Ithier Spain, situate on the coast, according to the former, but of the *Cantabri*, according to the latter.

NOBOMAGUS LEXUVIORUM, Ptolemy; thought to be the *Civitas Lexoviorum* of the lower age. Now *Lisieux*, a city in Normandy. E. Long. 16', Lat. 49° 14'. Another of the *Tricastini*; a town of Gallia Narbonensis; thought to be *S. Pol de Trois Châteaux*, six miles to the west of Nyons in Dauphiné.

NOLA, a very ancient city, formerly populous and strong, situate in a plain to the north-east of Vesuvius, in Campania, said to be built by the Chalcidians, Justin, Silius Italicus; according to others, by the Tuscans, Vellius. At this place, Hannibal

nibal met with the first check by Marcellus, Livy. Vespasian added the appellation, *Augusta Colonia*, Frontinus. At this place, or in its neighbourhood, Augustus is said to have expired, Suetonius. *Nolani*, the people; *Nolanus*, the epithet, Livy. At this day retaining its old name, but fallen short of its ancient splendor. A town of the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 41° 5'.

NOLASENE, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, at some distance from the Euphrates.

NOMAE, *arum*, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, but of uncertain situation. *Nomaens*, the epithet, Silius Italicus.

NOMADES, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Asia, Europe, and Africa, having no fixed abode, being Shepherds by profession.

NOMADIA. See NUMIDIA.

NOMENTANA VIA. See VIA.

NOMENTUM, Pliny, Strabo; a town of the Sabines, not far from the Tiber, and to the east of Rome. *Nomentani*, the people, Pliny. *Nometanus*, the epithet; as *Via Nomentana*; a road which led from Rome to *Nomentum*, beginning at the Porta Collina, Strabo. The Porta Viminalis was also called *Nomentana*, id.

NOMI, Pausanias; mountains of Arcadia.

NOMOS, a term, which seems rather of Egyptian than Greek original, denoting the jurisdiction granted to each greater city, by which means the *Nomos* was of the resort of that city, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy. Called *Præfectura*, Pliny; who says that Egypt is divided into so many prefectures.

NONACRIS, a town of Arcadia; which, with two other towns, *Callia* and *Dipœnae*, was called *Tripolis*, Pausanias: famous for its pestilential spring, Styx, Herodotus; whose water could be contained in no vessel, but in the hoof of a mule, Vitruvius. Pliny reckons *Nonacris* among the mountains of Arcadia, with a cognominal town. *Nonacrius* and *Nonacrinus*, the epithet, Ovid.

NONAGRIA. See ANDROS.

NONYMNA, a very ancient town of Sicily, mentioned by Philistus, contemporary with Dionysius the Elder, Stephanus: its situation uncertain; only that there is now a place called *Nauni*, in the course of the Itinerary, where there are large ruins of a town; which, from the similitude of names, is thought to be *Nonymna*.

NORH. See MEMPHIS.

NORA, Plutarch; a citadel belonging to Eumenes, situate on the confines of Lycaonia and Cappadocia. Nepos places it in Phrygia; but some make Phrygia very extensive; Diodorus calls it wonderful for its strength; and Strabo says, that it was called *Neroassus* in his time. Another *Nora* of Sardinia, built by a colony of Spaniards, under their leader Norax, Pausanias. Situate on the south-east side of the island, between Caralis and Sulchi, Ptolemy, Antonine. *Norenses*, Pliny, the people. Now called *Nori*.

NORBA, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; no inconsiderable city of the Volsci, in Latium. A Roman colony, Livy. *Norbani*, the people; and *Norbanus ager*, the territory, id. Now in ruins, called *Norma*.

NORBA CAESAREA, Ptolemy; *Colonia Norbensis*, Pliny. See COLONIA.

NOREIA, Strabo; a town in the Alpes Carnicae, on the river Tilaventus, to the north-west of Aquileia. Now Goritz in Carniola, E. Long. 14°, Lat. 46° 20'. Another *Noreia*, an inland town of *Noricum*, Caesar, Peutinger, to the south of the river Murus. Now thought to be *Neumark* in Carinthia, Cluverius.

NORICUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus; a Roman province, situate between the Danube on the north, and thus separated from ancient Germany; the Alpes Noricae, on the south; the river Aenus on the west, which separates it from Vindelicia; and Mons Cetius on the east, which divides it from Pannonia. Now containing a great part of Austria, all Saltzburg, Stiria, and Carinthia. It was anciently a kingdom under its own kings, Caesar, Velleius, Suetonius. *Norici*, the people, subdued by Tiberius under Augustus, as allies of the Pannonii, Dio, Velleius.

leius. Tacitus reckons *Noricum* among those provinces, which were governed by procurators, officers sent by the emperors, to receive and dispose of the public revenue according to order. It was divided into two provinces, but at what time uncertain; supposed as low down as Diocletian and Constantine, viz. the *Noricum Ripense*, running along the south side of the Danube; and the *Noricum Mediterraneum*, extending towards the Alps. How far each of these extended in breadth does not appear: all the account we have of the matter being from Sextus Rufus, and the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*. Anciently a country famous for its iron and steel, Horace; as is still at this day, a part of *Norikum*. A climate cold and more sparingly fruitful, Solinus.

NOROSUS. Ptolemy; a mountain of Asiatic Scythia, extending on the north-east side of the Caspian, in which are the springs of the river *Daix*, running south west into the Caspian sea.

NOSCOMIUM. Pliny; a town of Lycia, the particular situation unknown.

NOSTANA. Ptolemy; an obscure town of Dacia.

NOTI CORNU. Ptolemy; a promontory on the Sines Barbaricus, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other side the equator; different from the *Noti Cornu*, on the Atlantic, the boundary of Horn's periphrasis, or circumnavigation.

NOTITIA. denotes in general a summary account; of which kind there were several; at first of the dignities of the empire, according to Panciroli, from Tacitus and Suetonius, begun by Augustus, and continued by the succeeding emperors, with alterations made in it according to the times. Then there was also a *Notitia* of the provinces, or Gaul, &c. when and by whom drawn up, uncertain.

NOTIUM. Thucydides, Diodorus; by whom it does not appear whether it was a town or tract of shore near Colophon in Ionia. Livy and Pliny call it a town, to which the Romans granted immunities. Another *Notium*, Ptolemy; a promon-

tory on the south of Ireland. Now *Miffenhead*, in the county of Cork, Camden.

NOTUS, Homer, Ovid; one of the four cardinal winds, blowing from the south.

NOVA AUGUSTA, or *Novaugusta*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Arevacae in the Hither Spain, to the north-west of Bilbilis.

NOVA CIVITAS, Stephanus; the interpretation of the term *Carthago*.

NOVAE, Antonine; a town of Moesia Inferior, with an encampment of the Legio Prima Italica, at the distance of fifty-five miles from Oescus to the east. Called *Novensis Urbs*, Ammian.

NOVANA, Pliny; doubtful whether an inland town, or situate on the Adriatic, in the Picenum.

NOVANTUM CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain. Now called the *Mull of Galloway* in Scotland, on the Irish sea. *Novantes*, the people, Ptolemy.

NOVAVES, supposed a vicious reading in Pliny, for *Tomarus*, which see.

NOVATA, Pliny; a town of Insubria; situate on a cognominal river. Now *Novara*, a city of Milan. E. Long. 8° 35', Lat. 45° 20'.

NOVARS, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate on the Tanais.

NOVATA, Peutinger; a town of Media Superior, distant twelve miles from Cuppa.

NOVA AUGUSTA. See *NOVA AUGUSTA*.

NOVUM PAGI, Pliny; a town or district of Tuscany so called, at the springs of the Minio.

NOVUM VITIS, the ancient name of *Amphipolis*, which see.

NOVENSIS URBS. See *NOVAE*.

NOVIUM, Tacitus; a town of the Ubii in Belgica. Now *Noy*, a town of the electorate of Cologne, on the west side of the Rhine. E. Long. 6° 8', Lat. 51° 10'.

NOVIODUNUM, Caesar; a town of the Aulii, commodiously seated on the Ligera: the Nivernum of Antonine. Now *Noyers* in the Orleans, on the Loire. E. Long. 3° 15', Lat. 46° 30'. A second *Noviodunum* of the Aulerci Diablintes, in Gallia Celtica, Antonine; called

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Neodunum, Ptolemy; and *Nonigentum Rotrudum*, by the moderns: *Nogant le Rotrou*, capital of the duchy of Perche, E. Long. 50', Lat. 48° 21'. A third, of the Bituriges, Caesar; now *Neuve Sur Baranion*; a village fifteen miles to the north of Bouges, towards Orleans. A fourth, of *Moesia Inferior*, Ptolemy; situate on the Iker. Now *Nirvortz*, in Bessarabia. A fifth, of *Pannonia Superior*, Antonine. Now *Gurksfeld* in Carinthia. A sixth *Noviodunum Suessionum*, the same with *Augusta Suessionum*. See *AUGUSTA*. A seventh *Noviodunum* of the *Vero-mandui* in Gallia Belgica, Caesar. Now *Noyon* in the isle of France, on the borders of Picardy. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49° 38'.

NOVIOMAGUS. See *NEOMAGUS*.

NOVIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Callaici*, in the Hither Spain. Now *Noya*, a town on the west side of Galicia. W. Long. 9° 47', Lat. 42° 50'.

NOVOCOMUM, } See *COMUM*.
NOVUM COMUM, }

NOVUM, Strabo; a very strong place, on an eminence, distant fifty stadia from *Cabira* in Pontus; where *Mithridates* kept his treasure, and things of value.

NOVUM FORUM. See *FORUM*.

NOVUS MURUS. See *NEONTICHOS*.

NOVUS ORBIS. See *ATLANTIS*.

NOVUS PORTUS. See *LEMANIS*.

NOYM, or *Noyu*, Orus Apollo Hieroglyph. The Egyptian name for the Nile; *Nus*, Helychius.

NUBA, a lake, with a cognominal river falling into it, and running from east to west into the *Gih*, a river of the *Libya Interior*, which is situate to the west of the Nile. The people called *Nubae*, Strabo; *Nubi*, Ptolemy; and hence the appellation of the modern kingdom of *Nubia*.

NUBIUM, Ptolemy; a village in the north of Iberia.

NUCARIA, lower writers; two rivers of the Hither Spain, falling into the *Sicoris*, from north to south, distinguished by their surnames, that of the one being *Pallaresis*, now commonly called *Agua de Palaresa*, and that of the other, *Ri-*

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pacurtia, now *Noguera Ribagorçana* in Catalonia.

NUCERIA, Strabo; surnamed *Cameliana*, Peutinger; a town of the *Cis-apennine Umbria*. Now *Nocera*, in the duchy of Spoleto. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 43° 15'. Another *Nuceria*, of *Campania*, with the surname *Alphaterna*, Diodorus, Livy; in order to distinguish it from the *Nuceria* of *Umbria*. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 40° 40'. *Nucerini*, the people, Livy; a colony under Augustus, Frontinus. A third *Nuceria*, on the *Padus*, below *Brixellum*, in the *Cispadana*. Now *Lucera*, or *Luzara*, the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. 11° 10', Lat. 45°.

NUCERIA APULORUM. See *LUCCERIA*.

NUITHONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, reckoned to the *Vindili*. Now a part of *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*, including a part of the *Marche* of *Brandenburg*, Cluverius.

NUIUS, Hanno; a river of *Libya Interior*, running from east to west into the Atlantic, to the south of *Bagazi*.

NUMANA, Mela; a town of the *Picenum*, built by the *Sicilians*, Pliny; distant twelve miles from *Ancona*, Peutinger; a municipium, Inscription; and *Numanates*, the people. Now commonly called *Humana*, but in ruins; to the south-east of *Ancona*, near the *Adriatic*.

NUMANTIA, a very noble city, the ornament of the Hither Spain, Florus; as appears from the *Numantine* war: and though destroyed by the Romans under *Scipio Aemilianus*, it was afterwards no doubt restored, because mentioned not only by Ptolemy, but also by Antonine, who determines its situation between *Uxama* and *Turiaso*; and Strabo says, the *Durius* run by it, while still recent and near its source. With four thousand men it held out a siege of fourteen years, against forty thousand Romans. And all this it did, like another *Sparta*, without walls and without turrets; but this is doubtfully mentioned by authors. *Numantini*, the people, who, after a tedious and close siege, and after struggling long with famine, at length destroyed themselves and their

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their city by fire, Florus. *Numantinus*, the epithet, Propertius.

NUMESTRANI, } See NUMISTRO.

NUMESTRO, }

NYMPHEUM. See NYMPHAEAE.

NUMICIUS, Pliny; *Numicus*, *i* long, Virgil; *i* short, Horace; a rivulet of Latium, near Lavinium; between which and the Tiber, Aeneas landed, Virgil.

NUMIDIA, Romans; *Nomadia*, Greeks; a country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, and containing two great people, the Massaesylis to the west, and the Massyli to the east, Livy, Strabo. Syphax was king of the Massaesylis, and Masinissa of the Massyli, Livy. The people in general were called *Numidae*, Romans; *Nomades*, Greeks; as if the term were of Greek original, and owing to a wandering, pastoral life: that there were such in *Numidia*, cannot be denied; but whether the name *Numidia* be of Greek original, may be doubted: a barbarous country had doubtless a barbarous name. The *Massaesylis* *Numidia*, the kingdom of Syphax, begins at the river Malucha, which separates it from Mauretania, and ends at the Ampsaga, to the east, Mela. The *Numidia* *Massylorum*, the kingdom of Masinissa begins at the river Ampsaga on the west, and terminates at the river Tusca to the east; and the only *Numidia*, Pliny; who calls the other, *Mauretania Caesariensis*. This *Numidia* of Pliny is called *Nocia*, Ptolemy; for what reason not so apparent, whether in contradistinction to the *Vetus* of Syphax; or owing to its being made a new province by the Romans, Appian.

NUMIDIUS SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay in the Mediterranean on the coast of *Numidia*, at the mouth of the Ampsaga. Now said to be called *Golfo de Collo*, by the Spaniards.

NUMISTRO, *ens*, Frontinus, Livy; *Numistro*, Pliny; an ancient inland town of the Bruttii, westwards towards the Tuscan sea. *Numistrum*, the people, Pliny; whence it is conjectured, that the town was also called *Numistro*. Now *Claccato*, Baudrand, fifteen miles to the south.

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of Consentia, and eight from the Tuscan sea.

NUROLI, Ptolemy; an obscure town in the inland parts of Zeugitana.

NURSIA, Ptolemy, Dio; a town of the Sabines, above Velinum, at the foot of the Apennine; and therefore called *Frigida*, Virgil. The native place of Polla, Vespasian's mother, Suetonius. *Nursini*, the people, id. Now called *Norcia*, in the duchy of Spoleto. E. Long. 14° 35', Lat. 43°.

NUS. See NOYM.

NYCPII, Pliny, Ptolemy; an obscure people, situate between the Syrtis and the river Cinyphus, in the inland parts of the Regio Syrtica.

NYGBENITAE, Ptolemy; a people on the other side the equator, in Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, to the west of the Nile.

NYMPHAEAE, doubtful what structures they were; some take them to have been grottos, deriving their name from the statues of the nymphs with which they were adorned; but that they were considerable works appears from their being executed by the emperors, Ammian, Victor, Capitolinus; or by the city prefects. In an Inscription, the term is written *Nymphum*. None of all these *Nymphaeae* has lasted down to our time: only some years since, a square building of marble was discovered between Naples and Vesuvius, with only one entrance, and some steps that went down to it; on the right hand as you enter, towards the head, there is a fountain of the purest water; along which, by way of guard, as it were, is laid a naked Arethusa, of the whitest marble; the bottom or ground is of variegated marble, and encompassed with a canal, fed by the water from the fountain: the walls are set round with shells and pebbles of various colours; by the setting of which, as by so many strokes in a picture, are expressed the twelve months of the year, and the four political virtues; also the rape of Proserpine; Pan playing on his reed, and soothing his flock; besides the representations of nymphs, swim-

swimming, sailing and wantoning on fishes, &c.

NYMPHAEA, Diodorus, Dionysius; one of the names of the island Cors.

NYMPHAEA, Ptolemy; an island on the north side of Sardinia, situate in the fossa or strait between Corsica and Sardinia.

NYMPHAEA, Scylax; *Nymphaeum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Chersonesus Taurica, near Theodosia to the west; a Greek colony.

NYMPHAE COMMOTAE. See CUTILIA.

NYMPHAEUM, Plutarch; the name of a sacred place, near Apollonia in Illyricum, sending forth continually fire in detached streams, from a green valley and verdant meadows. Dio Cassius adds, that the fire neither burns up nor parches the earth, but that herbs and trees grow and thrive near it, and therefore the place is called *Nymphaeum*: near which was an oracle of such a nature, that the fire to shew that the wish was granted, consumed the frankincense thrown into it; but repelled it, in case the desire was rejected, id.

NYMPHAEUM, Arrian; an obscure place of Bithynia, situate between Heraclea and Pysillum.

NYMPHAEUM, Pliny; a promontory of Illyricum, near Lissus. Another of Macedonia, to the south of mount Athos, and on the east side of the Sinus Singiticus.

NYMPHAEUS, Pliny; a river of Latium, running westward into the Tuscan sea, to the north of the Paludes Pomptinae: at whose mouth Holstenius thinks, the Romans placed a bar (the clostra Romana of Pomy) against the violence of the sea.

NYMPHAEUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town on the north-west side of Sardinia. Now *Porticiuolo*, Cluve-

rius, or *Porto di Conte*, Francesco di Vico; eight miles distant from the preceding, to the south-east.

NYMPHAEUS SPECUS, Strabo; a sacred cave in Syria, situate between the mouth of the Orontes and Posidonium, to the south.

NYMPHIUS, generally *Nymphaeus*, Ammian; a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Tigris near Amida, a town on the latter river, and rising in mount Taurus, Procopius.

NYSA, Diodorus; a town of Arabia Felix near Egypt, the place of Osiris's education; whence the appellation *Dionysus*, from his father Jupiter, and place of bringing up, *Nysa*; called *Nyssa*, Herodotus; situate in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, which is Arabia. Another, of Cappadocia, Ptolemy, Antonine, near the source of the Halys, to the south-east of Diocaesarea. *Nyssa*, the gentilitious name. A third, of Lydia, Strabo, Ptolemy; situate at the foot of mount Messogis, divided into two towns by a valley and a torrent running through it: famous for several learned men, particularly Aristodemus, Strabo's master; and another Aristodemus, cousin of the former, who taught Pompey the Great. This town was formerly called *Pythopolis* and *Athymbra*. Stephanus. A fourth, of the Hither India, situate between the rivers Cophen and the Indus: written *Nyssa*, Strabo, Arrian; *Nysa*, Diodorus, Mela, Curtius; which comes nearer to it fabulous original, because said to be built by Dionysus or Bacchus. *Nysaei*, the people, Arrian, who voluntarily surrendered to Alexander. The mountain Meros hangs over the town, which see. A fifth, Strabo; a village of Helicon in Boeotia.

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OANI, Ptolemy; a people of the island Taprobane.

OANUS, Stephanus; a town of Lydia.

OAXUS, Pindar; a river of Sicily, running from north to south on the east of Camarina, into the African sea. Now called *Frisulari*, or *Frisulari*.

OARACTA, Arrian. See **OGYRIS**.

OARUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea.

OASIS, Ptolemy; called also *Auasis*, Stephanus. Strabo has three *Oases*; one opposite to, and distant seven days journey westward from, Abydos, a town on the west side of the Nile; the other near the lake of Moeris; the third, near the oracle of Ammon. Ptolemy mentions only two *Oases*, distinguishing that at the lake of Moeris, by the appellation, *Little*; and that opposite to Abydos, by that of *Great*. Olympiodorus calls both these *Great*; and such as make the distinction *Great* and *Little*, call the former the *Higher*, as being in the Higher Egypt; and the other the *Lower*, because in the Lower Egypt. Herodotus, who mentions only one, means Ptolemy's greater *Oasis*; where Cambyſes's army was overwhelmed with drifts or heaps of sand. In the lower age it was a place of banishment for condemned persons. According to Ulpian, a kind of relegation, as into an island; *Cajis* being surrounded with sand, as an island is with the sea; so that there was no escape. The Nomi of these *Oases* were called *Oasites*, Ptolemy.

OAXUS, Herodotus, Stephanus; *Oaxia*, Varro; a town of Crete; thought to be situate on the river *Oaxar*, Virgil, Vibius Sequester. And Crete, according to Apollonius, was called *Oaxia*, *Idr*.

CEARENI, Stephanus; a people of Armenia Major, dwelling on the river Cyrus.

OBASA, Ptolemy; *Obasa*, Peutinger; a town in the south of Phicia,

placed in Pamphylia, Hierocles.

OBELISCI, are quadrangular pyramids, standing on a pedestal, and running tapering to a point: the name is said to denote a ray of the sun, which they were intended to represent, Pliny. *Obelisks* are of Egyptian original: two of them were conveyed to Rome from Memphis, Strabo. They are generally set up in an open place or square, by way of ornament.

OBIDIACENI, Strabo; a branch of the Maeotae, people on the Palus Maeotis.

OBLIVIONIS FLUMEN. See **LIMESAS**.

OBOCA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland; which some think to be the *Liffey*; others the *Avon More*, the great river, running between Dublin and Wexford into the Irish channel, Ware.

OBODA, Stephanus; a small district of the Nabataei, where king Obodes was buried, deified after his death.

OBOTH, Moses; one of the stages of the Israelites in the Wilderness, on their journeying out of Egypt, to the north-east of Paran, near the borders of Moab.

OBIRMA, Pliny; a river of Phrygia Magna, running by Apamea into the Meander.

OBRINGA, Ptolemy; *Abrinca*, Marcianus Heracleota; a river of Belgica, accounted the boundary of the Higher and Lower Germany. Now thought to be the river *Are*, falling into the Rhine above Rimmagen.

OBRIIS, Strabo; *Orbis*, Ptolemy; or *Orbis*; a river of Gallia Narbonensis. Now the *Orbe*, which rising in the extreme Cevennes, and running through Lower Languedoc, falls at two leagues below Beziers into the Mediterranean.

OBROATIS, Ptolemy; *Orobatis* Amman; a town of Persis.

OBUCCLA. See **BAETULA**.

OBULLO, Corn. Pan; *Obulcam*, Ptolemy; a town in *Panfron*, Id.

scriptions; a town of Baetica. Now *Porcuna*, a small town of Andalusia; so called from a statue of a sow with thirty pigs; situate between Corduba to the west, and Jaen to the east. Because of the many inscriptions found there, thought to be the *Ulla* of Hirtius.

OCA, or *Oce*, Strabo; one of the palaces of the kings of Persia, in the lower parts of Persia towards the coast, not far from Gabae. Though supposed to be a truncated word for *Toace*, situate on the river Granis, Arrian. Which is also the name of a promontory to the west of the town; the country between which is called Toacene, Ptolemy.

OCALEA, Pliny; or *Ocalcae, arum*, Strabo; *Ocalee*, Homer, Pliny; a town of Boeotia, near Thespieae, and situate between Haliartus and Alalcomenium, at the distance of thirty stadia from each of these.

OCCARA, Antonine; thought to be the *Coara* of Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidice in Syria.

OCCITANIA, the name of *Langue-doc*, a province in France, in the lower age.

OCE. See OCA.

OCEANUS, Strabo, Aristotle; is meant of that whole body of water, which encompasses the earth, and which they anciently called the *Atlantic*, of which the eastern and southern were but parts, Cicero, Strabo, Herodotus; called also the *External*, to distinguish it from the *Internal*, or the *Mediterranean*; and assuming different names according to the different countries it washes, Dionysius Periegetes.

OCELIS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a mart-town of Arabia Felix, near the mouth of the Arabian gulf; or rather a port, and watering place, Arrian.

OCELLUM, Pliny; a town of Lusitania to the south-east of Salmantica, *Ocellenses*, id. the people.

OCELLUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Holderness* in Yorkshire, on the German sea, Camden.

OCELUM, Caesar, Strabo; a town or village on the borders of Gallia Narbonensis towards the Alpes Cottiae. Thought to be *Exilis* in

Dauphiné, by some; but by others, either *Oux*, or *Avigliana*, places at no great distance from each other. *Ocelum*, a town of the Callaici in the Hither Spain, situate south-west of Pintia.

OCERIS, Ptolemy; an island in the Caledonian sea; thought to be *Hoy* or *Hathy*, one of the Orkneys, Camden: or *South Ranales*, eight miles to the east of the former, Ortelius, Lhuyd.

OCHA, Pliny; a town of Euboea, situate at the foot of mount Ocha, the largest of the island, Strabo; from which the whole of it came to be called *Oche*, id.

OHEMA THEON. See DEORUM CURRUS.

OCHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Bactriana; which runs from south to north into the *Oxus*; near its western boundary.

OCHYROMA, the Acropolis of Jalylus, a town of Rhodes; so called from its situation and strength.

OCILIS. See ORCELIS.

OCINARUS, Lycophron; a river of the Bruttii, running from east to west into the Sinus Terinaeus in the Tuscan sea. Now *il Savuto* in the Hither Calabria, Cluverius.

OCRA, Strabo; the lowest part of the Alps, extending from the Phaeti to the Japodes, consequently at the southern extremity of Pannonia.

OCRICULUM, Livy, Tacitus, Ptolemy; *Ocriculi, orum*, Strabo; a town of Umbria, Pliny, Ptolemy; situate below the confluence of the Nar and Tiber, towards Rome, Strabo. *Ocriculani*, the gentilitious name, Pliny, Inscription. Now *Otricoli*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 13° 15', Lat. 42° 25'.

OCRINUM, Ptolemy; called also *Damnonium*; a promontory of the *Damnonii* in Britain. Now *the Land's End*, Camden. The *Lizard*, according to others.

OCTAPITARUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Demetres in Britain. Now *S. David's Head* in Pembroke-shire, Camden.

OCTAPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Lycia, westward, or towards the limits of Caria; in other respects obscure.

OCTAVANORUM COLONIA. See **FORUM JULII**.

OCTAVIOLCA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain.

OCTODORUS, or *Oëdurus*, Caesar; a large village of the Veragri in Gallia Narbonensis. *Oëdurenſes*, Pliny, the people. Now *Martigni*, a town of the Valais in Switzerland.

OCTODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, situate on the Durus. Now said to be *Toro* in Leon, on the Douro. W. Long. $5^{\circ} 36'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$.

OCTODURUS. See **OCTODORUS**.

OCTOGESA, Caesar; a town of the Ilergetae, in the Hither Spain; situate on the Iberus, and distant twenty miles from Ilerda, id. Now *Meguinensa* in Arragon, near the confluence of the Ebro and Segra. W. Long. $5'$, Lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$.

ODAGANA, Ptolemy; an obscure town in the west of Arabia Deserta.

ODESSUS, Strabo, Scymnus, Diodorus, Ovid; rather so than *Olyſſus*, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Euxine, between Apollonia and Calatis, Diodorus; a colony of Milesians, Strabo, Scymnus. *Odeſſitae*, Coin, the people; which shews *Odeſſus* to be the true reading.

ODESSUS, of Sarmatia Europea. See **ORDESSUS**.

ODEUM, the music-theatre at Athens, built by Pericles in the Ceramicus; on the inside full of seats and ranges of pillars; and on the outside, in the roof or covering, made with many bendings from one point at top, all shelving down, in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion, Plutarch. It was also a tribunal, or court of justice, Aristophanes; and being demolished in the Mithridatic war, Appian; it was rebuilt by Herodes Atticus with great magnificence and splendor, Pausanias.

ODIUPOLIS, Stephanus; a district of Heraclea on the Euxine.

ODOLLAM. See **ADOLLAM**.

ODOMANTICE, Livy, Ptolemy; a district of Macedonia, beyond Edonis to the north-west. *Odumanti*, Thucydides, the people; distinct from the Edoni, Herodotus; who says, that from the *Odumanti*, we pass

on to the territory of the Edoni.

ODONES, Dionysius, Bassaricon Lib. Stephanus; a people of Thrace.

ODRYSARUM REGIO, or *Odrisæ Tellus*, Silius Italicus; a district of Thrace, along the Hebrus, Solinus. Hence *Odryſus*, the epithet, denoting the same thing as *Thracius*, among the poets, Statius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus; the *Odryſae* were anciently a powerful people, their territory extending from Abdera to the Euxine, where the Ister pours into it, Thucydides.

ODYSSEUM (*Promontorium* understood) Ptolemy; a promontory of Sicily, to the south-west of Pachynus, called also *Ulyſſeum*. And hither Cluverius refers the *Portus E-diſſae* of Cicero, as corrupted from *Olyſſea*, the true reading; which stood near the promontory, Acra, being here understood.

ODYSSEUS. See **ODESSUS**.

OEA, Herodotus; an inland place in the island of Aegina, at the distance of twenty stadia from the town of Aegina; where the Aeginates secured the statues of Damia and Auxesia, which they had forcibly taken from the Epidaurians of Argolis, made of the olive tree of Attica, by the direction of the Oracle, and with a promise of plenty and prosperity, while possessed of these statues; but under the condition to the Athenians of contributing to the yearly sacrifices of Minerva and Erechtheus; but after being disſeised of the statues, the Epidaurians thought themselves freed from that condition. And this gave rise to the war between the Athenians and Aeginates. Another *Oea*, Meſſia, Aethicus; *Oeenſis Civitas*, Pliny; *Oea Colria*, Antonine; one of the three towns, which concurred to form Tripolis of Africa, Solinus. Apuleius, in his Apologia, makes much mention of it. And Harduin thinks he ought to read, in the abbreviations of a coin of Antoninus Pius, *Colonia Aelia Oea Augusta Felix*. Callimachus greatly errs in its situation; by removing it from the sea to the river Triton; an unpardonable error in an African poet.

OEANTHE,

OEANTHE, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Locri Ozolae. *Oeanthea*, Pausanias; situate on the Corinthian bay, in the neighbourhood of Naulapactos, to the south-east. *Euanthia*, Ptolemy; *Euanthis*, Scylax.

OEASO, *onis*, or *Oeasum, i*, Ptolemy; *Oiarjō*, Pliny; a promontory with a cognominal town of the Valcones in the Hither Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Cantabrian sea. Now *Oiarjō*, a village, two miles distant from Fontarabia.

OEBALIAE TURRES, Virgil's name for Tarentum, a colony of Lacedaemonians; so called from *Oebalus*, father of Tyndareus, and grandfather of Helena, king of the Lacedaemonians; who were therefore called *Oebalidae*, Ovid; *Oebalius*, the epithet for *Laconicus*, Statius. *Oebalis, idos*, Ovid, a Sabine woman; why so called seems not so evident, the Sabines being reckoned Aborigines, consequently a very ancient people. Commentators pretend some Lacedaemonians settled among them. Virgil mentions *Oebalus*, son of Telon, king of the island Capreae, by the nymph Sebethis, whom he proposes to consign to immortality.

OECATH. See **THICATH**.

OECALIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Messenia; whether the *Oechalia* of Eurytus, mentioned in Homer's catalogue, Strabo doubts; there being two *Oechalias* of Thessaly; a third of Euboea, a fourth of Arcadia. Virgil mentions an *Oechalia* destroyed by Hercules, which Servius affirms to be that of Eurytus in Euboea. And Strabo makes Homer author of a poem on the destruction of *Oechalia*. The *Oechalia* of Euboea stood in the neighbourhood of Eretria; being formerly a town, afterwards reduced to a village, Mela; the remains only of a town, destroyed by Hercules, Strabo.

O. CHARDA, Ptolemy; called also *Oechardus*, a river of Serica, rising in Scythia extra Imaum, first running south, and then bending north to a country unknown to the ancients. *Oechardae*, the people dwelling on it, id. Now said to be the

Tartar, a river which falls into a bay of the Eastern or Pacific Ocean, Baudrand.

OECUMENE. See **OISCUMENE**.

OEDIPODII FONS, Pausanias; a fountain near Thebes of Boeotia, in whose waters Oedipus washed the stains of his father's blood, and hence the name.

OLINA, Aristotle; a town of Etruria, in the middle of which rose a very high hill, with water on its top, and covered with a wood. *Oenatae*, the people.

OENANTHIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Heniochi, in Sarmatia Asiatica, to the east of the Bosphorus Cimmerius, and on the north side of the Euxine.

OENEANDA, *orum*, Ptolemy; *Oenoanda*, Stephanus, Pliny; commonly read *Oroanda*, Livy; an inland town of Lycia, one of the three of the district Cabalia.

OENEON, *onis*, Thucydides; a town of Locris, either on, or a little way distant from, the sea. A port of Locris, Stephanus; but whether on this side *Oeanthe*, or beyond it, uncertain.

OENIADAE, *arum*, Scylax, Thucydides, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Acarnania, on the left or east side of the Achelous near its mouth; it was also called *Eryfiche*. *Oeniadae*, the people, cognominal with their town, Livy, Polybius, Thucydides.

OENIUM NEMUS, Pliny; a grove near Candyba, or Candyba, in Lycia.

OENOA, or *Oenoë*, Thucydides; a town on the borders of Boeotia, to the north of Eleusis; a limitaneous fortress of the Athenians, Diodorus. Extinct in Pliny's time. Also the ancient name of the island Sicinus, Pliny, Stephanus.

OENOANDA. See **OENEANDA**.

OENOF, Strabo; a small town of the island Icaros, or Icaria. Another of Laconica, Ptolemy; to the east of Sparta; supposed to be the same with the *Oenis, untis*, of Stephanus; commended by Athenaeus for its wine, which is called *Oenanti-num*; with a cognominal river, Polybius; probably running by this town. A third of Elis, Strabo; called

called *Ephra*, situate on the river Seleis.

OENONAE, Strabo; two villages of Attica; the one near Eleutheri, the other near Marathon.

OENONE and *Oenopia*, ancient names of Aegina, Ovid, Pliny, Pausanias.

OENOTRIA, an ancient name of Italy; so called from the *Oenotri*, Virgil; inhabiting between Paestum and Tarentum, Ovid. Originally Arcadians, Dionysius Halicarnassensis; who came under the conduct of Oenotrus, son of Lycaon, seventeen generations before the war of Troy, or four hundred and fifty-nine years, at twenty-seven years each generation, and gave name to the people. Cato derives the name from *Oenotrus*, king of the Sabines and Etruscans; but Varro from *Oenotrus*, king of the Latins; and Servius from the Greek name for wine, for which Italy was famous; of which opinion is Strabo.

OENOTRIDES, Strabo, Pliny; two small islands in the Tuscan sea, one against Vena, a town of Etruria, called *Pontia* and *Isola*. Now *Pontia* and *Isola*, on the coast of the Principato Citra, or to the west of Naples. So called from the *Oenotri*, an ancient people of Italy.

OENUNIA, Ptolemy; a town in the north west of Parthia; it seems to be the Genoa of Ammianus, and the *Sirumia* of Ptolemy.

OENUS, a river of Germany. See *AINUS*.

OENUS, a town and river of Lycia. See *OENUS*.

OENUS, Pliny; a small island near Oenotria, in the Tuscan sea, the island; it is said to be the island of the *Oenotri*, who were the people of the island. Oenotria, a small island in the sea, near the coast of Etruria, near the town of Paestum.

OENUS, Pliny; a small island in the sea, near the coast of Etruria, near the town of Paestum, formed by the river *Oenotrus*, the fountain of *Oenotria*.

OENUS, Ptolemy; a town of the *Oenotri*, in the south of Italy; it is said to be the town of the *Oenotri*, who were the people of the island. Oenotria, a small island in the sea, near the coast of Etruria, near the town of Paestum.

mount *Iacinus*, falls at that town into the Iler. Now *Isc*, Holstenius.

OPSIMA. See *OESYMA*.

OPSPORIS, Ptolemy; a village of the Regio Syrtica, to the west of the *Aræ Philenorum*.

OESYMA, Ptolemy; *Oeshma*, Pliny, a town of Macedonia adjecta; situate between *Arethusa* to the west, and *Neapolis* to the east, adjoining towns, not far from the mouth of the *Strymon*, and situate on the *Sinus Strymonicus*. Now extinct, Baudrand.

OETA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a mountain of Thessaly, extending from *Thermopylae* westward to the *Sinus Ambracius*, and in some measure cutting at right angles the mountainous country, stretching out between *Parnassus* to the south, and *Pindus* to the north. At *Thermopylae* it is very rough and high, rising, and ending in sharp and steep rocks, affording a narrow passage between it and the sea, from *Thessaly* to *Locris*, Strabo: with two paths over it, the one above *Trachis*, very steep and high; the other through the country of the *Aenianes*, much easier and readier for travellers; by this it was that *Leonidas* was attacked in rear by the Persians, Pausanias. Here *Hercules* laid himself on the funeral pile, *Silius Italicus*, Ovid; the spot thence called *Pyra*, *Livy*, who says that the extreme mountains to the east are called *Oeta*; and hence the poets alledge, that day, night, sun and stars, arise from *Oeta*, *Seneca*, *Statius*, *Silius Italicus*, *Catullus*, *Virgil*, *Coler*. Circumstances, which shew the height of this mountain. *Oetae*, the people dwelling at it, *Thucydides*. *Oetus Sinus*, Ptolemy; the *Sinus Maliacus*, so called from the vicinity of *Oeta*.

OETALA, Stephanus, *Oetas*, *Diodorus*; *Talas*, Strabo; a town at mount *Oeta*.

OETALIA, called *Talas*, according to Strabo; a town on the *Sinus Maliacus*, eastwards towards *Thessaly*, mentioned also by *Homer* to the north west of the *Thessaly*. *Leonidas*, *Pausanias*.

- OZEENIS**, a town of Pontus; afterwards called *Trapezus*, Stephanus.
- OG**, kingdom of, Moses; a transjordan country, having the river Jabbok to the south, mount Hermon to the north, the river Jordan to the west, and to the east the mountains of Gilead. It is also called the kingdom of Basan; whence the Greek name, *Batanea*; remarked for its high hills, large oaks and breed of cattle, and good pasturage, Psalm xxii. 62. Psalm lxxviii. 15. Isaiah ii. 13. Ezek. xxxix. 18. Amos iv. 1.
- OGDOLAPIS**, Strabo; a navigable river, running down from the Alps into the Savus.
- OGI REGIA**. See **ASTAROTH**.
- OGLAMUS**, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretanica.
- OGLASA**, Pliny; an island in the Tuscan sea to the east of Corsica, near the island Planaria. Now *Monte Christo*, from a high mountain, comprising almost the whole of the island.
- Ogygia**, Homer; the island of Calypso; placed by Pliny in the Sinus Scylaceus, in the Ionian sea, opposite to the promontory Iucuntum; by Mela in the strait of Sicily, calling it *Stace*; which others place at the promontory Ciccum, and call it the island of Cice.
- Ogygia**, the ancient name of *Thebes* of Boeotia, Scholiast on Apollonius; nay the whole of *Bactria* went by that name, Strabo; and even *Attica* and *Iyca* and *Egypt*, Stephanus; and one of the gates of Thebes was called *Ogygia*, Paulanias; from *Ogyges* an ancient king, under whom happened a great deluge, one thousand and twenty years before the first Olympiad: things of great antiquity, and venerable in themselves, and things bulky and large are called *Ogygia*, Nicander, Hesiod, Suidas. The island Ithacos was thus also called, Dionysius, Periegetes.
- Ogyrie**, Stephanus; an island situate between Peloponnesus and Creta; mentioned by no other author; Ortelius takes it to be the island *Aegialia*. *Ogylius*, the genitive name.
- Ogyris**, Pliny, Mela, Dionysius; an

island in the Persian gulf, where stood the tomb of king Erythras, who gave name to the Mare Erythraeum or Rubrum. H. Vossius takes it to be *Oimus*. Whether the *Oaraia* of Arrian, is a question. Now commonly called *Cerun*.

OGYTA. See **MAMRE**.

OLARSO. See **OEASO**.

OICUMENE, the world inhabited; which according to Agathemerus did not make a fourth of the whole; though the ancients differ much in this respect; most of them, however, agree in comprising the *Oicumenē*, or habitable part of the earth within the north temperate zone, judging the torrid and frigid zones to be uninhabitable, Strabo, Mela, Sallust; that, to the south, as far as the hither or nearer tropic, the world was inhabited, they well knew; but how far to the north, they were all of them ignorant, neither Greeks nor Romans having ever penetrated so far on that side. To the south, Ptolemy, indeed, extends the Ethiopians not only to the equinoctial, but beyond; though on what authority we are ignorant. That the ancient geographers had obscurer notions of the north than of the south, appears, from their making the *Caspian* sea to communicate with, and to be a bay of the Scythian ocean, though they might have learned better from Herodotus, who says, that the *Caspian* sea stands alone and detached. Nor were their accounts of the parts to the north of the *Fuxine*, or Germany, in the peninsula of Scandinavia, more to be depended on; that they were not acquainted with the whole of Scythia, seems evident; because at this day, the eastern Scythia, or Great Tartary, is not sufficiently known to Europeans. So far as Alexander penetrated into the east, we became better acquainted with some parts of India. But the accounts of the countries, that lay beyond that expedition, are contradictory and uncertain, as appears from Strabo. The western boundary, at Mauretania, Spain, Gaul, and the Britanic islands, the Atlantic, Aquitanic and Britanic oceans,

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were tolerably well known. But the countries lying to the north and south of these were equally uncertain and unknown with those already mentioned.

OLABUS, *Ὀλίβη*, Iñdorus Characenus; an island in the river Euphrates, in the territory of Babylon, where was kept the treasure of the Parthians; distant twelve schoeni from Anathon, another island more westerly.

OLANA, Polybius; *Olana*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po, afterwards called *Volane*. Now *il Porto di Volana*, between the Carbonaria to the north, and the Sagis to the south.

OLANE, Strabo; a citadel near Artaxata, situate in the mountains of Armenia Major: the treasury of Tigranes and Artabazus; a proof that it was a place of strength.

OLARION. See **ULIARUS**.

OLARSO. See **OEASO**.

OLBA, Strabo; *Olbaſa*, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aspera; having a temple of Jupiter, dedicated by Ajax, son of Teucer; whose priest was lord of the Trachiotis, or Cilicia Aspera, Strabo.

OLBASA. See **OEASA**.

OLBIA, Scylax, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia near Nicomedia, on the Sinus Asiaticus, called also *Olbaſus*; a part of the Propontis, Mela. *Olbiani*, the people, id. Another *Olbia*, Ptolemy, a maritime town of Pamphylia. A third, of Galia Narbonensis, Mela; now *Hiver*, a small town of Provence, on the Mediterranean, scarce two leagues to the east of Toulon, Baudrand. E. Long. 6° 5', Lat. 43° 5'. A fourth *Olbia*, Cicero, Ptolemy, Pausanias, Florus; still retaining its name amidst its ruins, Cluverius; a very ancient town of Sardinia, a colony of Greeks, Pausanias; by the lower writers called *Ulba*, situate on the north-east side of the island. *Olbianſes*, or *Ulbianſes*, the people. *Olbianſis*, the epithet, Cicero. A fifth, of Sarmatia Europea, Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian; or *Oleupolis*, Pliny; originally called *Sarica*, but *Boſſyſkenis* by the Greeks, from its situation, at the confluence of the Hypanis and Boſſyſkenus, Periplus, also *Mileſiopo-*

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lis, being a colony from Miletus Stephanus. A considerable trading town, Strabo. Now *Oczasow*, capital of Budziac Tartary, situate to the west of the confluence of the Bog and Nieper. E. Long. 32° 30', Lat. 46°.

OLBIANUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port to the north of *Olbia*, on the north-east side of Sardinia; situate between *Olbia* and the promontory Columbarium.

OLBIANUS SINUS. See **OLBIA** of Bithynia.

OLTIOPOLIS of Sarmatia. See **OLPIA**.

OLBIUS. See **AROANIUS**.

OLCACHITES SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay of Numidia Propria.

OLCADES, Polybius, Livy, Stephanus; a people of the Hither Spain; thought now to be *Olcana*, Mariana.

OLCHINIUM, Pliny; *Olcinium*, Livy; *Ulcium*, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum. *Olciniatae*, the people, Livy. Now *Dolcigno* or *Dulcigno*; a town of Albania on the Adriatic. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 42° 5'.

OLDUS, lower writers; a river of Aquitania, running from east to west into the Garumna. Now *le Lot*.

OLEARUS, Strabo, Virgil; *Oliarus*, Ovid, Pliny; one of the Cyclades, Stephanus; a colony of the Sidonians, Heraclides Ponticus; distant fifty-eight stadia from Paros. Strabo excludes it from the twelve ancient Cyclades. Now said to be called *Agia Nizita*, Niger.

OLESTER LUCUS, Mela; a grove near the Portus Gaditanus in Baetica.

OLESSARUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica; situate between Calceda and Urbona. Another, Antonine, of the Tarracorensis, situate between Tarraco and Dartota. Now *Miramar*, Zurita; a citadel on the coast of Catalonia, five leagues to the west of Tarraco.

OLESTRUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana. Now *el Cabo de Gelba*, in the kingdom of Fez, Marmolius.

OLETARUM, Strabo; a town of the Hither Spain, near Saguntum.

OLENACUM, Notitiae; a town of the Bri-

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- Brigantes** in Britain. Now *Lin-flock* in Cumberland, Camden.
- OLENUS**, Strabo; a town of Achaia, in Peloponnesus; situate on the river Melas; between Patrae to the east, and Cyllene to the west, one of the twelve Achaean towns; but overwhelmed by the sea a little before the defeat at Leuctra, Polybius. Pausanias places its ruins on the river Pirus. Another *Olenus* of Aetolia, Homer; but afterwards destroyed by the Eolians, Strabo; situate mid-way between Pleuron and Calydon, on the river Evenus, Ptolemy; said to be called *Oleno*. A third *Olenus*, of Galatia, Ptolemy; its site unknown.
- OLIRUS**, Stephanus; a town of Crete, on an eminence, beyond Hierapytna: hence Minerva is called *Oleria*.
- OLGASSIS**, Strabo; a very high and inaccessible mountain of Paphlagonia, beset round with temples; and where the rivers Halys and Parthenius take their rise.
- OLIAROS**, Mela; an island near the coast of Argolis.
- OLIARUS**, one of the Cyclades. See **OLEARUS**.
- OLIBA**, Livy; a town of the Vascones in the Hither Spain, between Pompelon and Tutela. Now supposed to be *Oliva*, a citadel in the kingdom of Navarre.
- OLIBANUS**, Pliny; a mountain of Campania, situate between Naples and Puteoli, near Paustlypum. Now *Monte di Pozzuolo*.
- OLICANA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Halifax*, Lhuyd; but *Ilkely*, Camden, in Yorkshire.
- OLIMACUM**, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now called *Nieder Lymbach* by the Germans; by the natives, *Ajclindua*, Lazius; a town of Hungary, on the confines of Stiria, scarce a mile from the river Muer, four miles to the south of Ober Lymbach.
- OLINA**, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Celtica. Now the *Orne* in Normandy, running into the British sea.
- OLINA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Caltaici in the Hither Spain. Now *Molina*, a small town in the north part of Galicia, Gometius.

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- OLINTIGI**, Mela; a town of Lusitania; situate between the mouths of the Baetis and Anas.
- OLISIPO**, Pliny, Antonine, Inscriptions; a town of Lusitania, situate on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus; of such antiquity, that Solinus thought it was built by Ulysses: and Mela, probably to favour this opinion, writes, according to the common copies *Ulyssipo*; both of them perhaps deceived by the similarity of sound. Seneca thinks it idle to enquire, whether the wanderings of Ulysses were confined to the internal, that is the Mediterranean sea, according to Aristarchus, or extended to the ocean without our world, according to Crates. It was a municipium, with the surname *Felicitas Julia*, a privilege granted by the munificence of Augustus, Inscriptions, Pliny. Now *Lisbon*, capital of Portugal, situate on the north bank of the Tagus, distant about ten miles from its mouth. W. Long. 9° 25', Lat. 38° 45'.
- OLIVAE PORTUS**, Ptolemy; whether the same with Strabo's *Dulcis Portus*, into which the river Acheron, in Epirus, empties itself, is doubtful.
- OLIVARUM MONS**, Matthew, Josephus; mount Olivet, or Mount of Olives; so called, doubtless, from the olive-trees that grew upon it: this mount lay a little without Jerusalem on the east side, Zach. xiv. separated from it by a deep valley, called Kedron, Josephus; or the Valley of Jehosaphat; distant about eight furlongs, or a mile from Jerusalem, Luke; five furlongs, Josephus, which may be understood of the nearer part of the mount.
- OLIVULA**, Antonine; a port of Liguria; situate between Monaco and Nice; thought to be *Villa Franca*, Holstenius; or *le Port de St Sospir*, Jofiedus; more to the east than Villa Franca, in the county of Nice.
- OLIZON**, Homer, Scylax; a town of Magnesia in Thessaly; so called from its smallness, Stephanus; the Thessalians, according to Demosthenes, used *Olizon* for *Micron*; its inhabitants being few, Homer.

OLIVUS,

OLLIUS, Pliny; a river of Gallia Transpadana; which, rising in the Rhaetian Alps, is transmitted thro' the Lacus Sebinus into the Po, from north-west to south east. Now the *Oglio*, passing through the lake of Iseo.

OLOESSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of *Rhodia*.

OLONDAE, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, on the Caspian; though their seat cannot properly be fixed, being Nomades, or a vagrant people.

OLONSON, *olis*, Homer, Strabo; with the epithet. *akhaia*, from its soil of white clay; a town of the Perrhoei in Macedonia, Italy, at the foot of mount Olympus, near the river Eurotas.

OIOPHYXUS, Herodotus; a town of Thrace near mount Athos. *Oiophyas*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name.

OIOSTRAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, neighbouring on the island Parana.

OLPAE, *olaw*, Thucydides; a citadel built by the Achaean and Dorians, on an eminence on the coast, used by them, as their court of justice hall; distant twenty stadia from Argos Ambrakia.

OLULIS, a vicious reeling in Homer for *Olis*, which see.

OLURUS, Stephanus; a small town of Achaea in Peloponnesus, distant from Pellene, a citadel. *Olurus*, *Olarnas*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

OLUS, *olaw*, Strabo, Scylax, Diodorus; a town of Crete, mentioned by Ptolemy, on the coast of the island. It is said the temple of Britomartis or Europa. *Polus*, *Olurnas*, the epithet, Stephanus.

OLYMPENA, or *Olympia*, *Colis*, *Notitiae*; whether the name of a town or district in the neighbourhood of mount Olympus, or Bithynia, uncertain. *Olympia*, the people, Ptolemy.

OLYMPIA, with the surname *Polythea*, Strabo; so called from the plurality of Gods in it: it is destroyed by Strabo, as the temple of Jupiter Olympus, before which was a sacred grove of myrtle trees, and which is the most famous of the temples, so called, because the temple of a

mile; and by which the Alpheus coming down from Arcadia, runs; a temple and shrine highly ennobled by gymnical exercises, and distinguished by a peculiar degree of veneration, and still more so by the statue of Jupiter, the work of Phidias, Melas; situate between Ossa and Olympus, mountains cognominal with those of Thessaly, Strabo; distant twelve miles from Pylos, famous for games called the Olympian, Pindar, Ptolemy; celebrated the beginning of each fifth year, by which Greece computed time, Pliny; a period of four years complete being called an Olympiad. *Olympia* was anciently called *Pisa*, or *Pisa* stood in its neighbourhood; and there Jupiter Olympus was worshipped. Historians take no notice of *Pisa*, though poets do, but only of *Olympia*; which is thought to have arisen, if it had ever any habitations, so as to become a town or village, besides the temple and place of exercise, from the ruins of *Pisa*; said to have been destroyed by the Eleans, Pausanias; who adds, that not a vestige either of the temples or walls was to be seen, but a plantation of vines on the spot where it stood. Again, *Olympia* and *Pisa* are said to have stood on different spots, but in each other's adjacency. The public edifices of *Olympia* are the temple of Jupiter, as was said, the gymnasion, the portico, the dwellings of the Athletae, the stadium, or raised raceway, the Hippodromus, or chariot course, the barrier and goal, *Pantheas*. *Olympiacus*, Virgil; *Olympian*, *Poetae*; the epithets. Now called *Argonaus*, in the Morea. E. Long. 28°, lat. 37° 30'.

OLYMPIAS, *as*, Aristotle, Pliny; a wind blowing from the north-west, called otherwise *Argosus*, or *Sarax*.

OLYMPICI LUDI. See OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIUM, Thucydides; *Olympion*, *Olion*, a small town, as constituting the suburbs of Syracuse, situated at a short distance of that city; so called from a temple of Jupiter, *Olympion*, *Livy*.

OLYMPUS, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a mountain bounding Bithynia on the

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the south. Another mountain of Cyprus, Strabo; whose top is called *Olympus*, with a temple of Venus, which women were not permitted either to enter or to see, id. A third *Olympus* of Galatia, Livy. A fourth, of Lycia, with a noble cognominal town, near the sea coast, Strabo, Cicero; extinct in Pliny's time; there remaining only a citadel, Solinus: the town was destroyed by P. Servilius Isauricus, Florus; having been the retreat of pirates. From this mountain there was an extensive prospect of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia, Strabo. A fifth *Olympus* of Mysia, Ptolemy; thence surnamed *Olympena*, anciently *Minor*; one of the highest mountains, and surnamed *Mysus*, Theophrastus; situate on the Propontis, and thence extending more inland. A sixth, on the north of Thessaly, or on the confines of Macedonia; famous for the fable of the giants, Virgil, Horace, Seneca; reckoned the highest in the whole world, and to exceed the flight of birds, Apuleius; which is the reason of its being called *Heaven*, than which nothing is higher; the serenity and calmness which reign there are celebrated by Homer, Lucan, Claudian.

OLYNTHUS, Diodorus; a town of Macedonia; situate on the Sinus Toronaens; of Thrace, Mela, Xerophon; for some time subject to the Athenians, Demosthenes; afterwards a free city, which twice disputed their liberty with Philip in the field, and held out a siege against him, till bribery effected what open force could not. It was distant sixty stadia to the north of Potidea, Diodorus. In Strabo's time extinct, with not so much as a trace of it remaining.

OLYRAS, Strabo; a river near Thermopylae, fabled to have attempted the extinguishing Hercules's funeral pile.

OLYSSA, Strabo; a town of Crete, subject to the people of Phacellum.

OMALIS, Arrian; a river falling into the Ganges.

OMANA, Arrian; *Omanum*, Ptolemy; a bay on the south side of Arabia

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Felix. *Omani*, Pliny; *Omanitae*, Ptolemy, the people.

OMBI, *orum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt, to the north of Syene, and on the right or east side of the Nile, famous for the worship of crocodiles, in defence of which the *Ombitae* fought battles with the *Tentyritae* and *Apolionopolitae*, Juvenal; animals become so tame, as to answer a call, Aelian. This town gave name to the Nomos *Ombites*, Pliny; though Ptolemy allots *Ombi* to the Nomos of Thebes.

OMBREA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, to the south of Edessa.

OMBRICE. See **UMBRIA**.

OMBRIOS, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Islands in the Atlantic, without any trace of buildings; with trees resembling the ferula, from which a water or liquor is expressed; bitter from the black, but pleasant to drink from the white sort. It is the *Pluviana* of Pliny, and thought to be the *Aprofitos* of Ptolemy.

OMBRUS, Q. Calabar; a town of Calabria, near Caunus, at the foot of mount Tarbelus.

OMERUS, Stephanus; a river of Italy. See **UMBRO**.

OMIRA, Pliny; the name of the *Euphrates*, when penetrating mount Taurus.

OMIZA, Ptolemy; a town of Gedrosia, to the south of mount Becius.

OMINATUS, Pliny; an island in the Persian Gulf.

OMNIUM, Jerome; a very ancient people of the Transjordan, inhabitants of Aroer.

OMPHACE, Pausanias; a town of Sicily, mentioned by no other author extant; Cluverius thinks it to have been the citadel of Agrigentum, originally built by Daedalus.

OMPHALIUM, *Ompholus Campus*, or *Omphalus*, Diodorus Siculus, Callimachus; a place in Crete, near Cnossus; so called from Jupiter's navel dropping oil there, while carried in arms.

ON, Moles; translated *Helopolis*, Septuagint, Josephus; a town of Egypt, towards Arabia, to the south-east of Babylon, and of the eastern branch of the Nile; the prophet Jeremiah plainly calls it the *house or town of the sun*, in the land of Egypt.

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- Egypt.** The high priest Onias, built a temple here, held in great esteem by the Hellenists.
- ONAEUM**, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum, situate between Salona, and the mouth of the river Naro.
- ONCHESMITES**, Cicero; a wind blowing from Onchesinus, favourable to those who sail from Epirus to Italy.
- ONCHESMUS**, Ptolemy; *Onchimus*, Strabo; a port of Epirus; supposed to be so called from Anchises, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; situate to the north of Butthrotum.
- ONCHESTUS**, Homer; originally a grove, sacred to Neptune, afterwards a town, built near it, Pausanias; in whose time it lay in ruins, in Boeotia, in the district of Haliartus, Stephanus; who calls it a great city, situate between Haliartus and Acraephia.
- ONCHISMUS**. See **ONCHESMUS**.
- ONCHORICE**, Pliny; an island, on the coast of Arabia Felix.
- ONCIUM**, Pausanias; a small district of Arcadia.
- ONESIAE THERMAE**, Strabo; who calls them excellent baths and salutary waters, at the foot of the Pyrenaei in Aquitania. Near the river Aturus stands at this day the town *Bagneres*, famous for its waters, which appear to be the *Oesae* of Strabo; situate in the county of Bigorre in Gascony, near the river Adour.
- ONIAE OPPIDUM** and **THEATRUM**, Josephus; so called from Onias, the high priest of the Jews in Egypt; who built a temple in imitation of that at Jerusalem, by permission of the king of Egypt, on the spot where stood the temple of Diana Agrestis in Leontopolis: it was encompassed with a brick wall, had a large tower like that at Jerusalem, Josephus: it was the metropolis of the Nomos Heliopontes, Ptolemy; because in Strabo's time Heliepolis was fallen to decay.
- ONI GNATHOS**, Ptolemy, Strabo; a promontory of Iocenia, with a port; distant one hundred and fifty stadia from Malaca. Another of Caria, Ptolemy, near Toryma, on the coast of Caria.
- ONIGRIS**, Pliny; a town of Baetica, near the confluence of the Bactis

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- and Singulis; thought to be the *Onigris* of Livy.
- ONIA**, Pliny; a small island, opposite to the Promontorium Itanum of Ciete. Now called *Capo Xacoro*, and it seems to be *Cusonisi*.
- ONIR**, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian gulf.
- ONO**, 1 Chron. ix. a town said to be built by the Benjamites, on the west side of that tribe, near Lydda, Nehemiah xi.
- ONORA**, surnamed *Aestuaria*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, one the Sinus Gaditanus, six leagues to the east of the mouth of the Anas, not far from *Oluntigi*, Mela. Now thought to be *Gibraleon*, a citadel of Andalusia, on the rivulet Odiel, towards its mouth, Roderigo Caro.
- ONOBALA**, Appian; a river of Sicily; which seems to be the same with that called *Tauromenius* by Vibius, running between Messina and Syracuse, and from which Tauromenium takes its name, according to Vibius. Now called *Cantara*, Cluverius.
- ONOCHEUS**, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of Thessaly, running into the Peneus, drank up by Xerxes' army.
- ONUPHIS**, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt, on the east side of the Athribitic branch, to the north of Athribis; both which give name to the same Nomos, called either *Athribites*, or *Onuphites*, Herodotus, Ptolemy, Pliny.
- OPHIA**. See **OPHIA**.
- OPHIA**. See **OPHIA**.
- OPHIOPS**, Strabo, Diodorus; or *Scyzacaria*; the ancient name of the island *Tifazas* in the Arabian gulf, opposite to Berenice, in Egypt, situate in the gulf of Berenice. The former name arose from the great number of serpents that infested the island, and which the kings of Egypt caused to be destroyed, in order to gather the topaz stone with more security, which gave the latter name to the island.
- OPHION**, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, to the south of mount Atlas, running from east to west into the Atlantic.
- OPHIOSSA**, a small island in the Propontis, according to Dione-

nes Cyzicenus, as quoted by Stephanus.

OPHIR, a country mentioned in scripture, from which Solomon had great quantities of gold brought home in ships, which he sent out for that purpose; but where to fix its situation is the great difficulty, authors running into various opinions on that head: some have gone to the West, others to the East-Indies, and the eastern coasts of Africa in quest of it; the generality place *Ophir* in the East Indies; but where there, is the question; many taking it for *Taprobana*, now supposed to be *Ceylon*; others, for *Peru*, or for *Sumatra*, or for the *Aurea Chersonesus*, now *Malacca*; unless *Aurea Chersonesus* be not, as many think, an appellative, common to all countries producing gold. Kitcher takes the term *Ophir* to be of Egyptian original, and to denote a great part of India: and to obviate difficulties, perhaps it is best to take *Ophir* for India at large, without confining it to any particular country, not excluding even China and the Japanese islands.

OPIS, *ioe*, Pausanias; a small river of Arcadia, running by Mantinea, and falling into the Alpheus. By diverting the course of this rivulet towards the walls of Mantinea, which were built of unburnt bricks; these dissolving in the water, and thereby the walls being undermined, the town was taken by the Lacedaemonians under Agisipolis, son of Pausanias, during the Peloponnesian war: a like stratagem was likewise performed by Cimon, son of Miltiades, at the siege of Eion, situate at the mouth of the Strymon, in Macedonia. Another of Cappadocia, Arrian; running into the Euxine.

OPHLEA. See **AMPHICLEA**.

OPHITES. See **ORONTES**.

OPHIUSA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Colubra-ria*, Mela; so called from being infested with serpents; the less of the two *Pityusae*, to the south of Euboea the greater; islands lying to the east of the mouth of the Suro, in the Hither Spain. *Ophiusa* is now called *Formentera*.

OPHIUSA, Pliny; the ancient name of the island *Rhodes*.

OPHIUSA, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of *Tyra*, situate on the river of the same name, separating Dacia from Sarmatia Europea, Ptolemy. Famous for its killing poisons, Val. Flaccus.

OPHIUSSA, Pliny; a small island, adjoining to Crete, near Hierapytna.

OPHIA, or *Ophel*, Nehemiah iii. a small eminence, and a part of Jerusalem, on the east side towards the valley of Kedron, Josephus.

OPHNI. See **GOPHNA**.

OPHRA, Judges; the native place of Gideon, in the half tribe of Manasseh, on the west side the Jordan, called of the Abiezrites, a family of that tribe, to distinguish it from the *Ophrah* of Benjamin.

OPHRYNIUM, Herodotus, Strabo; a place of Troas, not far from Dardanus, where stood the grove of Hector, conspicuously situated, Strabo.

OPICI, Eudoxus, Stephanus; a people of Italy, inhabiting Campania, called *Aufones*, Strabo, Aristotle; situate on the Tuscan sea.

OPINUM, or *Opinorum Oppidum*, Ptolemy; so called from *Opini*, the people; a town of Corsica, near Aleria; *Opini*, a place in that neighbourhood, still retaining the ancient name, Cluverius.

OPINUM, or *Oppinum*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, situate between Babba and the Straits of Gibraltar.

OPIS, a town, Herodotus; a village, Strabo; a trading town on the Tigris, of Chaldaea, Ptolemy; but the particular spot of its situation uncertain.

OPISANA, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the foot of mount Haemus.

OPISTHODOMOS, Thucydides, Demosthenes; the public treasury of Athens; so called from its situation behind Minerva's temple; in it a thousand talents were laid up against an emergency; with a register of the names of the public debtors. This building was burnt to the ground by the treasurers; who, having embezzled the public money, secured themselves thus against an enquiry, Demosthenes. The misapplication of this treasure was death.

OPTERGIVM, Pliny, Tacitus, Ptolemy;
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lemy; a town of the Corni in the Transpadana, to the north-east of Tarvisium. Now *Ozerza*, in the territory of Venice, to the north east of Trevigi, on the rivulet Mottegano. The people, *Ostergani*, Lucan.

OPOES, *entis*, Homer, Pindar, Mela; *Opus, unis*, Lavy, Strabo, the metropolis of the Locri Opuntii, distant fifteen stadia from the sea, or west of the Euppus. Strabo. The country of Patroclus, Homer, Ovid *Opuntius*, Thucydides, Pliny, the epithet.

OPONE, Ptolemy; a mart town on the Sinus Rubricus, on the east side of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

OPPIDIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, situate between the rivers Serbetes and Satus.

OPPIDUM NOVUM, Ptolemy, a colony, a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, to the south of Gunugus.

OPPINUM. See **OPINUM**.

OPUNTII, } See **OPOES**.

OPUS,

ORA, Ptolemy; an inland town towards the east of Carmania. Another of the Hiber India, Adrian; fortified by Alexander.

ORASCA, Ptolemy; an inland town in the east of Gedrota.

ORATHI, Stephanus; a town in Mesene, an island in the Tigris, in which stood Apamia.

ORADARU OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Napata.

ORBANASSA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Pisidia, towards the borders of Lyconia and Pamphylia.

ORBIS HABITABILIS. See **OICUMENE**.

ORBIS TERRARUM, the *Earth*, so called by the Romans, though their knowledge of it extended more in length than in breadth; which is not to be wondered, seeing they called great portions of the habitable world *Orbis*; as the Roman Empire, *Orbis Provinciarum*, Eutropius, Trebellius. Ammian; for which there was this reason, that it contained the greater and more noble part of the world. Europe is also called *Orbis Europaeus*, Ammian; Europe and Asia, *Orbis Germanicus*, Claudian; Spain, *Orbis Iberus*, Lu-

can; *Extremus Orbis*, Sil. Italicus; also *Hesperius*, id. And hence Augustin calls the Church of Christ, *Orbis Christianus*.

ORBIS. See **ORBIS**.

ORPHEANA, Ammian; one of the many towns of Asia, concerning which nothing farther is known.

ORBITANUM, Lavy; a town of Samnium, in other respects unknown.

ORCADIS, islands to the north of Britain, thirty in number, at small distances from each other, Ptolemy, Mela; forty, Pliny; three, Solinus; or probably thirty-three, Orosius; seven days and seven nights sail from the Hebrides, Solinus; without inhabitants and without woods, only furnished with low shrubs, the rest is naked sands. Now the *Orkneys*. Thirteen of which are inhabited, the rest lying desolate. The name is probably from *Orcas*, a promontory on the north side of Scotland, Ptolemy. Now thought to be *Dunrobinhead*.

ORCILIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Contestani, in the Hiber Spain; whether the *Oculus* of Appian, not so clear. Now thought to be *Orgola*, in Valencia, on the Segura, W. Long. 18°, Lat. 39° 30'.

ORCHALIS, Plutarch; the name of an eminence of Boeotia, situate on the boundaries of Haliartus, towards mount Helicon, afterwards called *Alopecos*.

ORCHEL. See **UR OF THE CHALDEES**.

ORCHENI, Ptolemy; a people, whom he places in Arabia Deserta; but Strabo in Chaldea, making them a branch of the Chaldei, or Astrologers; a third branch, Pliny; who says, that they intercepted the Euphrates, by dividing it into several cuts or trenches, in order to water their fields; they were therefore situate in the south of Chaldea, below the channels of the Euphrates.

ORCHISTENA, Strabo; a district or province of Armenia Major; famous for its breed of horses.

ORCHOE, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldea, otherwise little known; but that some interpreters of the Bible suppose it to be *Ur of the Chaldees*, the country of Abraham; no other name in Ptolemy coming nearer to it,

it, and therefore they often write it *Urchoe*. But this *Orchoe* of Ptolemy seems to be too much out of the road through Carrae, or Haran to Palestine: and therefore the other opinion concerning the *Ur* of Aníman, situate between Nisibis and the Tigris, is now generally adopted. If the name *Chaltea* should be objected to, the answer is, that a part of Melopotamia, especially towards the Tigris, was occupied by the Chaldeans.

ORCHOMENUS, *i, hic* or *haec*, Thucydides, Plutarch; a town of Boeotia, surnamed *Minyæas*, Homer; because built by Orchomenus, son of Minyas, Pausanias, and to distinguish it from *Orchomenus* of Arcadia, it retained this surname, *id.* It stood to the north of the lake Copais, on the confines of the Locri. *Orchomenii*, the people, Pausanias. In it ran the Fons Acidalius, from which Venus was surnamed. See ACIDALIUS. With a temple dedicated to the Graces, by Eteocles, Strabo; formerly a very rich and powerful city, to which the Thebans were tributary, Strabo; who afterwards dispossessed them, in the absence of Epaminondas, who greatly resented this treatment, Pausanias. Their territory was almost undermined by moles, Pliny. Another *Orchomenus*, surnamed *of Arcadia*, Herodotus; by way of distinction from the foregoing; celebrated by Homer for its flocks of sheep, Ovid, Statius; and taking its name from Orchomenus, one of the sons of Lycaon, its founder, Pausanias. Its situation boggy, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; in the adjacency of Mantinea; extinct in Strabo's time, without a wreck remaining.

ORCYNIA, Plutarch; a place in Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

ORCYNIVM, Theophrastus; a mountain of Lesbos.

ORCYNIVS. See HERCYNIA SILVA.

ORDISUS, Pliny; *Ordesus*, Ptolemy; *Odesus*, Peripli; this last supposed to be a vicious reading, there being a town of that name in the Lower Moesia, on the Euxine. but *Ordesus* is in Sarmatia Europæa, on the

Borysthenes, and not on the Axiaes, according to Ptolemy; which last and Pliny, call it a port, a proof that it was at the mouth of the river.

ORDOVICES, Tacitus, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the north of the Demetae and Silures. Now *North Wales*, Camden.

OREB. See HOREB.

OREGES, Pliny; one of the eminences of Imaus.

ORIEL, Arrian; an island in the Arabian Gulf.

OREOS, Strabo, Pausanias; *Oreus*, Livy; the first town of Eubœa, on the left in sailing from the Sinus Demetriacus to Chalcis and the Euripus, Livy; a strong city, walled round. Formerly called *Istiaca*, Strabo; or *Hestica*, Pausanias; by which ancient name he says it was still called, and still extant in his time, though reduced according to Pliny. *Oritæ* and *Istiacis*, or *Istiacenses*, Strabo, the people.

ORESTÆI, Strabo, Stephanus, a people of Molossis, a district of Epirus, towards the mountains of Illyricum. Also a people in Gedrosia, beyond Carmania, called *Oritæ*, Strabo.

ORESTIA, Stephanus; a town of Orestis, a district of Epirus, on the Ionian sea; the birth-place of Ptolemy, son of Lagus, the first king of Egypt of that name, after Alexander the Great.

ORESTIS, *ides*, Ptolemy; a tract of Epirus, lying along the Ionian sea.

ORESTIS PORTUS, Pliny; a port of the Bruttii. Now thought to be *Porto Ravagioso*, in Calabria Ultra.

ORETANIA, Strabo; a country of the Oretani, or Oritani, Stephanus; lying towards the springs of the Anas, in the Hither Spain. Now supposed to be *la Mancha*, in New Castile, and the western part of the mountainous tract, called *la Sierra*.

ORETHUS, Vibius Sequester; a river in the north west of Sicily, running by Panormus from south to north into the Tuscan sea; mentioned also by Polybius and Diodorus, but without naming it. Memorable for

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the defeat of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, by Metellus. Now commonly called the *Amiraglio*, Cluverius.

ORETUM, surnamed *Germanorum*, Ptolemy; *Oria*, Strabo; *Orisia*, Stephanus; the capital of Oretania, towards the head of the Anas. Its ruins are to be seen in New Castile, near Calatrava, in a spot where now stands a chapel, called *Nuestra Señora de Orto*: from these ruins *Calatrava* rose.

OREUS. See **OREOS**.

OREXIS, Pausanias; a mountain of Arcadia, at the distance of five stadia from Caryae. At the foot of this mountain were large pits for the reception of the water, supposed to have been executed by Hercules.

ORCA, Pliny; a river near Apamea in Phrygia, falling into the Meander, together with the Mariyas.

ORGASI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, adjoining to the river Rha.

ORGOMANES. See **DARGOMANES**.

ORGUS, a river bounding Cisalpine Gaul, on the west, and running from the Alpes Cottiae, from north to south into the Padus, between the Duria Major to the east and Minor to the west. No ancient authority for it.

ORI. See **ORITAE**.

ORIA. See **ORETUM**.

ORICUM, Ptolemy, Mela; *Oricus*, Stephanus, Scymnus; a town of Epirus, to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, Ptolemy, Horace, Propertius; situate in these mountains, Pliny; but Livy places it in a plain; a Greek town on the Ionian sea, Stephanus, Scymnus; with a considerable port, Caesar. Surnamed *Dardanius*, Lucan; from Helenus and Andromache reigning there. *Oricus*, the epithet, Virgil, Dionysius Periegetes. Said to be now called *Orco*.

ORIGIACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Atrebates in Belgica. Supposed now to be *Orchies*, a town in Flanders, Cluverius.

ORINE, a peninsula, Strabo; an island, Arrian; in the Sinus Arabicus, opposite to Adulis: so called from being mountainous.

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ORINGIS. See **ONINGIS**.

ORINUS, Ptolemy. See **ERINEUS**.

ORIPPO, Antonine; a town of Baetica, on the left or east side of the Baetis, to the south of Hispalis. Called now *des Hermanas*, a citadel of Andalusia, nine miles to the south of Seville.

ORISIA. See **ORETUM**.

ORITANI. See **ORETANIA**.

ORITAE. See **ORLOS**. A people of Gedrosia, Strabo; with a coast of eighteen hundred stadia in extent, from the river Arbis westward. *Horitae*, Curtius; *Ori*, Pliny.

ORMENIUM, in Strabo's time *Orminum*; a village at the foot of mount Pelus, in Thessaly, to the north of the Sinus Pagasaeus; the country of Phaenix, Achilles's tutor, Scephus; but Crates says, he was of Phocis.

ORNEAE, *arum*, Strabo; a village of Argolis, situate between Corinth and Sicyon; afterwards destroyed.

ORNITHIAS, *ae*. See **CHELIDONIAS**.

ORNITHON, or *Avium Oppidum*, Pliny; a town of the Sidonians, Scylax; situate between Sidon and Tyre, in Phoenicia, Strabo.

OROANDA. See **OENEANDA**.

OROANDA, *orum*, or *Orenda*, Polybius, Livy; a town of Pisidia, on the river Cestrus, to the south-east of Antiochia. *Oroandici*, or *Orondici*, the people, Ptolemy; *Oroandenses*, Livy.

OROANDES, Pliny; a mountain of Asia, a part of mount Taurus.

OROATIS, Ptolemy, Strabo; the same with the *Pasitigris*, running from north to south into the Persian Gulf, and separating Elymais from Persis, Pliny.

OROBATIS. See **OBROATIS**.

OROBII, Pliny; a people of the Transpadana; so called, according to some, from their dwelling towards the mountains; they occupied the country to the south of the Lacus Larius, and the parts on and beyond the Addua. Now the north part of *Milan*.

OROBIS. See **OBROIS**.

OROMA, Pliny; one of the names of the *Euphrates*, near its springs, and before it forces its way through mount Taurus.

ORONAIM.

ORONAIM. See HORONAIM.

OROMEDON, Theocritus, a very high mountain of the island Cos.

ORONDA, } See OROANDA.
ORONDICI, }

ORONTES, Strabo; formerly called *Typhon*, id. *Allo Ophites*, Pomponius Laetus; and *Liden*, Philostratus; a noble river of Syria, rising in Coelesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus, near Heliopolis, now *Balbec*: soon after its rise, it sinks into the earth, and again bursts forth; washes several cities, and running north till it comes to Apamea, it bends its course north-west, and falls into the Syrian sea, one hundred and twenty stadia to the west of Antioch. The first o short, Ovid, Propertius, Juvenal. *Oronteus*, Propertius, the epithet.

ORONELS, Ptolemy; an inland mountain in the north of Media, which hangs over Ecbatana.

OROPUS, the first town of Boeotia on the confines of Attica, Stephanus, Strabo; at the distance of two miles from the sea, according to Spon, who viewed its ruins. This town and its territory were matter of dispute between the Boeotians and Athenians; but adjudged to the latter by king Philip, Pausanias; who says, it stood on the sea, without any thing memorable: hence it is called *Oropus* of Attica, Livy, Ptolemy; at the distance of twelve stadia from it, stood the temple of Amphiaraus, on the spot where he and his chariot were supposed to have been swallowed up, first consecrated by the Oropians, Pausanias. Another *Oropus* of Euboea, called *Graea*, Aristotle.

OROSPEDA, Strabo; *Ortofpeda*, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Hither Spain, running from the middle of mount Idubeda, westward thro' the Campus Spartarius, above Carthago and Malacca. Now through New Castile, Murcia, and the east part of Granada, taking different names according to the different countries it passes through.

ORREA. See HORREA.

ORSO. See URSAON.

ORTACEA, Pliny; a river of Elymais, running into the Persian gulf, and carrying down with it much soil.

ORTHOSIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Orthosias*, *ados*, Strabo; a town of Phoenicia, near the river Eleutheros. See ANTARADOS. Another, of Caria, Livy, Pliny; o short, Ptolemy; Strabo, o long; near the Meander.

ORTHOSIUS, a mountain of Laconica, where Minerva was worshipped, thence called *Orthosia*, Lycophron.

ORTONA, of Latium, Livy; of unknown situation.

ORTONA, Pliny; *Orton*, Strabo, Ptolemy, the dock or arsenal of the Frentani, in Samnium, on the Adriatic. Now *Ortona*, in Abruzzo.

ORTOPLA, Ptolemy; *Ortopula*, Pliny; a town on the coast of Liburnia. Now *Ortopola*, a town of Croatia, on the Adriatic.

ORTOSPEDA. See OROSPEDA.

ORTYGIA, one of the four parts of Syracuse; properly an island; *Insula*, Cicero; separated by a narrow slip of sea from, and then joined to, the city by a bridge, Cicero. *Napus*, Diodorus; and *Nafes* in the Doric; whence *Nafos*, Livy.

OSAEA, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, situate between Neapolis and Bosa. Now vulgarly called *Oseo*, Cluverius; on the west side of the island.

OSCA, surnamed *Vitrix*, Coins; an ancient and opulent town of the Ilergetes in Vescitania, in the Hither Spain. Hence the *Oscense argentum*, Livy, carried in the triumph of M. Helvius. Plutarch calls it a great city, in which Sertorius established a school for Greek and Roman literature, for the instruction of young gentlemen; and where he died, Strabo. *Oscenses*, Pliny, the people. Now *Huesca*, a no less famous city than formerly it was; a town of Arragon. W. Long. 45', Lat. 42° 6'. Another *Osea* of Baetica, called *Escua*, Pliny. Now *Huescar*, in the north east of Granada, on the confines of Murcia and New Castile.

OSCELA, Pliny; *Oscella*, Ptolemy; the capital of the Lepontii, in Gallia Transpadana; whom Cato takes to be descendants of the Taurisci, a people of Pannonia Superior, others, of the companions of Hercules; who in passing the Alps were frost-bitten, and therefore obliged to

to be left behind, which is said to be the reason of their name. Pliny. Now *Domo d'Ossola*, or *Ossola*, in the Milane, at the foot of the Alps, sixty miles to the north-west of the city of Milan.

OSCI, Virgil, Strabo; an ancient people who occupied a part of Campania, next Latium; so called from their turpitude of language and libidinous manners, Festus; hence the proverb, *osce leprosi*. Their language called *Oscian*, was retained by the Romans after the extinction of that people, in their iocoser poems and mimi.

OSCIUS, Thucydides; a mountain, a part of mount Rhodope in Thrace, with a cognominal river rising from it, not far from the part of it, where the Nessus and Hebrus rise.

OSDROENE. See **OSROENE**.

OSERIATES, Pliny; *Oseriater*, Ptolemy; a people of Pannonia Superior, dwelling on the Dravus and neighbours to the Jassi.

OSI, Tacitus; a people dwelling to the south-east of the Marcomanni and Quadi, occupying but few places, and only forests and tops of mountains.

OSICERDA, Coins; *Osgarda*, Ptolemy; a town of the Iberones, in the Hither Spain. *Osgardensis*, Pliny, the people. Now thought to be *Xerta*, near Tortosa in Catalonia.

OSISMII, Caesar, Ptolemy; a branch of the Celtae, the northernmost in the Peninsula Armorica; next the Veneti, Strabo. In the lower age their capital, *Virganum*, took the name of the people. Their territory is said to be still called *Ossimer*.

OSPHAGUS, Livy; a river of Macedonia, which falls into the Engeonus, and there loses its name.

OSRONE, or *Osrone*, Dio; *Osrone*, Eutropius; Ortelius thinks it is the same with *Asracene*, a district of Mesopotamia, lying on the east side of the Euphrates to the north-taking its name, some say, from a petty prince, named *Osrone*, or *Osrone*, who lived to the north of the river, or the river of the Asracene. *Osrone*, the people, Herodotus.

OSSA, a mountain of Thessaly, near the Peneus, which runs between this mountain and Olympus; famous in the fabulous story of the giants, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Seneca, Ovid. The bending and unbending of its pines, on the blowing of a strong north wind, form a crashing sound like thunder, Lucan.

OSIPIATES. See **OSIPIATES**.

OSTIA, indeclinable, Pliny, Livy; a town of Baetica, near the Baetis, named *Iaconicum*, or *Latonium*, as in the manuscripts, and called *Civitas Osetitanis*, Pliny; and where according to him Baetica ends on the east. Now in ruins, in a place called *Magax*, in Andalusia, near the Guadalquivir.

OSONABA, Ptolemy; *Ossonoba*, Inscription, Pliny; a town of the district called Cucus in Lusitania. Traces of its ancient grandeur still appear in its ruins; especially in the walls of Pharus, an adjoining town, and lying more towards the coast: others make it more inland, at Silves, in Algarva.

OSTAPHOS, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, at mount Rhodope.

OSTEONS, Ptolemy, Mela; an island in the Tuscan sea, to the west of, and not one of, the Eolian islands, as Mela asserts, and lying on the north-west side of Sicily, Pliny; so called from the bones of the mercenaries, who on a sedition were sent to that island by the Carthaginians, and there furnished to death, Diodorus Siculus. Now said to be called *la Porcella*, and quite desolate, and lying to the west of the small island Utica.

OSTIA, *ae*, Livy; *crum*, Strabo; *Hostia*, Inscription; a town formerly of note, on the left or south side, and at the mouth of the Tiber, whence its name; the first Roman colony, led by Ancus Martius, called *Colonia Ostiensis*, Pliny; cruelly plundered by Marcius, Livy. At this day it lies in ruins, only retaining its name. There were salt-works there called *Salinae Ostiensis*, as early as the time of Ancus Martius, Livy, from which the Via Salaria, which led to the Sabines, took its name, Varro. It gave name to one of

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of the gates of Rome, which was called *Ostiensis*, Annian, otherwise Tergemina; and to the road from Rome, and to an adjoining lake, Livy; which has now disappeared with the town.

OSTIPPO, a town of Baetica in the Conventus Hispalensis; Pliny, Antonine; on the road from Gades to Corduba, and situate to the north of Malaca.

OSTRA, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria, below Suasa, towards the river Mifus, or on its banks; where Holstenius says, traces of it are still extant: *Ojtrani*, the people, Pliny.

OSTRACINE, Ptolemy; the last town of Egypt towards Palestine, near the lake Sirbonis; sixty-five miles from Pelusium, and the boundary of Arabia, Pliny; sixty six, Antonine.

OSTROGOTHI. See **GOTHI**.

OSTRUDIZUM, Antonine; a town of Thrace, eighteen miles from Hadrianopolis.

OTADENI. See **OTTADINI**.

OTENE, Stephanus; a district of Armenia Major; it seems to be the *Mitene* of Ptolemy; situate according to both, near the river Cyrus. *Oteni*, the people, Stephanus.

OTESIA, Antonine; a town of Gallia Cispadana, towards the Po, to the north of Mutina. *Otesini*, the people, Pliny.

OTHONA, Notitia; a town of Britain; the station of the Milites Fortenses. *Hastings*, in Suffex, Camden; or *Ithancester* in Essex, not far from Maldon.

OTHRONUS, Theophrastus; a small island in the Ionian sea, on the coast of Epirus, towards the mouth of the Adriatic.

OTHRYs, Virgil, Ovid; a mountain of Thessaly, opposite to *Ossa*, Strabo, Pliny; situate between Pindus to the west and Thebae Phthioticae to the east, and ending at Thermopylae. The ancient seat of the Centaurs and Lapithae, Strabo: called *Nivalis*, Virgil; an epithet, which he probably borrowed from Nicander; it was famous for the serpent called *Seps*, Scholiast on Nicander.

OTTADINI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, situate beyond the Tyne,

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as the term imports. Now *Northumberland*, Camden.

OTTOROCORRHAS MONS, Ptolemy; the same with the *Montes Serici*, which see. With a cognominal town at these mountains.

OUFENS. See **UFFENS**.

OUILABI, Inscription, Antonine; *Ovilia*, Peutinger; *Aurelia Colonia Antoniniana*, Inscription; a considerable town and colony of Noricum. Now *Wile*, a small town in the west of Austria, situate on the Traun. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 48° 6'.

OUPORUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia.

OXEAR, Stephanus; islands, the same with the *Echinades*, which see.

OXIANA, Ptolemy; a port of Sogdiana, lying on the Oxus. Also a lake formed by that river, id. *Oxiani*, the people, id.

OXI PETRA. See **ARIAMAZAE**.

OXII. See **UXII**.

OXINA, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running between Heraclea and Psyllium.

OXONIA, commonly *Oxford*; a famous seat of the Muses in Britain; of what antiquity uncertain; or whether it went by any more ancient name; as neither ancient historians nor geographers make mention of it.

OXUBII, Polybius, Mela; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Mediterranean, towards the borders of Italy.

OXUS, Ptolemy; the largest river of the Farther Asia, Arrian; running from east to west into the Caspian sea, id. and separating Sogdiana on the north side from Bactriana and Margiana on the south, Strabo; and rising in mount Caucasus, Arrian: a river always muddy, carrying down much soil with it, and unwholesome to drink, Curtius; extremely broad, deep, and rapid, Arrian.

OXYDRACAE, Strabo, Curtius; a people of the India intra Gangem, situate between the rivers Acesines to the west, and the Hyarotes to the east, both which fall into the Indus from north to south. They claimed kindred to Bacchus, Strabo.

OXYRYNCHUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt on the west side of the Nile, opposite to Cynopolis.

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nopolis. It gives name to the Nomos *Oxyrynchites*, iid. *Oxyrynchos* is the name of a fish with a sharp snout, the object of the Egyptian worship in general; but here stood its temple, Strabo, Aelian.

OZENE, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Hither India.

OZEN-SARA, i Chron. vii. a town

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built by Sara, daughter of Ephraim.

OZOGARDANA, Ammian; *Zaragardia*, Zosimus; a place in Mesopotamia, where was shewn a high tribunal of Trajan, built of stone.

OZOLAE LOCRI. See LOCRI.

OZOLA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Arachosia.

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PACENSIS COLONIA. See PAX and FORUM JULIUM.

PACHAEUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the south-west side of Sardinia.

PACHNAMUNIS, Ptolemy; the metropolis of a division of the Nomos Sebennytes, in the Delta or Lower Egypt, situate on the Mediterranean.

PACHNI PORTUS. Cicero; a port of Sicily, near the promontory Pachynum.

PACHYNUM, Mela, Pliny; *Pachynus*, Solinus, Strabo, Polybius; one of the three promontories of Sicily, on the south-east side. Though they are improperly called promontories, being rather flat tongues, points, necks or heads of land, Pindar, Lycophron, Nonnus, Ovid; running out into the sea, and not raised or prominent like mountains, Homer: who has mislead others. *Pachynus* and Lilybaeum are rocky; but Pelorus, sandy. Virgil shortens the first syllable in *Pachynus*, but Ovid both lengthens and shortens it: Dionysius Periegetes shortens the middle syllable. Now called *Capo Pachino*, or *Pachino*, Cluverius.

PACONTIA, Ptolemy; an island on the north side of Sicily, situate between the island Osteodes and the mouth of the river Bathys, in Sicily; almost in the middle between Panormus and Drepanum. Now called *Isola di Fimi*, or *delle Femine*, Cluverius.

PACORA, Ptolemy; a town or citadel of Mesopotamia; probably built by Pacorus, son of Orodes, who defeat-

ed and slew Crassus; whose death was afterwards revenged by the slaughter of Pacorus and his whole army, by Ventidius Bassus, Florus.

PACRAE. See PAGRAE.

PACTIUS, Pliny; *Pastius*, Peutinger; a river of Calabria. Now *la Cava*, Ferrarius; a small river in the Terra d'Otranto, running towards Brundisium into the Adriatic.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, called *Chrysorrhoeas*, from its rolling down gold sand, Herodotus, Plutarch, Pliny, Strabo; rising in mount Tmolus, Strabo. From this river Croesus is thought to have had all his riches: in Strabo's time it ceased rolling down any: it ran through Sardes, after which it fell into the Hermus, and both together into the Egean sea at Phocaea in Ionia; a river celebrated by Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, Lycophron, Horace, Apollonius.

PACTIAS, ae, Strabo; a mountain near Ephesus in Ionia; from which the river Lethaeus rises.

PACTYE, es, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Chersonesus Thracia situate on the Propontis. One of the ancient names of *Paros*, Pliny.

PACYRIS, Pliny. See HYPACARIS.

PADDAN-ARAM, Bible; literally *the plains of Aram* or *Syria*. Translated by the seventy simply *Mesopotamia*, or *Mesopotamia of Syria* by the Vulgate, *Syria*; the Syrians on this and the other side of the Euphrates, not differing remarkably from each other in lan-

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language and manners, as Josephus allows.

PADAEI, Herodotus Tibullus; the outmost or last people of India to the east.

PADINUM, a town of Gallia Cispadana; situate at the confluence of the Scultenna and Padus. *Padinates*, the people, Pliny. Now *Bondeno*, in the duchy of Ferrara, nine miles to the west of the city of that name, at the place where the Panaro falls into the Po.

PADUS, anciently called *Eridanus*; especially by the Greeks, Pliny, Diodorus, Virgil, Propertius: famous for the fable of Phaeton, Ovid: it rises in mount Vesulus, in the Alpes Cottiae, from three springs, dividing the Cisalpine Gaul into the Transpadana and Cispadana, Strabo; and swelled by other rivers, falling into it on each side from the Alps and Apennine it discharges itself, with a course from west to east at seven mouths into the Adriatic, Mela; at two mouths, the *Olana* and *Padusa*, Polybius; and these the natural, the other five being factitious. The lake through which it discharges itself into the sea is called by the natives, the *Seven Seas*, Herodian. Now the *Po*.

PADUSA, the most southern mouth of the Po, Virgil; from which there was a cut or trench to Ravenna, Pliny, Valgius.

PAEANUM, a town of Aetolia, situate on the Achelous, and destroyed by Philip of Macedon, Polybius; the materials of which, the timber and bricks, he conveyed to Oeniadae, a town near the mouth of that river, id. which gives suspicion, that *Paeanium* stood upon it.

PAEMANI, Caesar; a people of Belgica, situate towards the Meuse, originally Germans. Now the west part of Luxemburg and Bouillon. *Pemont*, a small village, is thought to retain a trace of the ancient name.

PAENA, Ptolemy; an island in the Atlantic, situate between the Atlas Major and Minor.

PAEONIA, a northern district of Macedonia, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the north of Lyncestis, Ptolemy. *Paeo-*

nes, the people, placed by Herodotus on the Strymon; by Dio, at mount Rhodope; and by Ptolemy to the east of the river Aliacmon, or north of Lyncestis, as was already said: or on this side the mountains, Haemus, Rhodope, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy.

PAEPIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, lying to the south of Sitis.

PAESICI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain; situate in a small peninsula on the Oceanus Cantabricus, to the north of the Cantabri.

PAESTANUS SINUS, Cicero, Pliny; a bay of Lucania on the Tuscan sea, so called from the town *Paestum*.

PAESTUM, called *Posidonia* by the Greeks, Coins, Pliny; in imitation of whom Velleius calls it *Neptunia*, a town of Lucania, on the Sinus Paestanus; an ancient colony, prior to the first Punic war, Livy; but later, Velleius. *Paestani*, the people, Livy. *Paestanus*, the epithet; *Paestanae rosae* were in great esteem and produced twice a year, Virgil, Ovid.

PAESURES, or *Paesuri*, Pliny; a people of Lusitania, situate between the Tagus and Munda.

PAESUS. See **APAESUS**, Homer, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate between Lampacus and Parium; which being destroyed, the *Paesani*, or the inhabitants, removed to Lampacus. It had a cognominal river, *Paesus*, Strabo.

PAETALIA, Stephanus; *Paetica*, Arrian; a district of Thrace; lying between the rivers Hebrus and Mela; *Paeti*, the people; through whose territory Xerxes marched his army, Herodotus.

PAGAE, Strabo, Pliny, Pausanias; *Pagae*, Thucydides, Ptolemy; a town in the hilly parts of Megaris, next Boeotia. The former appellation is more suitable to the Doric dialect, which was that used by the Megarians. Placed by Ptolemy on the Corinthian bay, which was hilly and near Boeotia. *Pagaei*, the people, Pliny.

PAGASAE, *grum*, Demosthenes, Scylax, Apollonius, Strabo; *Pagasa*, *ae*, Mela, Propertius; the dock or arsenal

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arsenal of Phœræ in Thessaly; so called either from the ship *Argo*, there built, *Pagafœa ratis*, Ovid; or from its springs rather, Strabo. This town gave name to the Sinus *Pagafiticus*, Scylax, Strabo; *Pagaficus*, Pliny; *Pagafœus*, Mela, Ovid. *Pelasgicus Sinus*, Ptolemy; *Iolciacus*, Ovid; from the town *Iolcos*: *Demetriacus*, Livy; from the town *Demetrias*.

PACOS, Pausanias; a mountain of Acolia in the Hither Asia, situate on the river Meles.

PAGOS, Stephanus; the ancient name of Corinth.

PAGRAE, Ptolemy; *Pacrae*, Antonine; a town of Pieria, a district of Syria, on the confines of Cilicia, at mount Amanus, between Alexandria on the coast and Antioch, a more inland town.

PAGUS, Caesar; a division of the whole state, community or nation of the Helvetii into four parts, called *Pagi*; that is, less communities, bodies, or cantons, as they are now called.

PALACIA, Pliny; a town of Baetica. Now *Palacios*, Moral.

PALAE, *arum*, Antonine, *Palla, æ*, Ptolemy; a town of Corsica, situate on the Strait, which separates it from Sardinia. Now *S. Benifacio*, which gives name to the Strait. E. Long. 9° 20', Lat. 41° 20'.

PALAEA, supposed to be one of the four towns of Cephallenia, because the people are called *Palæis*, or *Palæenses*, Polybius; *Pallens*, or *Palenses*, Thucydides, Livy; *Pallis*, or *Palenjes*, Pausanias. Another of Cyprus, Strabo; situate between Berytus and Amathus.

PALAEBYBLOS, Ptolemy; a town of Phœnicia, situate in the inland parts, to the north of Byblos; but Strabo and Pliny to the south. How far inland to the east does not appear.

PALAEMARIA, Ptolemy; a village of the Lower Egypt, near the lake Mareia.

PALAEMYNDUS, Pliny; a town of Caria, near Myndus.

PALAEOPHARSALUS, Strabo; *Palæpharsalus*, Livy; a town of the Pithiotis in Thessaly. There were two adjoining towns, called *Phar-*

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salus, the Old and New, Strabo. Famous for the defeat of Pompey. See **PHARSALUS**.

PALAEOPAPHOS, Strabo, Virgil, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, where stood a temple of Venus; and an adjoining town called *Nea Paphos*; where St. Paul struck Elymas blind, and converted the proconsul Sergius Paulus. See **PAPHOS**.

PALAEOPHARSALUS. See **PALAEOPHARSALUS**.

PALAEOPOLIS, Livy; a town of Campania; situate not far from where now stands Neapolis, or Naples; two towns inhabited by the same people, who were originally from Cumæ.

PALAEERUS, Strabo; an inland town of Arcanania. *Palireus*, or *Palirensis*, Thucydides, an inhabitant; as if from *Paliros*.

PALAESCEPSIS. See **SCEPSIS**.

PALAESIMUNDI, or *Simundi Insula*, Ptolemy; one of the names of *Ta-probane*.

PALAESTE, Caesar; a place near Oricum, and the Montes Ceraunii in Epirus. *Palæstinus*, Lucan, the epithet.

PALAESTINA, Josephus; properly denotes the country of the Philistines. In prophane authors, the whole of the land of Canaan, lying between Coelesyria to the north, and Egypt to the south, having Arabia Petraea and Deserta on the east, and on the west a part of Egypt and the Mediterranean, Ptolemy, Tacitus. Called in Scripture, *the Land of Canaan*, *the Land of Promise*, *the Land of Israel* and *of Judah*. Now called *the Holy Land* in almost all the languages of Europe, from our Saviour's residence and sufferings in it. *Palæstini*, the people, Josephus.

PALAE TYRUS, Strabo; ancient *Tyre*, a city of Phœnicia, which stood near the sea, on the continent; thirty stadia to the south of New *Tyre*; which last stood in an island or peninsula. The ancient *Tyre*, whether destroyed or voluntarily deserted is not so easy to determine. Under the Persians, and in Alexander's time, *Tyre* stood on an island, which Alexander joined to the continent by a mole, the materials for forming

ing which were taken from Old Tyre, Diodorus Siculus, Curtius; and thus he took the city.

PALANIA, Ptolemy; a town in the north-west of Corsica. Now called *Balagna*.

PALANTEUM, See **PALATIUM**.

PALANTIA, Ptolemy, Appian; *Palantia*, Mela; a town of the Vaccæi in the Hither Spain. *Pallantini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Palencia*, a city of Leon on the river Cea. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 42° 12'.

PALATINUS MONS, or *Palatium*, the first mountain of Rome occupied by Romulus, and where he fixed his residence and kept his court, as did Tullus Hostilius, Augustus, and all the succeeding emperors; and hence it is that the residence of princes is called *Palatium*. The reason of the name is variously assigned. To the east it has the Mons Coelius, to the south the Aventine, to the west the Capitoline, and to the north the Forum. *Palatinus* the surname of Apollo from this place; where Augustus built a temple to this God, adorned with porticos and a library, Horace. *Ludi Palatini*, were games instituted in honour of Augustus, after his apotheosis, by his consort Livia; and always celebrated in the *Palatium*, Dio, Suetonius.

PALATIUM, a place in the territory of Reate, distant from it twenty-five stadia, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; who reckons it one of the first towns of the Aborigines: and from it Varro accounts for the name of the Mons Palatinus; namely, that a colony from *Palatium* settled there.

PALATIUM, Antonine; a place of Rhaetia, situate between Verona and Tridentum. But what it is now, unknown.

PALATIUM, Pliny; *Pallantium*, Pausanias; *Palanteum*, Livy; *Pallanteum*, Solinus; with a double *l* is said to be the true writing, the great grand-father of Evander, from whom it took its name, being called *Pallas*, not *Palas*; a town of Arcadia, which concurred to form Megalopolis, Pausanias. From it the *Palatium*, or *Mons Palatinus*, takes its name, Virgil, Pliny.

PALATIUM DIOCLESIANI, the villa

of Dioclesian near Salonæ, where he died, Eusebius. Afterwards called *Spalatum*; which rose to a considerable city from the ruins of Salonæ; situate in Dalmatia on the Adriatic. Now *Spalatto* or *Spalatro*. E. Long. 17° 45', Lat. 43° 16'.

PALATIUM LUCULLI, Plutarch; or *Villa Luculli*; a place between Misenum and Baiæ in Campania, of wonderful structure. Now in ruins, and called *Piscina Mirabile*.

PALIBOTHRÆ, *æ*, Ptolemy, Pliny; *orum*, Strabo; *Palimbothra*, Arrian, Stephanus; a considerable and opulent city of the Prasii in the Hither India, said to be built by Hercules, Diodorus. *Palibothri*, the people, Pliny; situate at the confluence of the Ganges, and another river; of a quadrangular form, eighty stadia in length; fifteen in breadth, Strabo; the royal residence, and placed in twenty-seven degrees of north latitude, Ptolemy; at the confluence of the Ganges and Erranobos, Arrian. *Palimbothrenus*, the epithet, Arrian.

PALICA, *i* long, Diodorus; a town of Sicily, situate between the Campi Leontini and Menæ, built by Ducetius, a Sicilian, and a native of Menæ, near the temple of the *Palici*, indigenal gods, and near the lake or springs of those gods, remarkable for throwing up their water into the air, and receiving it again without overflowing. The oath by these waters was deemed very sacred, Diodorus Siculus, Macrobius.

PALIMBOTHRA. See **PALIBOTHRÆ**.

PALINURI PROMONTORIUM, Virgil, Velleius, with a cognominal port, was situate at the south extremity of the Sinus Pæstani, on the coast of Lucania; so called from Palinurus Aeneas's steersman, who there perished, Mela, Dionysius Halicarnassæus.

PALIRUS. See **PALAERUS**.

PALIURI PALUS, Ptolemy; a lake of Cyrenaica, which gives rise to a cognominal river, running from south to north into the Mediterranean.

PALIURUS, a town, Ptolemy; a village, Strabo, of Marmarica, near the mouth of the river of the same name,

name, and on the road between Ptolemais of the Pentapolis and Alexandria, Itinerary. Written *Pamirus*, in an old itinerary.

PALLA. See PALAE.

PALLACOPA, Arrian; a cut from the Euphrates, passing through Babylon, into the lakes, on the confines of Arabia, beginning at the distance of eight hundred stadia above Babylon; but this mouth Alexander stopp'd up, because all of a soft earth, and opened another in a more rocky soil, at the distance of thirty stadia, by which aperture the water was confined; to prevent all of it running into Arabia, Aristobulus.

PALLADIA, Martial; *Tolaja*, so sur-named; but uncertain, whether from the worship of Pallas, from the culture of olives, or rather from learning, there cultivated and pursued.

PALLADIS ARA. See ARA.

PALLANTEUM. See PALATIUM.

PALLANTIA. See PALANTIA.

PALLANTIUM. See PALATIUM.

PALLAS, one of the lakes formed by the river Triton, in the Regio Syrtica, to the south of the Tritonitis, which is another larger lake, formed by the same river.

PALLENE, or *Pallene*, Strabo, Xenophon; the first place in Achaia Propria, on the east side; at the distance of sixty stadia to the south of the Corinthian bay, a strong citadel; there is also the village *Pallene*, lying between the citadel and Aegae, Strabo; which Xenophon calls a city, and its citadel, Olurus, Xenophon, Pliny. *Pallenis*, the people, Pliny.

PALLENE, Pliny, Scholiast on Apollonius; a town of Arcadia, written *Pallene*, to distinguish it from *Pellene* of Achaia.

PALLENE, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a triangular Peninsula of Macedonia, Stephanus; situate between the Sinus Teronensis on the east, and the Ipermaicus on the west, Livy; with a cognominal town, Pliny; formerly called *Philegra*; whence also the Peninsula was called *Philegra*, Herodotus. *Pallenensis*, the epithet, Livy.

PALLIA, Itinerary; a river running into the Clanis, from west to east.

Now the *Paglia*, a small river of Tuscany.

PALLIARENSIS. See NUCARIA.

PALMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Balearis Major, on the west side; consisting of Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Mela; it is thought to have stood where now *Mallorca* or *Majorca*, capital of the island of that name, stands. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$.

PALMARIA, Mela; a small island in the Tuscan sea, over against Tar-racina in Latium, twenty-five miles from the continent. Now *Palmarola*.

PALMARUM CIVITAS, the city of palm-trees, *Jericho*, so called, which see.

PALMYRA, Inscription, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Palmira*, Josephus, in which spelling he is singular; who ascribes its origin to Solomon, imagining, that it is the city, called *Tadmor*, which he is said to have fortified in the Wilderness, 1 Kings ix. A city famous for its situation, richness of soil, and fine waters; its territory enclosed for a large extent on every side by sands, and as it were separated from the rest of the world, enjoying the blessings of privacy and retirement, between two mighty empires, the Roman and the Parthian, and being their first care and concern, on any misunderstanding happening between them: distant from Seleucia of the Parthians, sur-named, *on the Tigris*, three hundred and thirty-seven miles; from the nearest part of Syria, two hundred and three; and from Damascus, one hundred and seventy-six, Pliny. Josephus adds, that it was a day's journey from the Euphrates: Ptolemy assigns to it seventy-one and a half degrees of longitude, from the Fortunate Islands, and latitude thirty-four degrees. It was either adorned, repaired, or enlarged by Adrian; and hence the people were called *Hadrianopolita*, Inscription, Stephanus. And thus we have a new *Hadrianopolis* in Syria. *Palmyrenus*, a citizen of *Palmyra*, Inscription. It was raised to its greatest pitch of glory, when, Gallienus quitting the empire, Odenathes the *Palmyrenian*, saved the East; for which

which he had the approbation of the Romans, and was saluted emperor. At his death, his widow Zenobia was mistress of all Syria, Egypt, Cappadocia, and would have been so of Ancyra in Galatia and even Bithynia, had not Aurelian interrupted her progress. *Palmyra* was a place of great strength, tho' of great extent Josephus. After taking Zenobia. Aurelian spared the city: but afterwards that city rebelling, he took and destroyed it. It rose again, at the command of Aurelian; but so slow, that in Justinian's time most of it lay desolate. Aurelian gave a particular charge concerning the reparation of the temple of the sun.

PALMYRENA SOLITUDO, Pliny; the *Desart of Palmyra, or Wilderness of Tadmor*, reaching from the east bend of the Euphrates to the Desart of Arabia Petraea and Deserta in length; and in breadth to Emesa, on the Orontes.

PALMYRENE, an extensive country of Syria, with many towns, Ptolemy; but all of them obscure and ignoble, except the capital Palmyra: situate between Syria Propria to the west, Arabia Deserta to the south, the Euphrates to the north and east, which separates it from Mesopotamia.

PALODES, or *Paloes*. See **PELODES**.

PALTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the coast of Syria, situate between Gabala and Balanaea.

PALUMBINUM, Livy; a town of the Samnites, of uncertain situation.

PAMISUS, Strabo, Pausanias; *Panifus*, Ptolemy; a river of Messenia, falling from north to south into the middle of the Sinus Messenius, having Corona on the right; called also *Amathus*.

PAMPANIS, Ptolemy; an inland village of the Nomos Tentyrites, in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt.

PAMPHYLIA, Coins, Inscriptions; *Pamphilia*, Inscriptions, Cicero; all other authors, Greek and Latin, writing *Pamphylia*. *Pamphylis*, and *Pamphylis*, iid. the people. The gentilitious feminine, *Pamphylis*, Dionysius Periegetes, Stephanus; a country of the Hither Asia. All are not agreed as to the limits of

Pamphylia: Mela includes Phaselis in it, which Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy assign to Lycia. After Phaselis, Olbia, on the west side, constitutes the beginning of *Pamphylia*, Strabo. Ptolemy ends *Pamphylia* on the east side at Side; Strabo at the river Melas, and then Cilicia Aspera begins, on the east. The Mediterranean, called the Sea of *Pamphylia*, bounds it on the south, and Pisidia on the north. *Pamphylus*, the epithet, Lucan.

PAMPHYLIUM MARE, Pliny; that part of the Mediterranean, which washes Pamphylia on the south.

PANACHAEI. See **PANHELLENES**.

PANACHAICUS, Polybius; a mountain which hangs over Patrae, in Achaia Propria.

PANACRA, Stephanus, Callimachus; mountains of Crete, parts of mount Ida.

PANACTUM, Pausanias, Stephanus; a citadel of Attica, razed by the Boeotians, Thucydides. On a solemn agreement entered into by both, that it should not be occupied by either, but remain in common.

PANCALE, Stephanus; the name of the island *Amorgos*, one of the Cyclades.

PANAETOLIUM, Pliny; a very high mountain of Aetolia; as if occupying the whole country.

PANCHAIA, *Panchaea*, Virgil, Ovid; commonly thought to be a part of Arabia Felix; particularly, that producing frankincense; on which account it is commended by the poets. Some suppose it to be a fabulous country, as appears from Strabo. Isaac Vossius, on the testimony of Mela, though others read *Candaei*, not *Panchaei*, removes it to the country of the Troglodytae. Harduin places it in the Lower Egypt, because Pliny says, that the nest of the Phoenix is carried to the City of the Sun, which is Heliopolis, near *Panchaea*. Euhemerus, quoted by Eusebius, says, that it is an island in the South Sea, the riches of which he extraordinarily commends; this is affirmed also by Diodorus Siculus: so that we have nothing certain to mention concerning the *Panchaea* of the ancients,

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cients, which Servius places in Arabia; because frankincense, tho' produced in other places, yet was no where more plentifully so than in Arabia.

PANDA, Pliny; a town of Sogdiana, not far from Alexandria.

PANDANA, one of the gates of Rome, Victor; so called from standing always open, Festus: the same with *Sxtoria*. At this day not extant.

PANDATARIA, Suetonius, Pliny, Strabo; *Pandateria*, Mela, Tacitus; an island in the Tuscan sea; a place of banishment for the more illustrious exiles. Hither Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was banished for her incontinence. To this island Tiberius banished Agrippina, his daughter in law, Suetonius. It was the place of confinement of Octavia, the daughter of Claudius, married to Nero; a sight that affected every eye, Tacitus. Now *Sta. Maria*, situate between Pontia and Ischia, Holstenius.

PANDIONIS REGIO, Ptolemy; a district of the Hither India, on the Sinus Argaricus.

PANDOSIA, Livy, Justin, Strabo; an inland town of the Bruttii, and a place of strength, on the river Acheron, where Alexander of Epirus, deceived by the oracle of Dodona, met his fate and perished. Now *Mendicino*, Holstenius. Another of Epirus, Strabo; situate on the river Acheron, Livy; which Alexander of Epirus was advised to avoid as fatal, but which he met with in Italy. This last is said to have been the residence of the Oenotrian kings, Strabo.

PANEAS, *adas*, Pliny, Josephus; the apparent spring from which the Jordan rises, on the extremity of the west side of the Trachonitis, Pliny. See **JORDAN**.

PANEAS, Coins, Pliny, Josephus; the name of a district adjoining to the spring *Paneas*, with a cognominal town, either enlarged and adorned or originally built by Philip, son of Herod, and called *Caesarea*, Josephus; and in St. Matthew, *Caesarea of Philip*; with a temple erected to Augustus his benefactor, who conferred the Trachonitis upon him, Coin. It was afterwards called *Ne-*

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ronias, in honour of Nero, Josephus.

PANEMITICHOS, a town of Pamphylia, its situation uncertain; but it appears to have been of some importance, from a coin of Julia Domna, with *Panemitichitae*, the name of the people upon it.

PANEPHYSIS, Ptolemy; *Panephusus*, Notitia; the capital of the Nomos called Nêut, Ptolemy; situate between the Busiritic and Bubastic branches of the Nile, in the Delta, towards the coast.

PANEUM, or *Panium*, Coin, Josephus; a mountain on the west side of Trachonitis, whose top rises to a very considerable height, and at the foot of which are the apparent springs of the Jordan, which see. Whether taking its name from the god Pan, is a question.

PANGAEUS, *i*, *Pangaea*, *orum*, Virgil, Lucan; a mountain of Thrace, the northern boundary of Macedonia Adjecta, or that part of it, which is situate between the rivers Strymon and Nestus. Pliny places it near the Nestus; Dio Cassius, near Philippi. *Pangaeus* is also the epithet, Lucan, Val. Flaccus.

PANHELLENES, Hesiod; a term denoting simply the *Greeks*, and so it ought to be translated; the Greeks being thus called in the days of Hesiod, Homer, and Archilochus, to distinguish them from the Hellenes, properly so called, the name of the inhabitants of the Phthiotis, from Hellen, Deucalion's son, who was king of that part of Thessaly. Before whose time they were called *Γραικοί*, a name the Romans retained, to denote the people of Greece in general: hence Homer calls the subjects of Achilles *Myrmidones*, and *Hellenes*, Thucydides, Strabo, Apollodorus. And hence the sacred rites performed by Greece in common are called *Panhellenia*, Eustathius.

PANHORMUS of Sicily. See **PANORMUS**.

PANIARDIS, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate on the east side of the Palus Maeotis, near the mouth of the river Marubius.

PANIONIUM, Herodotus, Strabo; a sacred place lying to the north of Mycale,

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Mycale, in Ionia, at the distance of three stadia from the sea; where the Ionians celebrated the Panionia, or solemn yearly assemblies in honour of Heliconian Neptune: called a town and grove on the sea coast of the Ephesians, Stephanus.

PANISSA. See **PANYSUS**.

PANISUS. See **PAMISUS**.

PANIUM. See **PANEUM**.

PANIURUS. See **PALIURUS**.

PANNA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Crete, near Cnossus.

PANNONIA, Pliny, Strabo, Dio; an extensive country of Europe, having the Danube on the north, Dalmatia on the south, Noricum on the west, and Moesia on the east. *Pannonii*, the people, Tacitus, Ovid; *Pannonnes*, as they are often called by the moderns, appearing to have no authority for it. *Pannonis*, Lucan, the gentilitious feminine. Some Greek authors, as Plutarch, Herodian, say *Paeones*, and *Paeonia*, which is condemned by Dio, as being the name of a part of Macedonia towards Thrace. It is divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*, Ptolemy, Dio. The common boundary between both were the river *Arabo* and mount *Cetius*, having the *Superior* to the west, and the *Inferior* on the east side. This division is thought to be no older than the times of the Antonines. *Pannonicus* the epithet, Martial.

PANOPEUS, Homer, Strabo; in whose time it was called *Phanoteus*, as also by Thucydides, a town of Phocis, near the confines of Lebadia, near Daulis; called also *Panope*, Stephanus, Ovid, Statius. As to its modern name *Phanoteus*, mentioned by Strabo, Sigonius has restored it to Livy, and is called also *Phanote*, and *Phanotea*, Stephanus.

PANOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Thebais, in the Higher Egypt, occupied by linen-weavers and stone-cutters. The native place of Nonnus the poet, Agathias. It takes its name from Pan, the God of shepherds, and the companion of Osiris, in his expedition against the Ethiopians, Diodorus Siculus. It gives name to the Nomos *Panopolites*, Ptolemy.

PANORMUS, Polybius, Pausanias; a town of Achaia, in Peloponnesus,

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near the promontory Rhium. Another, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the north side of Crete. A third, Ptolemy; in Macedonia, on the Egean sea, near mount Athos. A fourth, of Samos, Livy. A fifth, of Sicily, an ancient city, built by the Phoenicians, Thucydides; a principal town of the Carthaginians, Polybius, situate between Lilybaeus and Pelorus, Mela; a Roman colony, Strabo, Inscriptions, in which it is written *Panhorm*. and *Panhormit*. in order to express the spiritus asper of *ἔρημος*, having its name from the commodiousness of its harbour. *Panormitani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Palermo*, capital of the island, on the north side. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 38° 30'. A sixth *Panormus* of the Thracia Chersonesus, placed by Pliny on the west side of the peninsula, and mentioned by no other author.

PANORMUS, Ptolemy; a port of Attica; its name denoting it to be capacious. Another, of Epirus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a large harbour in the heart of the Montes Cerauni, below the citadel Chimaera. A third, of Ionia, Strabo; near Ephesus, with the temple of the Ephesian Diana.

PANTAGIAS, *ae*, Virgil; *Pantagies*, *ae*, Pliny, Ovid; *Pantacias*, Thucydides; a small river of Sicily, running from south to north, into the Ionian sea, to the north of the Sinus Megarensis: so called when running full, from the extraordinary noise of its waters, Vibius; or rather from carrying along with it every thing in its course, which is very short, only six miles, and very rapid, especially when swelled by torrents from the mountains, Silius Italicus. Now called *Porcari*, Cluverius.

PANTANUS LACUS, Pliny; a lake of Apulia, near the river Frento. Now called *Lago di Lesina*, in the north of the Capitanata in the kingdom of Naples, not far from the Adriatic.

PANTHELAEI, Herodotus; an obscure people of Persis.

PANTHEON, a famous temple, built by M. Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, Inscription; and dedicated

P A

to Jupiter Ultor, Pliny; and then to all the gods, as the name seems to imply; or, according to Dio, so called, because in the roundness of its figure it exhibits a representation of the heavens; it has its light only by a round aperture in its roof; is still standing and entire, exclusive of its ancient ornaments, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to all the Saints and now called *Maria Rotunda*.

PANTICAPAEA. See **PANTICAPAEUM**.

PANTICAPES, Herodotus, Mela; a river of Sarmatia Europaea, running south-west into the east or left side of the Borysthenes; separating the Nomadae from the Georgi, Mela. Pliny denies, that the *Panticapes* mixes with the Borysthenes, affirming that the Hypanis does so on the west or right side.

PANTICAPAEUM, Scylax, Strabo, Mela; *Panticapaea*, Ptolemy; a town of the Taurica Chersonesus, situate on the Bosphorus Cimmerius; a very strong place, a colony of the Milesians, Pliny, Strabo; which last adds, that it is an eminence, inhabited quite round, twenty stadia in compass, with a port to the east and a citadel. Formerly a free city, but afterwards fell under the yoke of Mithridates; is the capital of the European *Bosporani*, as *Phanagoria* is of the Asiatic.

PANTOMATRIUM, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus; a town in the north of Crete, beyond the promontory *Dium*.

PANYASUS, Caesar, Ptolemy; a river of Illyricum running into the Adriatic near Dyrrachium.

PANYSUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Panissa*, Pliny; a river of Moesia Inferior, running from south to north, and then east into the Euxine between Mesembria to the south and Odessus to the north.

PAPHAGA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Cyrrhestica, a district of Syria.

PAPHLAGONIA, Xenophon; a country of the Hither Asia, beginning at Parthenius on the west, a river of Bithynia, and extending in length to the Halys eastward, with the Euxine to the north, and Galatia to

P A

the south. Pliny enlarges the limits on the west side to the river Billis, on this side the *Parthenius*. It is called *Pylaemenia* by some, Pliny. *Paphlagones*, the people, mentioned by Homer, and therefore of no small antiquity. A superstitious and silly people, Lucian; a brave people, Homer; taking their name from *Phaleg*, Bochart.

PAPHOS, two adjoining towns on the west side of the island Cyprus: the one called *Palae Paphos*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; the other *Nea Paphos*; and when mentioned without an adjunct, this latter is always understood. Both dedicated to Venus, and left undistinguished by the poets, Virgil, Horace; hence Venus is surnamed *Paphia*. *Paphii*, the people, Coins, Stephanus. It was restored by Augustus, after a shock of an earthquake, and called *Augusta*, Dio.

PAPIRIANAE FOSSAE, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Papiriana*, Antonine; a small town of Etruria, mid-way between Luna and Pisa. Now said to be called *Fosdinovo*, a small town in the north-west of Tuscany, to the north-east of Sarzana, near the east limits of Genoa.

PAPPA, orum, Ptolemy, Hierocles; a town of the Orontici, in the north of Pisidia.

PAPREMIS, Herodotus; *Paprimis*, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt, sacred to Mars; its position uncertain. Hence *Papremites Nomes*, Herodotus.

PARABYSTON, an inferior court in Athens, where small, trivial matters were determined; of which there were two, the Greater and the Middle, Pollux: the judges were the eleven, or undecimviri.

PARACHELOITAE, Stephanus; people dwelling on the rivers of that name, viz. *Acheloi*.

PARACHOATRA, Ptolemy; mountains of Media, towards Persia: but lying to the north, on the Caspian sea, Strabo. *Parachatri*, the people, id.

PARADA, Hirtius; a town of Africa Propria, on the road from Thapsus to Utica. Some suppose it to be the *Phara* of Strabo.

PARADISUS, a term of Persian original,

P A

nal, Xenophon, Plutarch; and used by Solomon, denoting a garden, park, or enclosure. In the New Testament it signifies the state of future bliss. The most famous was that planted by God himself, for the reception of man, and called the *Garden of Eden*. See **EDEN**.

PARADISUS, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Syria, situate in the Laodicene.

PARAETACENE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a district of Persia next Media; *Paraetaceni*, Strabo, the people; who applied to agriculture.

PARAETONIUM, a town and port of Marmarica, Hirtius, Florus; *Portus Paraetonius*, Mela; called by some *Ammonia*, Strabo, Stephanus; a strong frontier town of Egypt; one of the horns, as *Pelusium* was the other, Florus; eighty-six miles to the west of the Catabathmus Parvus, Ptolemy, Pliny. The coast near it was dangerous to shipping, Lucian.

PARAGON, Ptolemy; a bay of the Indian sea, next to and beyond the mouth of the Persian gulf, into which two rivers of Carmania fall, the Samydaces, and the Sarus.

PARALAIs, Ptolemy; *Parlais*, Coin; a town and colony of Lycaonia; concerning which nothing farther is known.

PARALLELI CLIMATUM, Strabo; circles parallel to the equator, in which the climates terminate and begin.

PARALISUM, Inscription; *Parolissum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of some note in Dacia, lying to the north. *Paralifensis*, the epithet, Inscription.

PARAN. See **PHARA**.

PARAPAMISUS. See **PAROPAMISUS**.

PARAPIANI, Pliny; a people not far from the Indus.

PARAPOTAMIA, Pliny; a tract of the Susiana, situate on the river Tigris; whence the name.

PARAPOTAMII, *orum*, Herodotus, Strabo; a town of Phocis, situate on both sides the Cephissus, and hence the appellation.

PARASANGA, a Persian measure of length, Pliny, Strabo; which some make sixty; others, thirty; and

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others again, forty stadia: Herodotus agrees in thirty, which may be taken for the more common measure: it is seldom mentioned but in the Persian history, as in Xenophon, &c.

PARASOPH, Strabo; people dwelling on the river Asopus; which is the reason of the name.

PARAVAEI, Rhianus; a people of Thesprotia, dwelling on the river Avus; which accounts for their name, Stephanus.

PARAXIA, Ptolemy; a district of Macedonia, near the Sinus Toronaens.

PAREMBOLE, Antonine; an encampment in the peninsula Syene of the Higher Egypt, Pliny.

PARENTIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Istria. Now *Parente*, a port-town in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 14° 16', Lat. 45° 30'.

PARIELINAE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; situate above Valeria, in the road from Laminium to Caesaraugusta, twenty-two miles from Libisola.

PARISI, Caesar, Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, inhabiting about the confluence of the Sequana and Matrona. Now a great part of the isle of France. *Parisi*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, having the Brigantes to the north and west, the German sea to the east, and the Coritani to the south, from whom they were separated by the Humber. Now *Holderness*, a peninsula in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

PARISIORUM CIVITAS. See **LUTETIA**.

PARIUM, Ptolemy, to the north; but Strabo, to the south of the Granicus: a colony, Pliny; enjoying the Jus Italicum, Inscription: a noble city of Mysia Minor, with a port on the Propontis; called *Adraflia*, by Homer, according to Pliny; but Strabo distinguishes them: according to others the *Paeles* of Homer. *Pariani*, the people, Strabo. The birth-place of Neoptolemus, surnamed *Glossographus*, Strabo. Here stood a naked cupid, equal in exquisite workmanship, to the Cnidian Venus.

PARIIS. See **PARALAI**s.

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PARMA, Strabo, Pliny; a city of the Cispadana in Italy; scarce ten miles to the south of the Po; an ancient colony, made such at the same time with Mutina, Livy; increased and adorned by Augustus with the surname *Julia Augusta*, Inscription. Cicero calls the inhabitants the best and the most honourable set of people, very closely connected with the authority of the senatorial order, and with the dignity of the Roman people. Martial often commends the wool of this territory. The town doubtless took its name from the river Parma, running through it, though not mentioned in any ancient monuments, only corruptedly called *Paala* in Peutinger's Map; the country of **Cassius** Severus, the poet, author of elegies and epigrams, whom therefore Horace calls *Parmensis*. *Parmenses*, the people, Cicero, Pliny, Martial; *Parmaci*, and *Parmani*, Stephanus; the former after the Greek, and the latter after the Roman manner; but without example in any Roman author. Still called *Parma*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 44° 45'.

PARNASSUS, Strabo, Pindar, Virgil; a mountain of Phocis, near Delphi, and the mounts Cithaeron and Helicon; with two tops, Ovid, Lucan; the one called *Cirrhæa*, sacred to Apollo, and the other, *Nysæa*, sacred to Bacchus, Juvenal; and hence the epithet, *Biceps*, Persius; also *Bicornis* and *Bivertex*, Statius; *Arx Nivalis*, Seneca; borrowed from Homer, who calls it *Parnæus*. It was covered with bay trees, Virgil; and originally called *Larnæus*, from Deucalion's larnax or ark, thither conveyed by the flood, Stephanus, Scholiast on Apollonius; after the flood, *Parnæus*; from *Par Nektar*, changing the *k* into *p*, the hill of divination or Augury, Peucerus; the oracle of Delphi standing at its foot.

PARNES, *aites*, *his*, or *haer*, Theophrastus, Aristophanes; a mountain of Attica, famous for hunting the boar and bear, Pausanias; covered with vines and corn on its lower part, and woody a-top, Statius; to the north of Eleus and

P A

Acharnæ, and almost joinin mount Cithaeron of Boeotia, Plate *Parnethius*, the epithet, Pausanias.

PARNESUS. See **PARNASSUS**.

PARNI. See **APARNI**.

PAROLISSUM. See **PARALISUM**.

PAROPAMISUS, Strabo, Pliny; *Paropamisus*, Arrian; *Paropanisu*, Ptolemy; a part of mount Taurus id. And hence *Paropamisadae*, an *Paropamisadae*, and *Paropanifadae*, the people dwelling in its neighbourhood, iid. Having Aria to the west, and joining the river Indus on the east, Strabo, Pliny. Out of flattery to Alexander the Macedonians called it mount *Caucasu*. Strabo, Arrian. From it the *Bactrus* and *Indus* take their rise, Pliny, Arrian.

PAROPUS, Polybius; a town on the north side of Sicily on the coast lying to the north-east of Himera *Paropini*, the people, Pliny. Nov *Colisano*, Cluverius.

PARORAEA, Strabo; a district near mount Stympha, between Macedonia and Epirus. *Paroræi*, id. the people.

PAROREIA, Livy; a district of Thrace literally denoting a country, situated near mountains; either Rhodope or Haemus.

PAROREION, *Paroreios*, Strabo; a tract of Phrygia Magna, situated at the mountains, as the term denotes otherwise called *Silbium*, Ptolemy.

PARORIA, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia; about ten stadia distant from Zoetia; desolate in Pausanias' time.

PAROS, an island of the Egean sea, one of the Cyclades, with a strong cognominal town, thirty-eight miles distant from Delos, Pliny, Nepos. Anciently called *Paëze* and *Minoa*, Pliny; also *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Hyria*, *Hylessa*, and *Cabarnis*, Nicander: it takes its name from *Parus* the son of Parrhasius, an Arcadian Calumachus. *Parus* is both the gentilitious name, Stephanus; and the epithet. The country of Archilochus, the iambic poet, Strabo an island famous for its white marble, Virgil, Horace, Ovid; called *Ischætes*, because dug with lamps Pliny. Agreeing to surrender themselves to Miltiades, after a long siege

siege, and afterwards retracting, they gave rise to the term, ἀναπαλαστήν, denoting to go from an agreement, Ephorus.

PAROSTA, Ptolemy; a town of the Chersonesus Taurica; whose earth was a cure for all wounds, Pliny.

PARPAR, or *Pharphar*, Bible; a river of Syria, running through Damascus from south to north, and rising in mount Hermon.

PARPARON, *onis*, a district of Acolis in the Hither Asia, where Thucydides died, Apollodorus: some call it *Perine*, Stephanus. Supposed to be the same with *Perperena*, Strabo, Pliny. *Parparonius*, the gentilicious name, id. *Parparonietae*, Androtion.

PARRHASIE, Homer, Nonnus, Pliny; a town of Arcadia; so called from Parrhasus, one of Lycson's sons: and hence *Arcadia* is called *Parrhasia*, Servius. *Parrhasii*, the people, Strabo; reckoned among the most ancient of Greece, originally *Pelafgi*. *Parrhasius*, the epithet. *Parrhasius Mons*, a mountain of Arcadia; and *Parrhasium Nemos*, a forest, Statius. *Parrhasis, idos*, the gentilicious feminine, Statius, Ovid; Calisto, or the bear in the Heavens, so called.

PARSIS, Ptolemy; *Persis*, Marcianus Heracleota; thought to be the *Pura* of Arrian; the metropolis of Gedrosia; situate on the right side of the river Arbis or Arabis.

PARTES Orbis Terrarum. See CONTINENTES.

PARTHANUM, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, on the river Loyfa which falls into the Isarus. Now thought to be *Partaknch*, situate between Fussen and Inspruck in Bavaria. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 47° 30'.

PARTHENI. See PARTHUS.

PARTHENIA, Aristotle; the first and ancient name of the island *Samos*. Called also *Parthenias, ados*, Strabo.

PARTHENIAS, Strabo; a river running through the territory of Pisa in Elis of Peloponnesus.

PARTHENICUM, Antonine; a town on the west side of Sicily, to the north of the mouth of the river *Barthys*: whose ruins lie near a place called *Palamita*, Cluverius.

PARTHENION, Pausanias, Hesychius;

the temple of Minerva, seated about the middle of the Acropolis at Athens; called also *Hecatompedon*, because a hundred feet square: it was burnt by the Persians, but rebuilt by Pericles, and enlarged fifty feet every way. It is two hundred and seventeen feet, nine inches long, by ninety-eight feet six inches; consisting altogether of admirable white marble; and for matter and art the most beautiful piece of antiquity extant, Wheeler. The name *Parthenion* was either from the perpetual virginity of the goddess, or from its dedication by the daughters of Erechtheus, peculiarly called *Παρθέναι*, Hesychius.

PARTHENIUM, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory on the south-west side of the Chersonesus Taurica. Also a town of that name, Ptolemy, to the south of the Palus Maeotis. Another town of the same name, Mela, Pliny; near mount Parthenius in Arcadia.

PARTHENIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Bithynia, running north-west into the Euxine near to, or through Amastris, according to others. A mountain of Arcadia, on the confines of Argolis, to the north of Stymphalus, and running west towards Tegea, Strabo. *Parthenius*, the epithet, Virgil.

PARTHENOARUSA, Pliny; an ancient name of *Samos*.

PARTHENOPE, the ancient name of *Neapolis*, which see.

PARTHENOPOLIS, Pliny, Eutropius; a town of Moesia Interior, situate between Tomi and Calatis.

PARTHIA, Romans, Ptolemy; *Parthiana* and *Parthyene*, Greeks, Curtius; *Parthi*, Romans, Dio; *Parthyaei*, Greeks, the people; *Parthia Propria* is a country of the Farther Asia, having Media on the west, Hyrcania on the north, Aria to the east, and Carmania Deserta to the south, Ptolemy, Pliny; under the kings of Persia, and even under the Syro-Macedonian kings, it was of no name or character, and reckoned a part of Hyrcania; a poor country because mountainous and woody, Strabo, Curtius. But on the revolt of the East from the Syro-Macedonians, at the instigation

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of Arfaces the Parthian; the Parthians are said to have conquered eighteen kingdoms, Pliny. They were originally from Scythia, their name *Parthi* denotes exiles, Justin; were very dextrous at the bow, and even in their flight greatly annoyed the enemy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid; were the grand rivals of the Romans, and proved a great check to their conquests on that side.

PARTHMETICUM. See **PHATNICUM**.

PARTHUS, Stephanus, Polybius; a town of the territory of Dyrrhachium. *Partheni*, the people, Pliny; *Parthini*, Mela.

PARTHYAEA, } See **PARTHIA**.

PARTHYENE, }

PARUS. See **PAROS**.

PAKYADRAE MONTES, Pliny, Strabo; mountains, from which the former begins Armenia Major; and which, according to the latter, extending to Armenia Minor from Sidene and Cappadocia, form the east side of Pontus. In these mountains Mithridates Eupator built and fortified places for his treasures, Strabo.

PASACARTA, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia. E. Long. 14° 15', Lat. 35° 15'.

PASARGADA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Pasargadae*, *arum*, Strabo; *Pasagardae*, Pliny; a town of Persia, the ancient royal residence, encompassed by the river Cyrus, Strabo: the favourite place of king Cyrus, because he there conquered Astyages the Mede; and here he chose to be buried; his monument was a small tower, shaded with trees, in a garden or enclosure, *id.* Pliny. In Stephanus it is *Pasargadae*, which he interprets the Camp of the Persians. *Pasargadae*, the people, reckoned the most illustrious among the Persians; as the Achaemenidae, from whom the kings of Persia descended, were a branch of them, Herodotus.

PASARNE, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, distant a little way from the Euphrates.

PASCAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, near the Montes Oxii.

PASINAE. See **CHIRAX**.

PASTRA, Arrian; a village and port, on the coast of Gedrosia; *Pastres*, or *Pastages*, the people.

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PASITIGRIS, Pliny, Arrian; a cut from the Tigris to the river Euleu or Choaspes, through which there was a passage by water to Susa. This is the *Pasitigris* of Chaldea, or the river Tigris itself. Another *Pasitigris*, Strabo, Curtius, Arrian, very different from the foregoing, rising in the north, in the mountains of the Uxii, and running south into the Persian gulf to the east of the Choaspes, almost in a parallel line and separating Elymais on the west from Persis on the east, as being their common boundary. It is also called *Oroates*, Strabo.

PASSALA, Pliny; a small island in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coast of Caria; the dock or port of Mylasa.

PASSALON, Ptolemy; a town of the Nomos Antaeopolites in the Higher Egypt, on the west side of the river, over-against the Thebais.

PASSANDA, Stephanus; a small district near Adramyttium of Troas.

PASSARON, *onis*, Livy, Plutarch; a town of the Molossis, a district of Epirus; where the kings, after sacrificing to Jupiter Martius, took a solemn oath of governing according to law, and on the other hand bound their subjects by oath to defend and maintain the kingdom, as the law directed, Plutarch.

PASSUS, a Roman measure of length, which the Greeks translate *βρῦμα*; containing five feet in length, Columella. A thousand passus were reckoned to a mile.

PASTIUS. See **PACTIUS**.

PATACTA, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate on the Nile.

PATAGE, Pliny; a name of the island Amorgos.

PATAIE, Pliny; *Patalia*, Curtius; *Patalene*, Mela, Strabo; an island formed by the mouths of the river Indus, with a cognominal town, called *Patala*, *orum*, Strabo, Arrian; *Patala*, *ae*. Pliny; the island from its figure was called *Delta*, after that of Egypt, but larger far, Arrian, *Triquetra*, Pliny; the town stood in the upper part of the island near the division of the river into its two great branches.

PATALUS, Stephanus; an island adjoining to Caria.

PATARA,

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PATARA, *orum*, Livy, Mela; the capital of Lycia, to the east of the mouth of the river Xanthus; famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo, thence called *Patareus*, three syllables only; but *Pataraeus*, Horace; for the six winter months, Apollo gave answers at *Patara*, and and for the six summer at Delos, Virgil, Servius; these are the Lyciae Sortes of Virgil. The town was situate in a peninsula, called *Lyciorum Chersonesus*, Stephanus, *Patareis* or *Patarenses*, the people, Coin. *Patareius*, the possessive, Stephanus; *Patareis*, the feminine, Dionysius Periegetes, the same with *Patareum Promontorium*. The town was originally called *Sataros*, Pliny; and by Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Arfinoe*, after the name of his consort; but which had no vogue, the old name *Patara* prevailing at last, Strabo.

PATAREUM PROMONTORIUM, the same with *Patareis*, see the preceding article. The same with the *Sacrum Promontorium*, Strabo; and with Pliny's *Promontorium Tauri*, because mount Taurus was there supposed to begin; called also *Chelidonium*, because opposite to the *Chelidoniae*. It was understood to mean rather the whole of the peninsula, in which *Patara* stood, than any particular promontory.

PATARVE, Pliny; a town of *Sarmatia Asiatica*, on the *Palus Maeotis*.

PATAVIUM, Tacitus, Strabo; a town of the *Transpadana*, situate on the left or north bank of the *Medoacus Minor*; founded by Antenor the Trojan, Mela, Virgil, Seneca. *Patavini*, the people, Livy; who himself was a native, and by Asinius Pollio charged with *Patavinity*. Now *Padua*, in the territory, and to the west of Venice. E. Long. $12^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$.

PATAVIUM, Ptolemy; a town of *Bithynia*; situate to the south of the *Lacus Alcanius*.

PATERIA, Pliny; an island not far from *Lemnos*.

PATHISSUS, Ptolemy; *Pathiscus*, Ammian; the river *Tibiscus* so called.

PATHMETICUM. See **PHATNICUM**.

PATHMOS. See **PATMOS**.

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PATHURES. See **PATROS**.

PATHYSSUS, Pliny; the name of the *Tibiscus*, which see.

PATMOS, Greeks; *Pathmos*, Pliny; one of the *Sporades*, Dionysius; thirty miles in compass, Pliny; concerning which we scarce find any other thing mentioned in authors: but rendered famous for the exile of, and for the apocalyptical scenes exhibited to St. John in vision on this island, expressive of the fate of the church to the end of the world.

PATRAE, *arum*, Cicero, Polybius; a noble town of *Achaia* in *Peloponnesus*; a colony, Pliny; built on a very extensive promontory of *Peloponnesus*, over-against *Aetolia*, and the river *Evenus*. Made a colony by Augustus, Coin: anciently called *Aroe* or *Aroa*; and being afterwards enlarged by *Patreus*, took the name *Patrae*, without losing its ancient name, which in Coins is joined with the new. *Patreis*, or *Patrenses*, the people, Strabo; *Patrensis*, the epithet, Coins. Now *Patras* in the *Morea*, sixty miles to the west of *Corinth*. E. Long. $21^{\circ} 30'$, Lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$.

PATRICIA, Pliny, Coin, Inscriptions; the colony of *Corduba* in *Baetica* thus surnamed; *Patricienses*, the colonists, Inscription. The reason of the appellation Strabo assigns, from being at first inhabited by noble Romans and natives. See **CORDUBA**.

PATROS, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; appears from the contexts to be meant of a part of Egypt. Bochart thinks it denotes the Higher Egypt: the Septuagint translate it the country of *Pathure*; in Pliny we have the *Nomos Phaturites* in the Thebais; in Ptolemy, *Pathyris*, probably the metropolis. From the Hebrew appellation *Patros* comes the gentilicious name, *Pathrusim*, Moles.

PATROCLI INSULA, Pausanias, Stephanus; a small desert island not far from the promontory *Sonium*, in *Attica*; so called from *Patroclus*, the admiral of Ptolemy, son of *Lagus*, king of Egypt, who was sent to the assistance of the Athenians, against *Antigonus*, son of *Demetrius*, and who built a wall and threw up

up

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up a rampart in this island, Pausanias.

PATUMOS. See **PITHOM**.

PAUCA, Ptolemy; a town in the west side of Corfica, where now *Pola* stands, Cluverius; and therefore the true reading is supposed to be *Paula*.

PAULOS, Mela; a small river of Gallia Narbonensis, on the confines of Liguria, falling into the Mediterranean at Nice, between the Alpes Maritimae to the east, and the Varus to the west. Now *il Paglion*.

PAUSILYPUS, Pliny; a mountain and promontory of Campania, three miles to the west of Naples; on which stood the villa of Vedius Pollio, the friend of Augustus; remarkable for his cruelty to his slaves. It takes its name from its extraordinary pleasantness. Now *Pesilipo*.

PAUSULAE, *arum*, Peutinger; a town of the Picenum, nine miles from Potentia. *Ager Pausulensis*, Balbus, the territory; *Pausilens*, Pliny, the people. Amidst the ruins of *Pausulae* now stands *Monte dell' Omo*, Holstenius; near Macerata, in the March of Ancona.

PAUTALIA, Coin, Ptolemy; an inland town of Thrace, ornamented by Trajan, and surnamed *Ulpia*, Coins.

PAX AUGUSTA, Strabo; the same with the *Pax Julia* of Ptolemy, Antonine; or the *Colonia Pacensis*, of Pliny; a town of the Celtici in Lusitania, situate between the Tagus and Anas, Strabo. Now *Beja* in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 40', Lat. 37° 55'. Others distinguish them, and make *Pax Julia* to be *Beja*; and *Pax Augusta*, to be *Badajoz*, a town of Extremadura in Spain.

PAXI, Dio, Polybius, Plutarch; two small islands five miles to the east of Corcyra, near Leucadia, Pliny. Modern maps place there two islands, *Pactia* and *Antipactia*.

PEDA. See **PEDUM**.

PEDAEUS, Ptolemy; a river of Cyprus, falling into the sea near Salamis.

PEDALIUM, Ptolemy; which is thought to be a faulty reading for *Idalion*.

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PEDANI. See **PEDUM**.

PEDASA, *orum*, Strabo; a town in the territory of Halicarnassus of Caria, afterwards fallen to decay, and called *Pedasum*, and become a small village in the territory of Stratonice. It was one of the six towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnassus, Pliny. *Pedasis*, the country round it, Strabo, Polybius, Livy; *Pedaseis*, or *Pedasenses*, the people, Herodotus; by whom it appears, that it was at no great distance from the territory of the Milesians.

PEDASUS, Homer; a town near mount Ida, destroyed by Achilles; which, according to Pliny, is *Adramytteos*. Another *Pedasus*, Homer; a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus; which, according to others, is *Methone*; and one of the seven towns which Agamemnon promised to Achilles; mentioned also by Strabo.

PEDICULI. See **APULIA**.

PEDILI, Pliny; a people inhabiting the foot of the Alps; which seems to be the reason of the name.

PEDNELISSUS. See **PETNELISSUS**.

PEDONIA, Ptolemy, Strabo; an island on the coast of Marmarica.

PEDUM, Livy; *Peda*, Stephanus; a town of Latium, beyond Gabii. *Pedani*, the people, Livy; *Pedanus*, the epithet, Horace. One of those places of which, according to Pliny, not so much as a trace remained. It is thought to have stood, by what may be conjectured from Livy, between Tibur and Praeneste; a circumstance, which Torrentius found written on the margin of a very old Horace.

PEGAE. See **PAGAE**.

PEGASEUM STAGNUM, a pool near Ephesus in Ionia, Pliny, Ovid.

PEGUNTIUM, Ptolemy; *Piguntiae*, Pliny; a town or citadel of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, opposite to the island Brachia, scarce five miles off, and forty miles to the east of Salona.

PEGUSA, Pliny; one of the names of *Cnidus* in Caria.

PEISO, Pliny; *Peliso*, Aurelius Victor; *Lacus Peliodis*, Jornandes; so that one or other reading must be vitious: a lake of Pannonia Superior, near the borders of Noricum. Now

Neufelder

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Neusidler See, a lake of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Austria, to the east of Vienna.

PEIUM, Strabo; a citadel of the Tolistobogi in Galatia, allotted for the treasury of Deiotarus, but of uncertain situation.

PELA, Pliny; a small island near Ephesus, on the coast of Ionia, in the Hither Asia.

PELAGONIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Tripolitis*, from its three towns, Strabo; a northern district of Macedonia, with a cognominal town, the capital, Livy. Supposed afterwards to become extinct, not being mentioned by any succeeding author. *Pelagones*, the people; the *Paeones* were also thus called, Strabo.

PELASGI. See **PELASGIOTIS**.

PELASGIA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Lesbos*; so called from the Pelasgi, its first inhabitants, Diodorus Siculus. Also the ancient name of *Peloponnesus*, from Pelasgius, a native of the country, Nicolaus Damascenus, Ephorus.

PELASGICUM, Pausanias, Pliny; the north wall of Athens, so called from the builders, the Pelasgi. There was an execration pronounced on any that should build houses under this wall; because the Pelasgi, while dwelling there, entered into a conspiracy against the Athenians, Thucydides.

PELASGICUS SINUS, the same with *Pagasicus*. See **PAGASAE**.

PELASGIOTIS, a third part of Thessaly, Strabo; so called from a very ancient people, the Pelasgi, called *Pelasgiotae*, Ptolemy; who formerly, together with the Aeolians, occupied Thessaly, and thence that part was called *Pelasgicum Argos*; besides many other parts of Greece. Their name *Pelasgi*, or *Pelargi*, denoting storks, was given them from their wandering, roving life, Strabo. The poets extend the appellation to Greeks in general, Ovid. *Pelasgus*, id. the epithet. Some of the inhabitants of Crete were called *Pelasgi*, Homer; who thus also calls the neighbouring people to the Cilicians in Troas. The *Pelasgi* were originally of Arcadia, Hesiod; but Aeschylus makes Ar-

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gos, near Mycenae, their country. The *Pelasgiotis*, was situate between Pieria and Macedonia to the north and west, Thessaliotis to the south, and Magnesia to the east, Strabo, Pliny.

PELE, Stephanus; two towns of this name in Thessaly, the one subject to Eurypylus, the other to Achilles: both extinct. *Peleus* the gentilitious name, id.

PELENDONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Pelendones*, Inscription; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Celtiberi, situate between Calagurris to the north, and the Durus to the south. Now the east part of *Old Castile*, towards the springs of the Durus.

PELETHRONIUM, Nicander and Scholiast, a town of Thessaly, situate in a flowery part of mount Pelios; and hence the appellation, *throna*, signifying flowers. *Pelethronii*, the people, Virgil; the *Lapithae* so called, who first broke horses. Lucan says the Centaurs were natives of that place; to whom Virgil assigns mount Othrys. Most authors however ascribe the breaking of horses to the Centaurs. Some make the Lapithae and Centaurs the same; others, a different people; allowed however to be both of Thessaly. Their story is greatly involved in fable.

PELIALA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, on the Saocoras, to the south of Nisibis.

PELIGNI, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Samnium, next the Marrucini, and divided by the Sagrus from the Frentani. Ovid was of this people, as he himself testifies. Now a part of *Abruzzo Citra* in Naples.

PELINAEVUS, Strabo, Dionysius; a very high mountain of the island Chios, where Jupiter was worshipped, and thence surnamed *Pelinaeus*, Hesychius, Phavorinus. In Aelian and the Scholiast on Pindar it is written *Pelinnæus*.

PELINNA, or *Pelinnacum Fanum*, Strabo, Scylax; *Pellinacum*, Livy; a town near Tricca, in the Etheaotis, a district of Thessaly. *Pelinaeis*, Coin, or *Pelinaenses*, the people.

PELION, i, *ὄρεα*; understood, Diodorus Siculus, &c. *Pelios*, *mons* understood,
flood,

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wood, Mela, Virgil, Horace, Seneca; a mountain of Thessaly near Ossa, and hanging over the Sinus Pelasgicus, or Pagasicus; its top covered with pines, the sides with oaks, Ovid. Said also to abound in wild ash, Val. Flaccus. From this mountain was cut the spear of Achilles, called *Pelias ados*; which none but himself could wield, Homer. Dicearchus, Aristotle's scholar, found this mountain twelve hundred and fifty paces higher than any other of Thessaly, Pliny. *Pelus*, Cicero; *Pelacus*, Catullus, the epithet.

PELIUM, Livy; a town of Macedonia, in the territory of the Dassaretæ, towards Illyricum, taken by the Romans.

PELLA, a town situate on the confines of Emathia, a district of Macedonia, Ptolemy; and therefore Herodotus allots it to Bottiaea, a maritime district on the Sinus Thermaicus. It was the royal residence, situate on an eminence, verging to the south-west, encompassed with unpassable marshes summer and winter: in which, next the town, a citadel like an island rises, placed on a bank or dam, a prodigious work, both supporting the wall and securing it from any hurt by means of the circumfluent water. At a distance it seems close to the town, but is separated from it by the Ludias, running by the walls, and joined to it by a bridge, Livy: distant from the sea an hundred and twenty stadia, the Ludias being so far navigable, Strabo. Mela calls the town *Pelle*, though most Greek authors write *Pella*. The birth-place of Philip, who enlarged it, and afterwards of Alexander, Strabo, Mela. Continued to be the royal residence down to Peries, Livy. Called *Pella Colonia*, Pliny; *Colonia Julia Augusta*, Coin. It afterwards came to decline, with but few and mean inhabitants, Lucian. It is now called *Τα Παλάτια*, the *Little Palace*, Holstenius. *Pelacus*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Lucian, Juvenal, Martial. Another *Pelia*, Polybius, Pliny; a town of the Decapolis, on the other side the Jordan; abounding in wa-

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ter, like its cognominal town in Macedonia; built by the Macedonians, Strabo; by Seleucus, Eusebius; anciently called *Butis*, Stephanus; *Apamea*, Strabo; situate thirty five miles to the north-east of Gerasa, Ptolemy. Thither the Christians, just before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, were divinely admonished to fly, Eusebius. It was the utmost boundary of the Ræraea, or Transjordan country, to the north, Josephus.

PELLACONTA, Pliny; a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Euphrates.

PELLENDONES. See PELENDONES.

PELENE. See PALLENE of Achaia.

PELLINAEUM. See PELINNA.

PELLITI SARDI, Livy; a people of Sardinia, who wore raw skins; a race of freebooters, Cicero.

PELODES, *ae*, *Palodes*, in the Doric, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Palodes, eos*, Plutarch; a port of Epirus, to the south of Buthrotum: *Paloes, entos*, Apian; so called from being muddy, or miry.

PELOPIA. See THYATIRA.

PELOPONNESUS, Dionysius; a large peninsula, to the south of the rest of Greece: called, as it were *Pelopis nesus*, or *Insula*, though properly not an island, but a peninsula, yet wanting but little to be one, viz. the isthmus of Corinth, ending in a point like the leaf of the platane, or plane-tree. Anciently called *Apia*, and *Pelasgia*; a peninsula second to no other country for nobleness; situate between two seas, the Egean and Ionian, and resembling a platane-leaf, on account of its angular recesses or bays, Pliny, Strabo, Mela. Strabo adds from Homer, that one of its ancient names was *Argos*, with the epithet *Achaicum*, to distinguish it from Thessaly, called *Pelasgicum*. Divided into six parts; namely, *Argolis*, *Laconica*, *Messenia*, *Elis*, *Achaia*, and *Arcadia*, Mela. Now called the *Moræa*.

PELORIAS, *ados*, Ovid, Polybius; *Pelorus, idos*, Mela, Cicero, Dionysius; *Pelorum*, or *Pelorus*, as either *Promontorium* or *Mons* is understood, Sil. Italicus, Ovid. One of the three promontories of Sicily, near the strait of Messina, on the north side.

It

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It runs into the sea with a narrower point than the other two, Virgil. *Pelorias* sometimes denotes a district, distinct from the promontory, Diodorus Siculus; called *Regio Peloritana*, Solinus.

PELSO. See PEISO.

PELTAE, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the west of Synnada. *Peltini*, the people, Pliny. *Peltenus Campus*, Strabo.

PELTUINUM, Inscription; a town of the Vestini, a people of Italy, situate between the rivers Matrinus to the north, and Aternus to the south, on the Adriatic. *Peltuinates*, the people, Pliny.

PELUSIACUM OSTIUM, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny; the eastmost mouth of the Nile, so called from Pelusium.

PELUSIUM, Strabo; a noble and strong city of Egypt, without the Delta, distant twenty stadia from the sea; situate amidst marshes, and hence its name and its strength. Called the key or inlet of Egypt, Diodorus, Hirtius; which being taken, the rest of Egypt lay quite open and exposed to an enemy. Called *Sin*, Ezekiel. *Pelusiacus*, the epithet, Virgil, Diodorus. From its ruins arose *Damietta*. E. Long. 32°, Lat. 31°.

PENEIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Elis, in Peloponnesus, running between Cyllene and the promontory Chelonates, into the Ionian sea, from east to west, Strabo.

PENESTIA, Livy; a district of Greek Illyricum. *Penestianus*, the epithet. *Penestae*, the people, situate between the Albani to the north-west, and the Dassaretæ to the south-east.

PENESTICA, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, situate between the Lacus Lausonius and Salodurum; called *Petenisca*, Püttinger. Thought to be now *Biel*, Cluverius. The capital of a small territory in Switzerland. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 47°.

PENEUS, Strabo; a river running through the middle of Thessaly, from west to east into the Sinus Thermaicus, between Olympus and Ossa, near Tempe of Thessaly, rising in mount Pindus, Ovid; and flowing in silver eddies, Homer. *Peneius*, the epithet, Ovid, Val. Flaccus.

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PENIEL. See PNUEL.

PENINAE ALPES. See ALPES.

PENNOCRUCIUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now *Pencridge* in Staffordshire, Camden.

PENTAPOLIS, Wisdom x. the five cities of the plain in Palestine, all destroyed by fire from heaven, except Zoar.

PENTAPOLIS, Ptolemy; a district of Cyrenaica; situate on the Mediterranean; denominated from its five cities; namely, *Berenice*, *Arfinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Cyrene*, and *Apollonia*.

PENTAPOLIS of the Philistines, Josephus; taking name from five principal cities; *Gaza*, *Gath*, *Ascalon*, *Azotus*, and *Ekron*.

PENTAPOLIS, Herodotus; five cities of Doris, a district of the Hither Asia; namely, *Camirus*, *Cnidus*, *Cos*, *Jalysus*, and *Lindus*, Scholiast on Theocritus.

PENTAPYLUM, Plutarch; a gate of the Acradina, one of the four parts of Syracuse, which led to the island Ortygia.

PENTASCHOENOS, Stephanus, Itinerary; a town of Egypt, situate midway between, and twenty miles from, Pelusium and Casium.

PENTEDACTYLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a mountain of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, near Berenice.

PENTELICUS MONS, Strabo, Pausanias; a mountain of Attica, towards Marathon, famous for its marble quarries.

PENTRI. See SAMNITES.

PEOR, Moses; a part of the mountains Abarim; on which there seems to have stood the temple of an idol, called *Baal peor*; by partaking of the sacrifices, God was greatly provoked by the Israelites.

PEPARETHUS, Ptolemy; a town and island, situate to the north-east of Scyros, one of the Cyclades; famous for its excellent wine and oil, Demosthenes, Pliny, Ovid. *Peparethii*, the people, Demosthenes.

PEPERINA, Ptolemy; an island in the Sinus Colchicus, in the Indian Ocean.

PEPUSA, or *Pepuza*, Notitia Orientis; a town of Phrygia Pacatiana; of unknown situation; the habitation of the heretics the *Cataphryges*,

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in the second century, and from which they were called *Pepuziani*, Epiphanius; in whose time it was razed to the ground.

PERAEA, Livy; a town of Aeolis, in the Hither Asia, a colony of Mitylenians, situate between Adramyttium and Sardes.

PERAEA, a term denoting in general a country, which lies beyond a river or the sea; such as a part of the Land of Israel, which lay beyond the Jordan to the east, and therefore called *Peraea beyond Jordan*, Josephus; desert and rough for the most part, and unfit for the production of the milder fruits. Its kindly spots are fertile, and the plains planted with trees; the greatest part occupied by olive yards and vineyards and plantations of palm trees, being well watered with torrents. In a larger sense it comprised the whole of the country which the Israelites occupied on the other side Jordan. But the proper *Peraea*, is the more southern part, the ancient country of the Reubenites and Gadites, extending in length from Machaerus to Pella, and in breadth from Philadelphia to the Jordan. Pella was its northern boundary; the Jordan its western; the country of the Moabites its southern; and its eastern boundary Arabia, Silbonitis, Philadelphia, and Gerasa; where the eastern and northern limits met, Josephus; who adds, that it was encompassed, like a peninsula, by three rivers; the Arnon on the south, the Jabok on the north, and by the Jordan on the west. And this the principal part of the *Inferior Peraea*, formerly the portion of the tribe of Reuben.

PERAEA GADITANORUM, Strabo, Pliny; a small district on the continent, belonging to the people of the island of Gades, in Baetica in Spain.

PERAEA RHODIORUM, Strabo, Livy, Scylax; a small maritime district, a part of Caria, opposite on the continent to the island Rhodes, in the ancient possession of the Rhodians; called a peninsula, Diodorus; and seems to have been anciently joined to the island, id.

PERASIAE DIANAE TEMPLUM, See CASTABALA.

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PERCE, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Thrace*.

PERCOTE, Homer, Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny; anciently *Percope*, Stephanus, Homer; a town of Troas: whether on, or at some distance from, the sea, uncertain. This town the king of Persia gave to Themistocles for furnishing wearing apparel and bed-clothes, Plutarch, Athenaeus. *Percofus*, Homer, the gentilitious name: the epithet, Val. Flaccus.

PERDICES, Itineraries; a place in Mauretania Caesariensis, twenty-five miles from Caesarea.

PERAEBIA, Thucydides; a town of Thessaly, not far from Pharsalus and the river Apidanus.

PERGA, *Perge*, Luke, Ptolemy; an inland town of Pamphylia, situate on the right or west side of the Cestrus, Mela; sixty stadia from the sea, the river so far navigable, Strabo. It had a temple of Diana, thence called *Pergaea*, Mela, Coin; *Pergasia*, Stephanus; not in the town, but without it, on a neighbouring mountain, at which there was yearly a solemn assembly, Strabo. In the Notitiae it is the metropolis. *Pergaei*, the people, Coin. Now called *Pirgi*, Sophianus.

PERGAMA, *orum*, Virgil; the citadel of Troy; which, because of its extraordinary height, gave name to all high buildings, Servius. Others say, the walls of Troy were called *Pergama*.

PERGAMUM, Pliny; called also *Pergamea*, Virgil; *Pergamia*, Plutarch; a town of Crete, built by Agamemnon, in memory of his victory, Velleius. Here was the burying place of Lycurgus, Aristoxenus, quoted by Plutarch. It was situate near Cydonia, Servius; to what point not said: but Scylax helps him out, who places the Dictynnean temple of Diana, which stood near Cydonia, Strabo; to the north of the territory of *Pergamia*. Another *Pergamum*, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate on the Caicus, which runs by it, Strabo. Pliny mentions rivers nearer to it; namely, the Selinus, which runs thro' it, and the Cetius, which runs by it. It was the royal residence of Eumenes, and of the kings of the Attali.

Attali, Livy. There an ancient temple of Aesculapius stood; an asylum, Tacitus. The ornament of *Pergamum* was the royal library, vying with that of Alexandria in Egypt, the kings of *Pergamum* and Egypt rivaling each other in this respect, Pliny. Strabo ascribes this rivalry to Eumenes. Plutarch reckons up two hundred thousand volumes in the library at *Pergamum*. Here the *Membranae Pergamenae*, whence the name parchment, were invented for the use of books, Varro, quoted by Pliny. The country of Galen, and of Oribasius, chief physician to Julian the Apostate, Eunapius; called by some the ape of Galen. Here P. Scipio died, Cicero. Attalus, son of Eumenes, dying without issue, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, who reduced it to a province, Strabo. *Pergamenus*, the epithet, Martial. Here was one of the nine conventus juridici, or assizes of the Asia Romana, called *Pergamenus*, and the ninth in order, Pliny, which he also calls *Jurisdiclio Pergamena*.

PERGE. See **PERGA**.

PERGUS, Claudian; *Pergusa*, Ovid; a lake of Sicily, five miles to the south of Enna, four miles in compass, planted round with vines. Here happened, according to fable, the rape of Proserpina by Pluto. Instead of *Pergusa*, Heinsius reads *Pergus aquae*. Now said to be called *Lago di Goridan*.

PERIERBIDI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate along the north bend of the Tanais.

PERIMELE, Ovid; an island of an agreeable prospect, one of the Echinades.

PERIMULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Aurica Chersonesus, in the Farther India, which gives name to a bay, called *Perimulus*, id.

PERINTHUS, Mela, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, called *Heraclea* in the lower age, situate on the Propontis, on a high neck of a peninsula, a stadium in length; the houses rising one above another, exhibit the form of a theatre, Diodorus Siculus. It stood near Selymbria, to the south, Marcianus Heracleota. *Perinthus*, the epithet, and gentilitious name, Stephanus.

PERIQUETI, Achilles Tatius, Geminus Rhodius; according to the ancients, are such inhabitants of the earth, as dwell round the same zone.

PERIPATUS, the place where Aristotle taught; a part of the Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, situate on the banks of the Ilissus. The reason of the appellation is, that Aristotle walked as he taught, Cicero, Diogenes Laertius. *Peripatetici*, iid. the name of the sect, or followers of Aristotle.

PERIPOLIUM, Thucydides; *Peripolis*, Pliny; a town of the Bruttii in Italy, on the confines of the Locri, on the river Halex, midway between Leucopetra and the Promontorium Herculeum; said to be the country of Praxiteles, the famous statuary.

PERIRRHEUSA, Pliny; an ignoble town near Ephesus, in the Hither Asia.

PERISADES, Strabo; a people of Illyricum.

PERISCI. See **UMBRA**.

PERISTERIDES, Pliny; small islands in the Egean sea, adjoining to Ionia, and lying before Smyrna.

PERMESSUS, Strabo, Pausanias; *Parmessus*, idos, Martial; *Termessus*, Orpheus; a small river of Boeotia in Greece, rising out of mount Helicon, and therefore sacred to the Muses, Hesiod; and falling into the Lacus Copais; mentioned by Nicander, Virgil, Propertius.

PERNE, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, situate on the sea-coast, over-against the island Thasus. *Pernaeus*, the gentilitious name, id.

PERNICIACUM, Antonine; or according to other copies, *Perviciacum*; a town of the Aduatici, in Gallia Belgica. Now *Pervis*, a village of Brabant.

PEROE, Pausanias; a river of Boeotia, on the road from Plataea to Thebes.

PERONTICUM, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, on the Euxine, situate between the promontory Thiniæ to the south, and the city of Apollonia to the north.

PERORSI, Pliny; a people of Libya Interior, situate near the Theon Ochema, or Deorum Currus.

PERPERENA. See **PARPARON**.

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PERPERENE, Strabo; an inland town of Myſia, ſituate between Adramyttium and the territory of the Mytileneneſes. According to Pliny, ſituate in Aeolis. But Ptolemy places it on the frontiers of Maeonia or Lydia. Near this town was the ſpot, on which Paris paſſed judgment on the three goddeſſes, Mythology. *Perpereni*, the people, Coin.

PERPHOSIUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port on the north ſide of the Sinus Hesperius, in Libya Interior, on the Atlantic.

PERRANTHES, Livy; a mountain or eminence of Epirus, which hangs over Ambracia.

PERRE, or *Perris*, Antonine; a town of Syria, ſituate between mount Taurus, and the town of Samofata, from which laſt it was diſtant twenty-four miles to the weſt.

PERRHAEBIA, a diſtrict on the weſt of Theſſaly, reaching towards Aetolia, and in part mount Pindus; Pliny; whence this laſt is called *Perrhaebus*, Propertius. *Perrhaebi*, the people, Homer. There were alſo *Perrhaebi*, near the river Peneus and mount Olympus; a people of Macedonia, on the confines of Theſſaly, Strabo, Livy. Where was a town called *Perrhaebia*, Livy.

PERSA, Stephanus; a town of Meſopotamia, near Samofata and the Euphrates.

PERSEA, Pausanias; a fountain of Mycenae in Argolis.

PERSEI SPECULA, Herodotus; Strabo; a place in the Delta of Egypt, ſituate between the Oſium Bolbitinum and Sebennyticum.

PERSAEPOLIS, Strabo, Pliny; *Perſepolis*, Diodorus, Ptolemy, & Maccab. Stephanus; the capital of Perſis, ſituate on the other ſide of, and not far from the Araxes, Diodorus, Curtius, Strabo. In 35° 30' of latitude, Ptolemy; burnt at firſt out of the ſpoils of Thebes of Egypt, Diodorus; with a ſplendid palace, Strabo; ſurrounded with a threefold wall, and the walls furniſhed with gates of braſs, Diodorus. The palace was burnt to the ground in a drunken frolick by Alexander, at the intiguation of the courtezan Thais,

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Strabo, Arrian. *Perſepolites*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. The ruins of the palace are ſtill extant, and exhibit evident proofs of its original magnificence: though Tavernier, the French traveller, has but a mean opinion of its original grandeur. Now called *Chilminar* or the *Forty Pillars*; and this was the only part of *Perſepolis* which was burnt down.

PERSEUS, Stephanus; a port of Attica, with a cognominal town.

PERSIA, Romans, generally; *Perſis*, *ides*, Greeks, and ſome Romans; a country of the Farther Aſia, originally ſmall and obſcure, excluſive of the extent and fame to which Cyrus carried it: and this is the *Perſis Propria*; ſituate between Elymais to the weſt, Carmania to the eaſt, Media to the north, and to the ſouth the Sinus Perſicus. A country of difficult access, being ſurrounded with impervious mountains, except on the ſea coaſt, Strabo. By the later ſacred writers, eſpecially thoſe who wrote either about, or after the time of Cyrus, it is called *Paras*, a term denoting both the people and the country, and hence the *Perſia*, and *Perſis* of the Greeks and Romans; which, according to Bechart, denotes a horſeman, the *Perſians*, after the conqueſt of the Medes, being much given to horſemanſhip, Xenophon; to which they were brought up from their childhood, as early as four or five years, Herodotus, Strabo. A cuſtom which paſſed from them to the Parthians, Juſtin, Herodian. Dextrous too at the bow and arrow, to which they were alſo very early brought up, Xenophon. *Perſae*, the people. *Perſicus*, the epithet, Horace.

PERSICUS SINUS, Mela, Pliny; a part of that ſea which the Romans called *Mare Rubrum*; the Greeks *Mare Erythraeum*; waſhing Arabia Felix on the eaſt, between which and Carmania, entering into the land, it waſhes Perſis on the ſouth. Its large mouth conſiſts of ſtraight ſides, like a neck, and then the land retiring equally a vaſt way, and the ſea ſurrounding it in a large compaſs of ſhore, there is exhibit-
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ed the figure a human head, Mela. Theophrastus calls this bay *Sinus Arabicus*, a name it equally claims with *Periscus*, only for distinction sake *Periscus* is appropriated to it by others.

PERSIDES PYLAE. See **PYLAE**.

PERSIS, the metropolis of Gedrosia. See **PARSIS**.

PERTA, or *Perte*, Notitia; a town of Lycaonia, not far from Iconium.

PERTICIANENSES AQUAE, Antonine; in Sicily, near the *Aquae Segeltranae*, situate between Drepanum and Parthenicum.

PERTUSA. See **AD PERTUSA**.

PERVICIACUM. See **PERNICIACUM**.

PERUSIA, Livy; one of the principal cities of Etruria, on the right or north side the Tiber, to the east of the *Lacus Transmenus*. Here L. Antonius was starved out by Augustus, Lucan. *Perusini*, the people, Livy; *Perusinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Perugia*, capital of a cognominal territory in the Pope's dominion. E. Long. $13^{\circ} 16'$, Lat. 43° .

PESENDARAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other side the equator.

PESINUS, *untis*, Pausanias, Pliny; *Pessinus*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Herodian, Coin; a trading town of Galatia, on the Sangarius, and confines of Phrygia Magna, at the foot of mount Agdistis, Pausanias; of mount Dindymus, Strabo; whether the same mountain with different names, or adjoining mountains, is uncertain. A town famous for an ancient temple of Cybele, called Angidistis by the natives, Strabo. The image of this goddess was conveyed to Rome in the second Punic war, Livy; said to have dropt from heaven, whence the name of the town, Herodian; or from a battle, fought between Ilus the Phrygian, and Tantalus the Lydian, in which many fell on both sides, id. *Pessinuntis*, Coin, the people; *Pessinunticus* the epithet, Apuleius.

PESSIDE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior on the Niger.

PESSINUS. See **PESINUS**.

PESSIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Jazyges Metanastae in Dacia.

PETALIA, Strabo; a town on the south side of Euboea, towards Ge-

P E

raestros, which gave name to four small islands opposite to it, called *Petaliae*, Pliny.

PETAVIO. See **PETOBIO**.

PETELIA, Strabo, Livy; *Petilia*, Virgil, Pliny, Inscriptions; a principal town of the Bruttii; a place strong both by art and nature, Strabo; in the neighbourhood of Croton, Itinerary: supposed to be built by Philoctetes, Virgil. A municipium, Inscription; famous for its fidelity to the Romans, Silius Italicus. *Petelini*, the people, Coin, Livy. Thought now to be *Strongoli* in the Hither Calabria; where there are many inscriptions found. E. Long. $17^{\circ} 40'$, Lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$.

PETELINUS LUCUS, Livy; a grove without the Porta Flumentana; of which no vestige now remains.

PETENISCA. See **PENESTICA**.

PTEON, Strabo; an inland town of Boeotia; or a village of the territory of Thebes, on the road which leads from Thebes to Anthedon.

PETHOM. See **PITHOM**.

PETHOR, Moses; the native place of Balaam, the diviner; which lay in Aram, more peculiarly styled *Aram-Naharaim*, or Mesopotamia, Deut. xxiii. 4.

PETILIA. See **PETELIA**.

PETILIANA, *orum*, Itinerary; a town of Sicily, eighteen miles from Agrigentum, to the north-east on the right or west side of the Himera.

PETNELISSUS, Strabo; *Pednelissus*, Ptolemy; *Pletenissus*, Palatine Manuscript, Pliny. It appears therefore to have been binominal: a town of Pisidia to the north of Aspendus, on the confines of Pamphylia. *Pednelisseis*, or *Pednelissenses*, the people, Polybius.

PETOBIO, *onis*, Ammian; *Petovio*, Tacitus; *Petavio*, Peutinger; *Poetovio*, Inscriptions, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, placed near the Alps. It seems to be now *Petau*, or *Pettau*, in the south of Stiria, on the river Drav, near the borders of Slavonia. E. Long. $16^{\circ} 8'$, Lat. 47° .

PETRA, Caesar, Lucan; a town of Greece, on the coast of Illyricum, near Dyrrhachium, and not far from

from the mouth of the river Panyasus. Another *Petra*, Livy; a town of Maedica, a district of Thrace, lying towards Macedonia; but in what part of Maedica, he does not add.

PETRA, Ptolemy; *Petraea*, Silius Italicus; *Petrina*, Itinerary; in both which last *Urbs* is understood: an inland town of Sicily, to the south-west of Engyum. Now *Petraglia*, Cluverius.

PETRA, the metropolis of Arabia *Petraea*. See **PETRA RECEM**.

PETRA JECTAEL, 2 Kings xiv. a town of the Amalekites; near the Adscensus Scorpionis, Judges i. and the Valley of Salt in the south of Judea: afterwards in the possession of the Edomites, after destroying the Amalekites.

PETRA RECEM, or *Rekem*, so called from *Rekem*, king of the Midianites, slain by the Israelites, Numbers xxxi. Formerly called *Arce*, now *Petra*, the capital of Arabia *Petraea*, Josephus. Ptolemy places it in Long. 66° 45', from the Fortunate Islands, and Lat. 30° 20'. It declines therefore eighty miles to the south of the parallel of Jerusalem, and thirty-six miles, more or less, from its meridian to the east. Josephus says, that the mountain, on which Aaron died, stood near *Petra*; which Strabo calls the capital of the Nabataei; at the distance of three or four day's journey from Jericho. This *Petra* seems to be the *Sela* of Isaiah, xvi. 1. and xlii. 11. the Hebrew name of *Petra*, a rock. Though some imagine *Petra* to be no older than the time of the Macedonians.

PETRA SOGDIANAE. See **ARIAMAZAE**.

PETRAE PHAEDRIADES. See **PHAEDRIA**.

PETRAEA. See **ARABIA**.

PETRAEA. See **PETRA** of Sicily.

PETRAS, *antos*, Scylax, Ptolemy; two ports of this name, the one called *Magnus*, the other *Parvus*, on the Mediterranean, to the west of the Catabathmos Magnus, situate in Marmarica.

PETRA PERTUSA, Victor, Aurelius; a passage cut through the rock on the Via Flaminia, near the Metau-

rus, a river of Umbria, and below Urbinum; a fortress also, or place of strength, Procopius.

PETRENSIA, *castra* understood, Itinerary; an encampment in Vindelicia, on the Danube, near the mouth of the river Isarus: the Itinerary numbers carry to the town of Osterhoven.

PETRINA. See **PETRA** of Sicily.

PETRINUM, Horace; a town near Sinuessæ, on the borders of Campania: a mountain, according to his commentator, which hangs over Sinuessæ.

PETROCORII, Caesar, Strabo; a people of Aquitania. Now *Perigord* in Guienne.

PETROCORII, or *Civitas Petrocoriorum*, in the Lower Age the name of *Vesunna*, which see. Now *Perigutux*.

PETRODAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, which seems to be the *Municipium Jassiorum*. Now *Jassy* on the Pruth, in Moldavia.

PETROSACA, Stephanus; a small district of Arcadia.

PETROSSA, Stephanus; an island on the coast of Cilicia.

PETUARIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Parisii in Britain. Now *Beverley* in Yorkshire, Camden; nine miles north of Hull, and thirty east of York.

PEUCAE. See **PEUCE**, an island in the Danube.

PEUCE, or *Peucini Montes*, Ptolemy; mountains placed in Sarmatia Europea to the north of the Carpates, beyond the lake Amadocus, from which the Hypanis rises.

PEUCE, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; the name of the southmost branch of the Danube, so called from an island of the same name formed by it, Pliny, Ptolemy; besides which there were other islands: this branch is also called *Ostium Sacrum*, Mela. *Peucini*, or *Peucæ*, the people of the island, properly the *Bastarnæ*, Strabo.

PEUCELA, Arrian; *Peucelactis*, id. *Peucolactis*, Strabo; *Peucolaitis*, Pliny, a considerable town of a cognominal district, situate between the river Cophen to the west, and the Indus to the east; the town not far from the Indus,

P H

Arrian. *Peucolaitae*, the people, Pliny.
PEUCETIA APULIA. See **APULIA**.
PEUCINI. See **PEUCE**.
PEUCOLAETIS. See **PEUCELA**.
PHACELINAE. See **FACELINAE**.
PHACELINUS, a river of Sicily, Vibius; the same with the *Melas*.
PHACIUM, Thucydides; a small town of Thessaly, Stephanus; near the river Apidanus, and not far from Pharsalus. *Phacius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.
PHACUSA, Ptolemy; *Phaccusa*, Strabo; *Phacussa*, Stephanus; a town situate on the east-most branch of the Nile to the north of Bubastus; called the metropolis of the Nomos Arabiae, Ptolemy; a village only, Strabo, Stephanus: here the navigable cut, carried from the Nile to the Red sea, near Arsinoe, took its rise; which was one hundred cubits broad, Strabo.
PHADISANA, Arrian a citadel of the Regio Pontica, not far from the river Thermodon.
PHAEACIA, one of the names of the island *Coryra*, Homer, Stephanus, which see. *Phaeacis*, a woman of Phaeacia. *Phaeaces*, the people, Ovid; noted for their indolence and luxury: hence Horace uses *Phaeax* for a person indolent and sleek; and hence arose their insolence and pride, Aristotle. The island was famous for producing large quantities of the finest flavoured apples, Ovid, Juvenal, Propertius.
PHAEACUM URES, Homer, is the city *Coryra*, in the island of that name.
PHALSIANA, or *Phaciana*, Ptolemy; and *Iebiana Castra* in the Notitiae; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Ebenhausen* on the river Guntz in Suabia, Cluverius; though others take it to be *Burgatz* in the same circle, on the Mindel.
PHALCASIA, Pliny; a small island of the Egean sea, and one of the Sporades; situate between Helena to the west, and Pholecandrus to the east.
PHAEDRIA, Suidas; Petrae Phaedriades, Plutarch; rocks of mount Parnassus, near Delphi, in Phocis.
PHAENIANA. See **PHAEBIANA**.
PHAENO. See **PHUNON**.

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PHAENOMERIDES, Ibycus, who thus first called the Spartan young woman; a term used also by Plutarch; and the manner of their exercises with the men is expressed by Euripides: hence Ovid and Propertius call the Spartan women *Nudae*.
PHAESANA, Pindar; a town of Arcadia, on the Alpheus, near Olympia.
PHAESTUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Thessaly, near Gomphi.
PHAESTUS, Diodorus, Scylax; *Phaestum*, Pliny; a town on the south of Crete, built by Minos, Diodorus Siculus; at the distance of twenty stadia from the sea, Strabo, Dionysius. Near this town stood the Templum Lebenaeum, held in the greatest veneration, both by the people of Crete and those of Africa, Philostratus. *Phaestii*, the people, Strabo.
PHAGRES, Thucydides; a town of Thrace; *Phagresus* and *Phagresius*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. Supposed to take its name from the fish Phagros.
PHAGRORIOPOLIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Phagrorium*, Stephanus; which gives name to the *Nomos Phagroriopolites*; an inland town of the Delta in Egypt, to the east of the Bubastic branch of the Nile, and to the south of Phacusa.
PHALACHTHIA, Ptolemy; a town of Thessaly on the river Sperchius.
PHALACRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cyrenaica, to the south of Thintis, and west of the Lacus Paliurus.
PHALACRAE, *arum*, Stephanus; one of the promontories or heads of mount Ida in Phrygia Minor; bare of trees or bald, whence the appellation, because cut down by Paris for building his ships; covered only with snow and ice. *Phalacræus*, the epithet, Lycophron.
PHALACRINE, Suetonius; *Falacrinum*, Antonine; a village of the Sabines, a little beyond Reate; the native place of Vespasian.
PHALACRIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Sicily, situate between Mylae and the promontory Pelorus. Now called *Capo di Raficulmo*, Cluverius.
PHALACRUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory

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- montory on the south-west side of Corcyra.
- PHALAESIAE**, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia, distant twenty stadia from Belemina, and forty from the river Alpheus.
- PHALANGIS**, Ptolemy; a mountain on the Sinus Barbaricus, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.
- PHALANNA**, Lycophron, Strabo, Livy; a town of Perrhaebia, situate on the Peneus, near Tempe. Another of Crete, the country of Phaniades the Peripatetic, Stephanus.
- PHALANTHUS**, Pausanias; a town and mountain of Arcadia; the town in ruins in Pausanias's time.
- PHALARA**, *ae*, Polybius, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Thessaly on the Sinus Maliacus, near Lamia, Stephanus.
- PHALARIUM**, a citadel of Sicily, near the mouth of that Himera which runs south; where stood Phalaris's brazen bull, Diodorus.
- PHALASARNA**, *ae*, Strabo, Polybius; *Phalasarna*, *orum*, Scylax; *Phalasarne*, Pliny; a town on the west side of Crete, Dicæarchus; with a locked or walled harbour.
- PHALASIA**, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-west side of Euboea.
- PHALEREUS**, Nepos; *Phalerum*, Pausanias, Stephanus; *Phalera*, *orum*, Pliny; a village and port of Athens; this last neither large nor commodious; for which reason Themistocles put the Athenians on building the Piræus, Nepos; both joined to Athens by the long walls, Thucydides. The *Phalereus* lay nearer the city, Pausanias: Demetrius Phalereus, called *Phalericus*, Cicero; the celebrated Scholar of Theophrastus was of this place; to whom the Athenians erected above three hundred statues; which were afterwards destroyed by his Enemies, on his flight to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Strabo. Here Demosthenes was wont to declaim, to accustom his voice to surmount the noise and roaring of the sea: a just and lively emblem of popular assemblies.
- PHALERIA**, Livy; *Phalere*, Stephanus; *Phaleria*, Rhianus, Livy; a town of Thessaly, to the north of the Peneus, and south-west of Gomphi.

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- PHAMIZON**, Stephanus; a village of Cappadocia, on the Amisus. *Phamizontis*, the district; *Phamizonitæ*, the people.
- PHAMIZONIUM**, Pliny; a town of Cappadocia, on the Iris.
- PHANA**. See PHANON.
- PHANAE**, *arum*, Livy, Strabo; a port-town of the island Chius. Whether the *Phanae* of Thucydides is a port-town, or an obscure island, according to Pliny, situate near Ephesus, is uncertain.
- PHANAE**, Stephanus; *Phanaea*, Ptolemy; *Phanaeus*, Virgil; a mountain or promontory of Chius; famous for its excellent wine.
- PHANAGORIA**, Dionysius, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, to the east of the Bosphorus Cimmerius, situate on the Euxine.
- PHANAROË**, Strabo, Ptolemy; a plain of the Regio Pontica, situate between the rivers Iris and Thermodon. *Phanaroëa*, Pliny; the name of a citadel there.
- PHANENA**, Ptolemy; one of the districts or divisions of Armenia Major.
- PHANOTE**,
PHANOTEA,
PHANOTEUS, } See PANOPEUS.
- PHARA**. See PARADA.
- PHARA**, Ptolemy; *Pharan*, Stephanus; a village between Egypt and Arabia Petraea; or according to Ptolemy, at a promontory situate between the Sinus Heroopolites and Elaniticus of the Red sea; where Ismael is said to have dwelt, Moses. In Hebrew it is *Paran*, and in most interpreters; *Pharan*, Septuagint and Vulgate. *Pharanitæ*, the people, Ptolemy. *Paran*, or *Pharan*, the name of the Wilderness in its neighbourhood, adjoining to Kadesh, Moses.
- PHARAE**, Strabo, Polybius, Pliny; *Pherae*, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia in Peloponnesus, on the river Pierus, seventy stadia from the sea, and to the south of Patrae, one hundred and fifty stadia, Pausanias. Another, of Crete, Pliny; a colony from the *Pharae* of Messenia, Stephanus. A third *Pharae*, or *Pherae*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Phara*, *ae*, Polybius; a town of Messenia, on the river Nedo, Strabo; on the north

north side of the Sinus Messenius, and to the north-west of Abea. Anciently read *Pharis*, in Homer, Pausanias, Statius; though now read *Pharre*. *Pharitae*, the people, Pausanias.

PHARANX, Strabo; a valley of Lycia, running down from the foot of mount Chimaera to the sea, called also *Chimacra*.

PHARATHUS, Stephanus; *Pharatho*, Josephus; *Pirhathon*, Judges xii. a town of Galilee; the native place of Abdon the judge, and of Benai-ah, one of David's valiant men.

PHARAX, Ptolemy; a village of the Regio Syrtica, to the west of the Arae Philenorum; and probably the very same with that which Strabo calls *Charax*. which see.

PHARBAETHUS, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town in the Delta, situate between the Busiritic and Bubastic channels of the Nile to the south of Tanis. Hence the Nomos *Pharbaethites*, Herodotus, *Pharbetites*, Strabo, takes its name.

PHARENSES, Strabo; a people of the Hither Asia, on the Melas.

PHARGA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates.

PHARIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Pharos*, Strabo and other Greeks; an island in the Adriatic, with a cognominal town; formerly called *Paros*, from a colony of Parians, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus. Now thought to be *Lexina*, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia.

PHARIO, Pliny; a river of Armenia Major, falling into the Tigris.

PHARIS. See PHARAE of Messenia.

PHARMACUSA, Stephanus; an island above Miletus, in which, he says, Attalus was slain: but more ennobled by the taking of Caesar, when a young man, by pirates, near it, Suetonius, Plutarch: Pliny mentions it among the islands situate between Asia and Crete.

PHARNACEA, Pliny, Adrian; *Pharnacia*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Pontica, situate on the Euxine, one hundred miles to the west of Trapezus: doubtless built by Pharnaces, grand-father of the last Mithridates, conquered by the Romans.

PHAROS, Homer, Strabo, &c. a small oblong island, adjoining to the con-

tinent of Egypt, over-against Alexandria; but, according to Homer, distant from Egypt a day's sail with the most favourable wind. It is, however, improbable, that such a space of sea should be filled up either by the mud of the Nile, or any other accumulation, since the days of Homer. Eratosthenes, to solve this difficulty, thinks Homer means the Pelusiatic mouth of the Nile, being unacquainted with the others; and thence to *Pharos* it might be a day's run with the briskest wind, being the whole length of the base of the Delta; and the Nile is called Aegyptus, Homer; and from this Aegyptus he reckons the distance to *Pharos*. The shortest distance between the continent and island was only seven stadia, Aristides; or at most a mile, Ammian; joined together by a bridge, Pliny; a mole or causeway with an intermediate bridge, Strabo; with a bridge at each end, Hirtius. On this island stood a cognominal light-tower, of four sides, each side a stadium in length; and the tower so high, as to be seen one hundred miles off, Scholiast on Lucian, Geographus Nubiensis; which last says, it was three hundred cubits high. Some affirm, each of its four corners rested on a large sea-crab of glass, or of hard transparent stone of Ethiopia or Memphis. Others imagine, the crabs were only added externally to the base by way of ornament, or as emblematical of its situation and use. The architect was Sostratus the Cnidian, as appears by an Inscription on the tower, under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who laid out eight hundred talents upon it. On account of the port of Alexandria, the entrance to which was difficult and dangerous; the *Pharos* was called the key of the Egyptian sea, or even of Egypt itself, Lucan; and *Pharos* from being a proper name is become an appellation, to denote all light-houses. *Pharitae*, the people of the island, Hirtius; a colony of the dictator Caesar, Pliny.

PHAROS, Mela; a small island opposite to Brundisium; formerly so called, because there was a light-house

P H

house upon it in the night-time for the direction of sea-faring people.

PH RPHAR. See **PARPAR.**

PHARSALUS, or *Pharjals*, Strabo, Lucan; *Pharfalia*, Florus, *Pharjatum*, Tacitus; a town of the Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly; near Pherae and Larisa, Polybius; to which last place Pompey fled from the plains of *Pharjalus*, from *Palaeopharjalus*, Strabo; watered by the river Enipeus, which falls into the Apollonius, and both together into the Peneus, id. Between *Pharjalus* and Enipeus, Pompey drew up his men, Appian, which shews the distance was greater than Strabo admits, unless we suppose old *Pharjalus*, called *Palaeopharjals*, Strabo, Eutropius, *Palaeopharjalus*, Livy, to be at a greater distance from, the New, and the one to be nearer to, and the other more distant from the river Enipeus, between which and *Palaeopharjals*, happened that fatal battle. *Pharfalius*, Catullus; *Pharjalius*, Caesar, the epithets, Lucan entitles his poem on the civil wars, *Pharjalia*.

PHARUS, an island of Illyricum. See **PHARIA.**

PHARUSII, Strabo, Mela; *Pharusii*, Dionysius Periegetes; but Ptolemy distinguishes them: they are said to have been originally Pelasgi, companions of Hercules, in his expedition to Libya Interior, where they settled, Pliny.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris, called *Tarpha*, Homer: hence Juno is surnamed *Pharygaea*, Stephanus.

PHARYCADON, *ozis*, Strabo, a town of the Estiacotis, a district of Thessaly; situate on the left or north side of the Peneus, to the east of Pelona.

PHASAELIS, *ides*, Ptolemy, Josephus; a town of Judea, built by Herod in memory of his brother Phasaelus, and situate to the north of Jericho: this town, after Herod's death, Augustus gave to his sister Salome. It stood in a valley, which was also called *Phasaelis*, id. *Phaselis*, Pliny; famous for its plantation of palm-trees, which Salome, at her death, bequeathed to Livia, Josephus.

P H

PHASARLOS, Josephus; one of the towers of Jerusalem, which Herod built, and called after his brother *Phasaelus*.

PHASANIA, Pliny; a town of Africa, beyond the Syrtis Minor; *Phasani*, the people.

PHASELIS, *ides*, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy; the last town of Lycia on the confines of Pamphylia; allotted to Pamphylia, Mela, Pliny, Dionysius. The cause of this difference is, that it stood on the confines of both countries, Livy. A Doric city, Herodotus; taken by P. Servilius Iamnicus in the Puatic war, Cicero; and destroyed, and from a large and flourishing city, on account of the pirates, who resorted thither, fell to such decay, as to be scarce inhabited, Lucan. It was originally built by Mopsus, Mela, the son of Tiresias, whose oracle was famous in Cilicia. *Phaselitae*, the people, Polybius.

PHASGA, or *Pyga*, Moses; a mountain on the other side Jordan, joined to Abonim and Gaba, and running forth to the mouth of the Arnon. From which Moses had a view of the promised land, and where he died, having before appointed Joshua his successor. Wells takes *Pygah* and Nebo to be different names of one and the same mountain, a part or branch of the mountains Alarim, Deut. xxxii. 49. compared with Deut. xxxiv. 1. Or that the top of Nebo was peculiarly called *Pygah*; or some other part of it, cut out in steps; as the primitive word denotes: and thus it is rendered by Aquila, by a Greek word, signifying cut out, Jerome. There was also a city of this name, id. and the adjoining country was in like manner called *Pygah*, id.

PHASIANA REGIO, Aristotle, a part of Colchis, lying on the river Phasis. *Phasiani*, the people, Diodorus Siculus, descendants in common with the other Colchi, of the Egyptians, Strabo; remarkable for their hospitality, Heraclides: hence come the birds called *Phasian* pheasants, Columella.

PHASIANUM MARE, Arrian; the east part of the Euxine, next Col

Colchis, and the mouth of the Phasis.

PHASIS, Pliny, Strabo; a large river of Colchis, rising in Armenia, and receiving the Glaucus and Hippos, which run from the neighbouring mountains: according to Pliny it rises in the Montes Moschici, on the north of Armenia; navigable by large vessels for upwards of forty miles, and still a longer way by smaller. It is the calmest of rivers, running in the gentlest manner, Hippocrates; and its water extremely clear, Arrian; though described very rapid, Apollonius, Ovid; made the common boundary between Asia and Europe, Aetichylus, Herodotus, Plato. It runs first from south to north, and then bending westwards, it falls into the Euxine, about the middle of its east side, Dionysius, Eratosthenes. On this river the Argonauts went up the country to plunder the golden fleece, Ovid, Catullus.

PHASIS, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; a town of Colchis, situate at the mouth of the river of that name; the mart-town of the Colchis, surrounded on one side by the river, on another by a lake, and on a third by the sea; a Greek town, Scylax; a colony led by Themistagoras the Milesian; here stood the temple of Phryxus, the grove celebrated for the ancient fable of the golden fleece, Mela.

PHATEGUNESUS, Pliny; a small and desert island, or rather a rock in the Egean sea, near the Chersonesus of Thrace.

PHATNICUM, Scylax, Strabo; *Phatniticum*, Pliny; *Phatmicum*, Diodorus; *Pathniticum*, Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Nile, reckoning from the east, and next in magnitude to the Pelusiacum and Canopicum, Strabo. It discharges the Eusine branch.

PHATURUS. See PATROS.

PHAEA, Pliny; a small island near the coast of Attica, over-against the promontory Sunium.

PHAURUSII. See PHARUSII.

PHEA. See PHEIA.

PHEANUM, Livy; an inland town of Macedonia, near Gomphi, on the borders of Thessaly.

PHEGEA, or *Pheria*, the ancient name of *Pfophtis*; which see.

PHEIA, Homer, Thucydides; a small town, and a promontory of Elis, on the Sinus Chelonites, Strabo; near the Iordanus, Homer. Called *Phea* and *Phia*, Stephanus.

PHELLUS, Stephanus; a mountain of Attica, rough and rugged, but fit for feeding goats; in general denoting any rough place; with a rich soil, fit for olives: hence the proverbial saying, *ex Phello venire*, Suidas; said of persons, who rise in the world, from lower circumstances, and the hardships of life.

PHELLOE, Pausanias; a village of Achaia in Peloponnesus, near Acyira.

PHELLUS, Strabo; a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus, near Olympia.

PHELLUS, of Lycia. See ANTIPHELLUS.

PHENEUS, Homer, Polybius, Theophrastus; a town of Arcadia, near Nonacris; between which distilled the water of Styx, of a noxious quality, and accounted sacred, Strabo; situate on mount Cyllene, Stephanus; it was the residence of Evander and his ancestors, in Arcadia, Virgil. *Pheneus*, Callimachus, for *Pheneaeus*, for the sake of the verse, as is supposed; the epithet and gentilitious name; Pausanias mentions an Old and New *Pheneus*. A cognominal adjoining lake, Ovid. *Pheneatae*, the people, Stephanus.

PHERAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia. See PHARAE.

PHERAE, Pliny; a town of Boeotia; but of uncertain situation. Another *Pherae*, *e* short, Ptolemy; *e* long, Strabo; a town of Messenia, about six stadia from the sea, Pausanias. *Pharae* in the Doric, the dialect of the Messenians: *Pharae*, Polybius; situate on the river Nedo, to the south-east of Thuria, and north-west of Abia. A third, of Thessaly, Polybius, Livy; which Ptolemy allots to the Pelasgiotis; built by *Pheres*, son of Cretheus, father of Admetus and Lyncurgus, Apollodorus. *Pheraeus*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name; the surname of Alexander the Tyrant, Cicero, Nepos; slain by his consort out of a

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fit of jealousy, Ovid. The town stood on the extremity of the Pelagionis towards Magnesia, at the distance of ninety stadia from Pagasae, its port-town, Strabo.

PHEREZAEI, Strabo, Moses; one of the seven ancient people of Canaan; they are said to have dwelt on the spot where Abraham and Lot cohabited, before their separation; Abraham pitched his tent between Bethel and Ai; from which of the sons of Canaan, they were descendants, does not appear.

PHERNACIA. See **PHARNACIA**.

PHIA. See **PHEIA**.

PHIALA, Josephus; the second or apparent spring or fountain of the river Jordan, which see.

PHIALEIA, Ptolemy; *Phigalia*, afterwards *Phialia*, Pausanias; *Phigakea*, and then *Phialea*, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, near Lycosura and mount Lyceus, Pausanias; situate between Psophis, and Mantinea, Ptolemy.

PHICEION, or *Phicium*, Hesiod, Plutarch; a mountain of Boeotia.

PHIGALEA, or *Phigalia*. See **PHIALEIA**.

PHIHAKIROTH, Moses; the third encampment or mansion of the Israelites, after the Exodus, on the Red sea; and from which happened the miraculous passage through it. *Phahakiroth* in our translation.

PHILA, Pliny; one of the Stoechades; islands of Gallia Narbonensis, Ptolemy; on the coast of Provence. Another *Phila*, Diodorus; an island in the lake Tritonis in the Regio Syrtica; called *Phla*, Herodotus; thought to be a vicious reading for *Phila*.

PHILA, Livy; a town of Macedonia; situate on the right or south side of the Enipeus, towards Thessaly; built by Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatas, and called after the name of his mother, Stephanus.

PHILADELPHENE, or *Philadelphensis*, Josephus, a district of Arabia Petraea, so called from *Philadelpheia*.

PHILADELPHIA, or *Philadelpheia*, Stephanus, Josephus, Pliny; the more modern name of *Rabba*, or *Rabbath Ammon*; so called from Ptolemy Philadelphus, who restored and improved it, a town of the Petraea,

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or of Arabia Petraea; all the country lying beyond Jordan being called Arabia; said also to be of Decapolis of Coele Syria, Coin; *Philadelphus*, Coins; and *Philadelpheni*, Josephus, the people. See **RABBA**. Another, of Lydia, Inscription; situate to the east of Sardis: Strabo seems to allot it to Mysia; but he observes, that the parts of Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Mysia, to the south, towards mount Taurus, are so intermixed, that it is not easy to distinguish them: Ptolemy, Stephanus and all the Notitiae, place it in Lydia. Situate at the foot of mount Imolus, built by Attalus Philadelphus, brother of Eumenes; often harrassed with earthquakes; it is one of the seven Asiatic churches to which St. John wrote; it was famous for its yearly solemn games, Inscription. *Philadelphus*, Coin; *Philadelphenus*, Tacitus, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

PHILAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Filae*, Notitia, Itinerary; an island in the Nile, with a cognominal town, to the south of Syene.

PHILAIIDAE, Stephanus; a demos, or village of the tribe Aegeis in Attica; the native place of Piliistratus, Plutarch.

PHILAE NORUM ARAE. See **ARAE**.

PHILEAE, *arum*, Mela; *Philea Phrygia*, Arrian; a town of Thrace; situate to the south of Halmydessus, on the Euxine, Periplus. Near it is *Phila*, Ptolemy, a promontory. *Phileatina Palus*, Zosimus, an adjoining lake; the district called *Phileae*, *arum*, Stephanus.

PHILECIA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Australis. Now *Filek*, or *Filnek*, the outmost town of Moravia towards Silesia.

PHILENORIUM, Stephanus; a town of *Arnaca*, a district of Boeotia; built by Philenor the Etolian.

PHILEROS, Pliny; a town of the Amphaxitis, or the territory about the river Axios in Macedonia.

PHILIA. See **PHILEAE**.

PHILIPPI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, in the territory of the Edones, on the confines of Thrace situate on a steep eminence; anciently called *Datum* and *Crinides* Appian; though Strabo seems to

distinguish them. A town famous on several accounts, not only as taking its name from Philip of Macedon, who considered it as a fit place for carrying on war against the Thracians; but famous also for the battle fought on its plains between Augustus and the republican party, in which the latter were defeated; and for the epistle written by St. Paul to the people of *Philippi*. It lay adjoining to Pangaeus and Symbolus; this last the place where mount Pangaeus joins some other mountain more inland, and lying between Neapolis and *Philippi*; the former nearer the sea, opposite to the island Thasus; the latter, namely *Philippi*, situate in a plain within the mountains, Dio. A Roman colony, Luke, Pliny, Coin, Inscription. Of this place was Adrastus, the Peripatetic philosopher, scholar of Aristotle. Philip, after taking Thebes, and removing the inhabitants to *Philippi*, whom he replaced with Macedonians, called this last place *Thebae*, Polybius.

PHILIPPOLIS, Polybius, Livy; a city of Thrace, whose ancient name was *Eumolpias*, Ammian; *Poneropolis*, Pliny; called *Philippopolis*, from Philip king of Macedon, the improver and enlarger of it, situate on the Hebrus, near the Bessi, towards mount Haemus. Also the name of *Thebae* in Thessaly, after Philip, son of Demetrius.

PHILISCUM, Pliny; a town of the Parthians, situate on the Euphrates, not far from the territory of Damascus.

PHILISTAEA, Jerome; the country of the Philistines, Bible; which lay along the Mediterranean, from Joppa to the boundary of Egypt, and extending to inland places not far from the coast. *Palaeſtini*, the people; *Palaeſtina*, the country, Josephus; afterwards applied to the whole of the *Holy Land*, and its inhabitants. *Philistaei*, the people, Septuagint; *Philistini*, Vulgate; and in other places Ἀλλοφύλοι, *Alienigenae*, Septuagint. The *Caphtorim* and *Philistim*, originally from Egypt and descendants of Cham, Moſes; expelled and destroyed the Hivites, the ancient inhabitants, and occu-

pied their country, id. which retained the name *Philistim*, in which the other of *Caphtorim* was swallowed up.

PHILISTINAE FOSSIONES, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po, called *Tartarus* by others; because the *Tartarus* falls into it.

PHILLIS, Herodotus; *Phyllis*, Stephanus; a tract of Thrace, adjoining to mount Pangaeus, and where stood *Philippi*, on the confines of, or entrance into, Macedonia.

PHILLYRA, Callimachus; a river of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.

PHILOBOBOTUS, Plutarch; a mountain in Boeotia.

PHILOCALEA, Mela, Pliny, Arrian; a citadel in Themiscyra, a plain of the Regio Pontica, not far from the river Tripolis.

PHILOMELIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Philomelum*, Cicero; a town of Phrygia Magna, situate between Silbium and Peltae. *Philomelienses*, Pliny; the people.

PHILONII PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Corsica, which Cluverius takes to be a faulty reading for the *Favonii Portus* of Antonine. Now *Porto Favono*, situate on the south-east side of the island.

PHILONIS OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond the port Selinus.

PHILONIS VICUS, Ptolemy; a village of Cyrenaica, to the south of Thintis.

PHILOS, Pliny; an island in the Persian Gulf, over against Persis.

PHILOTERAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Egypt, on the Arabic Gulf, taking its name from the sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strabo; with a small town called *Philotera*, id. also *Aennum* by others, Pliny; and *Aennum* is the name of a promontory, Mela.

PHILOTERIA, Polybius; a town of Coele Syria, at the entrance of the Jordan into the lake of Tiberias.

PHILYRES, Dionysius Periegetes, Apollonius Rhodius; a people of the Regio Pontica, on the Euxine.

PHINOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Mela, Pliny; a town of Thrace, on the Euxine, to the north of Byzantium.

PHINTIAS, *ades*, Diodorus; a town of Sicily, situate on the sea, between Gela

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Gela and Agrigentum, built by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum.

PHINTONIS INSULA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a small island on the north of Sardinia, situate in the fossa or strait, lying between Sardinia and Corsica. Now *Isola di Figo*, Cluverius.

PHLEGRA, the ancient name of the peninsula *Pallene*, Herodotus, Eudoxus; though Apollodorus seems to distinguish them. To this district Strabo and Stephanus refer the Gigantomachia, or battle of the Gods and Giants; a district replete with sulphur, whence proceeded frequent earthquakes and eruptions of fire; which gave rise to its name, Theagenes, Eudoxus. They allow the inhabitants to have been men of gigantic vices, routed by Hercules, and destroyed either by lightning or by fiery eruptions.

PHLEGRAEI CAMPI, that is, burning plains, situate in Campania, extending from Puteoli to Baiæ and the territory of Cumæ. Strabo, which last was called *Phlegæon*, Diodorus, adding, that the appellation took its rise from mount Vesuvius, which, like Aetna, emitted fire; so that he seems to include all the country, reaching from Cumæ to the parts beyond Naples. The whole of the plains about Capua and Nola were anciently called *Campi Phlegæi*, Polybius; and thus they extended through the whole of Campania: the reason was, because that country abounded in hot springs, in fiery eruptions, and in much sulphur; anciently called *Leberiac*, Pliny; *Sinus Phlegæi*, Sil. Italicus. The story of the giants there overwhelmed with thunder, and the exploits of Hercules against them, must be left to fable and the poets.

PHLIUS, *ῥήϊς*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia, in the territory of Sicyon. Here stood the temple of Dia or Hebe. *Phliuntias*, or *Phliantias*, the gentilitious name, and *Phliasia* the territory round it, Stephanus, Pausanias. The people noted for their fidelity and bravery, Xenophon. Another *Phlius*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Argolis, near Nauplia.

PHLOXYIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mau-

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retania Caesariensis; situate between the rivers Serbetes and Savus.

PHOCAE, Pliny; small islands adjoining to the promontory Sammonium of Crete. *Phoce*, Antonine; one of these islands.

PHOCAEA, the last town of Ionia, Mela, Pliny; of Aeolis, Ptolemy; because situate on the right or north side of the river Hermus, which he makes the boundary of Aeolis to the south. It stood far in the land, on a bay or arm of the sea; had two very safe harbours, the one called Lampter, the other Naustatmos, Livy. It was a colony of Ionians, situate in the territory of Aeolis, Herodotus. Massilia in Gaul was again a colony from it. *Phocæenses*, the people, Livy; *Phocæus*, the epithet, Lucan; applied to *Massilius*. It was one of the twelve cities which assembled in the panionium, or general council of Ionia.

PHOCÆ. See **PHOCAE**.

PHOCICUM, Strabo; a public building, in which the cities of Phocis met in common council, situate on the left hand of the road leading from Daulis to Delphi.

PHOCIS, Demosthenes, Strabo, Pausanias; a country of Greece, contained between Boeotia to the east, and Locris to the west, but extending formerly from the Sinus Corinthiacus on the south, to the sea of Euboea on the north, and, according to Dionysius, as far as Thermopylae; but reduced afterwards to narrower bounds. *Phocensis* the people, Justin. *Phocicus*, the epithet, id. *Bellum Phocicum*, the sacred war which the Thebans and Philip of Macedon carried on against them for plundering the temple at Delphi; and by which Philip paved the way to the sovereignty of all Greece, Justin.

PHOCLIS, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Arachosia.

PHOCRA, Ptolemy; an inland mountain of Mauretania Tingitana, to the west of the river Molochath.

PHOCUSAE, Ptolemy; two islands on the coast of Marmarica, in the Libyan sea; which seem to be the *Phocusae* of Stephanus.

PHOEÆ, Diogenes Cyzicenus, Stephanus; an island in the Propontis.

PHOEÆ

PHORBI PRÖMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, near Abyla, one of Hercules's Pillars, in Africa.

PHOENICA. See **BEZABDE**.

PHOENICE, Pliny; one of the small islands on the coast of Provence, over-against Antipolis or Antibes.

PHOENICE, Polybius, Livy, Strabo; a town of Epirus, in the district of Chaonia, Ptolemy; not far from Panormus, Peutinger; higher up in the land, and lying to the east of it.

PHOENICE, a country of the Hither Asia, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from Seleucis, from which it is separated by the river Eleutherus, Ptolemy; to Palestine Proper, or the country of the Philistines, separated from them by the river Chorseus. It is thus called in Greek and in Latin, Coin, Mela, Pliny, and the most accurate modern Latin writers; Varro among the ancients is the only exception, who writes *Phoenicia*. This is so noble a part of Syria, as sometimes to be put in opposition to it, or mentioned as distinct from it, Strabo. The *Phoenices* have added lustre to *Phoenice*, an ingenious race of mortals, excelling both in the arts of war and of peace, inventors of letters, Lucan; and other arts, especially navigation, Mela; astronomy, or the knowledge of the stars, as far as it was subservient to the purposes of navigation, Dionysius. They were the early merchants of the world, Sophocles, Dionysius; sent out colonies to all the coasts of the Mediterranean, Strabo, Curtius; and even ventured to sail without the Straits, Mela. The term *Phoenices* is thought to be formed from *Phene Anak*, descendants of *Anak*, Bochart; as the most probable etymology. *Phoenices*, the people, Lucan. *Phoenicius* the epithet, Stephanus.

PHOENICIS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, situate at the foot of mount Phoenicius, near Onchestus and the lake Copais.

PHOENICO, *onis*, Olympiodorus, Itinerary; a town of the Higher Egypt, to the south of Coptos.

PHOENICODES. See **PHOENICUSA**.

PHOENICUS, *untis*, a port of Crete, Ptolemy; to which Stephanus adds a town of that name; placed by Ptolemy to the east of the port, and called *Phoenix*, which last is the name both of the port and town, situate on the south-west side of the island, Luke: and therefore both port and town were called *Phoenix*, and *Phoenicus*. Another *Phoenicus*, Ptolemy; a port of Sicily, on the south-east side, and to the north of Pachynum. A third, of Marmarica, Strabo, Ptolemy; situate to the west of Antiphrae, and north of the Catathmus Minor, on the Mediterranean.

PHOENICUS, *untis*, Strabo, the name of mount *Olympus* in Lycia.

PHOENICUSA, Pliny; *Phoenicodes*, Ptolemy; one of the Aeoliae, islands to the north of Sicily; so called from its palm-trees; an island allotted for pasture to the neighbouring islands, Pliny, Strabo.

PHOENIX, a port and town of Crete. See **PHOENICUS**.

PHOENIX, Strabo; a high mountain on the coast of Caria, between Gnidus to the west, and Caunus to the east; with a cognominal citadel on its top, id. Ptolemy.

PHOENIX, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of Thessaly, running into the Apidanus.

PHOENIX, Pliny; a wind blowing between the south-east and south.

PHOETEUM, Stephanus; *Phoeteae*, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, not far from the river Achelous, and the town Conope. So called from Phoetus, son of Alcmeon, grandson of Amphiaraus.

PHOLEGANDROS, Strabo; an island in the Egean sea, very near the islands Sicinus and Melos; one of the Sporades, Stephanus; surnamed *Sideria*, Aratus; i. e. *Ferrea*, on account of its roughness; to which it owes its Phoenician name.

PHOLOE, Ovid, Statius, Strabo; a high mountain, covered with snow and woods, of Arcadia, to the westward towards Elis; with a cognominal town, Pliny. It takes its name from Pholus, the centaur, Diodorus, Apollodorus. *Pholoeticus*, the epithet, Sidonius. Another *Pholoe*, a mountain of Thessaly, near

near Othrys, Quintus Calaber.

PHOLOUS, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, so called from Pholus, the centaur.

PHOMOTIS, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, beyond Taposiris, near the lake Marcotis.

PHORBANTIA. See **BUCINA**.

PHORBANTIUM, Stephanus; a mountain of Troezen.

PHORNACIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica.

PHORONICUM, Pausanias; *Argos* so called from Phoroneus.

PHORONTIS, Pliny; a town of the Hither Asia, on the confines of Caria and Ionia.

PHORUM, Strabo; a port of Attica, over against the island Psyttalia.

PHRAATA, Appian; *Praaspa*, Dio Cassius; a town of the Atropatene, a district of Media, and the royal residence; besieged in vain by Antony, Appian.

PHRAGANDAE, Livy; an obscure people of Thrace, whom he joins with the Maedi.

PHATERIA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, below Ulpia Trajana, towards the Danube.

PHREISII. See **FRISII**.

PHRICIUS, Strabo; a mountain of Locris, near Thermopylae.

PHRICONIS, or *Phriconitis*, Stephanus; *Larija* thus surnamed; *Phricones*, the people.

PHRICONIS, Herodotus; *Cyme*, or *Cumae*, in Aeolia, thus surnamed, from *Phricius*, a mountain of Locris, from which the colony came.

PHRISII. See **FRISII**.

PHRIXA, Polybius; a town of Tryphalia, distant thirty stadia from Olympia.

PHRIXI OPPIDUM. See **IDEESSA**.

PHRIXI TEMPLUM, situate on the river Phasis in Colchis, where Phrixus dedicated the golden fleece, Mela; afterwards carried off by Jason, Apollonius, Val. Flaccus, Ovid, Manilius.

PHRIXUS, Pausanias, a river of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, running between Lerna and Temenium.

PHRUDIS, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Belgica, falling from the territory of the Ambiani into the British Channel. Now the *Somme*, rising not far from Cambray, and

running through Picardy into the sea.

PHRURIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the south side, situate between the promontory Zephyrium to the west, and the town Curium to the east. Now *Capo Bianco*.

PHRYGIA. See **PHILEAE**.

PHRYGIA, an extensive country of the Hither Asia, on this side mount Taurus, and the river Halys. Reckoned by the ancients twofold, viz. the *Greater* and *Less*, Livy, Ptolemy. Strabo is inconstant, now calling the *Less*, *Hellepontica*; again, *Epicetos*, or *the acquired*: two names, which he sometimes seems to distinguish, at others, to take for the same; and again to allot *Epicetos* to the *Greater Phrygia*. The *Less Phrygia* seems to have consisted of two parts, one nearer the Hellespont, from which it is called *Hellepontica*; the other, which was to the south of Bithynia, about Olympus, more remote from the Hellespont, and under the dominion of Prusias; but which was afterwards ceded to the Attali, or to Eumenes, by them called *Epicetos*; which in a laxer sense denotes the *Minor Phrygia*, or the *Less*; but in a stricter, is distinct from the *Phrygia* on the Hellespont, and lies at the foot of Olympus, a mountain of Mysia, on the confines of Bithynia: so that we have three *Phrygias*, *Major*, *Minor*, and *Epicetos*. The division of *Phrygia* into *Pacatiana* and *Solutaris*, is of the lower age, and therefore not to our present purpose. *Phrygia Major* extends to the south, beyond the *Epicetos*, Strabo; with Galatia to the east, Pisidia, Caria, and Lydia, to the south, and Mysia to the west. Here Midas reigned. *Phryges*, the people, Cicero; from *Phryx*. *Phryges sero sapiunt*, said of those, who repent too late of their folly. *Phrygius* the epithet, Stephanus.

PHRYGIUS, a river of Ionia, the same with *Hyllus*, Strabo; which see.

PHRYX, a river mentioned by Pliny; doubtful, whether the same with, or different from, the *Phrygius* just mentioned.

PHTHEIR, or, Homer, Strabo, Hecataeus,

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cataeus; *Phthir, os*, or *Phthira, ae*, Stephanus; a mountain of Caria, which Hecataeus takes to be the same with *Latmus*; others, to be *Grius*, running parallel with *Latmus*. *Phthiæres* the people, Homer, Strabo.

PHTHEIROPHAGI. See **PHTHIROPHAGI**.

PHTHEMBUTHI, Ptolemy; *Phthemphi Nomos*, Pliny; a division or Nomos in the Delta, situate between the Athribitic and Thermuthic branches of the Nile, to the south of the Nomos Sebennyiticus.

PHTHENOTES NOMOS, Ptolemy; which Harduin takes to be the same with the *Ptenethu* of Pliny, and the more genuine reading; and this is the more probable, because in the council of Chalcedon, there is mention made of *Heraclius Ptenethensis*. It was a northern division of the Delta, the capital of which was Butus, situate to the west of the Thermuthic branch of the Nile.

PHTHIA, Virgil, Pliny; a town of Thessaly, and none of the least considerable; the country of Achilles, and where Deucalion reigned, Apollodorus. A district, Homer, Stephanus, Polybius. *Phthii*, and *Phthiotæ*, the people, Stephanus; *Phthius*, the epithet, Horace. Another *Phthia*, Ptolemy; a part of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, situate between Paliurus on the east, and Chersonesus Magna, on the west.

PHTHIOTIS, Strabo; a part of Thessaly, so called from Phthia, a southern district, extending to mount Oeta on the south, reaching from the Sinus Maliacus and Pyliacus to Dolopia and Pindus, and spreading out as far as the plains of Pharsalus.

PHTHIR, or *Phthira*. See **PHTHEIR**.

PHTHIROPHAGI, Pliny, Strabo; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica; dwelling on the bends of the Rha; noted for their nastiness.

PHTHURIS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the west side of the Nile; one of those towns, which C. Petronius, prefect of Egypt, under Augustus, took by siege.

PHTHUTH, Ptolemy; a river of Mau-

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retania Tingitana, falling into the Atlantic, from east to west, between Mons Solis to the north, and Herculis Promontorium to the south.

PHUNON, Hebrew, Vulgate; *Phaeno*, Athanasius; *Phana*, Eusebius; *Fenon*, Jerome; a mansion or stage of the Israelites in the Wilderness, formerly a city of Edom; in Jerome's time a small village, near which were mines, in which persons were condemned to work, Jerome; and called *Metallo-Fenon*, id.

PHUSCA. See **PHYSCUS**.

PHYCUS, *untis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a small town and promontory of the Cyrenaica: the promontory low, but running out a great way to the north, Strabo; distant three hundred and fifty miles from Taenarus, a promontory of Laconica, an hundred and thirty five from Crete, and twenty five miles from Apollonia, Pliny.

PHYCUSSAE. See **PHOCUSAE**.

PHYGELA. See **PYGELA**.

PHYLA, Trogus; a citadel of Attica, near Tanagra.

PHYLACAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Major, situate on the borders of Lycia.

PHYLACE, Livy; a town of Molossis, a district of Epirus; its situation unknown. *Phylace*, Pausanias; a place in Arcadia, where the Alpheus rises. A third *Phylace* of Thessaly, Strabo; situate in the Ager Maliensis; but uncertain whether on, or at some distance from, the Sinus Maliacus. From this place Protefilaus was surnamed *Phylacides*, Propertius.

PHYLE, a very strong citadel of Attica, Pausanias, Nepos; distant about an hundred stadia from Athens, Diodorus; a demos or village of the tribe Oeneis, Stephanus; which makes it doubtful, whether it was near Decelea, in the eastern tract of Attica, or more to the west. Thither Thrasybulus, with thirty others fled, by whose means Athens was afterwards delivered from the thirty tyrants, Nepos.

PHYLLIS. See **PHILLIS**.

PHYLLIS, Strabo, Stephanus; a river of Bithynia; *Phylli*, and *Phyllienjes*, the people on it.

PHYLLUS, *i, hic*, Strabo; *hacc*, Rhianus;

- anus**; *ixtis*, Stephanus; a town of Thessaly, near Larissa; where stood a temple of Apollo, surnamed *Phyllaeus*; *Phyllis*, or *Phyllenses*, the people, id.
- PHYRITES**, Pliny; a river of Ionia, which falls into the Cayster.
- PHYSICA**, *ae*, Thucydides; *Physcae*, *orum*, Ptolemy; if the same with the *Physca* of Thucydides, a town of Mygdonia, a district of Macedonia, on the Chidorus. Also a town of Caria. See **PHYSCUS**.
- PHYSCEILA**, Mela: a town situate on the Sinus Torona-us, between the promontories Derris and Canastraeum, and the port called Cophos, in Macedonia.
- PHYSCUS**, Theocritus; a mountain of the Bruttii, near Croton.
- PHYSCUS**, Diodorus, Strabo; *Physca*, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, with a port, and a grove of Latona, situate over-against Rhodes, between Loryma to the west, and Caunus to the east.
- PHYSIA**, Diogenes Cyzicenus, Stephanus; an island in the Propontis.
- PHYTRUM**, Stephanus; *Phytia*, Thucydides; a town of Elis in Peloponnesus.
- PHYTONIA**, Mela; an island in the Tuscan sea, towards Latium; ten miles to the west of Aenaria. Now called *Ventotiene*, Holstenius.
- PIALE**, Ptolemy; a town in the Pontus Galaticus.
- PIBESET**, Ezekiel; a town of the Lower Egypt, supposed to be the same with *Babastus*, which see.
- PICENSH**. See **PINCUM**.
- PICENTES**. See **PICENUM**.
- PICENTIA**, Strabo, Pliny; the capital of the Picentini, whose territory, called *Ager Picentinus*, Pliny, a small district, lay on the Tuscan sea, from the Promontorium Minervae, the south boundary of Campania on the coast, to the river Silarus, the north boundary of Lucania, extending within-land as far as the Samnites and Hirpini, tho' the exact termination cannot be assigned. The Greeks commonly confound the *Picentini* and *Picentes*, but the Romans carefully distinguish them. The former with no more than two towns that can be named, Salernum and Picentia; the

- situation of both doubtful; only Pliny says the latter stood within-land, at some distance from the sea. Now thought to be *Bicenza*, Holstenius; in the Principato Citra of Naples.
- PICENUM**, Caesar, Pliny, Florus; *Picenus Ager*, Cicero, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus; *Ager Picentium*, Varro; a territory of Italy, lying to the east of Umbria, from the Apennine to the Adriatic; on the coast extending from the river Aesis on the north, as far as the Praetutiani to the south, strictly taken; but more laxly to the river Aternus southwards, Pliny. In the upper or northern part of their territory the Umbri excluded them from the Apennine, as far as Camerinum, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; but in the lower or southern part they extended from the Adriatic to the Apennine, Strabo. A very fruitful territory, Strabo, Livy; and very populous, Pliny. *Picentes*, the people, Cicero; from the singular, *Picens*, Livy; different from the *Picentini*, on the Tuscan sea, though called so by the Greeks; but Ptolemy calls them *Piceni*, as does also Pliny. They are said to take their name from the bird, *Picus*, under whose conduct they removed from the Sabines to those parts, Strabo, Festus; or rather from the name of their leader, Sil. Italicus. Their territory at this day is supposed to form the greatest part of the March of Ancona, Cluverius.
- PICENSII**. See **PINCUM**.
- PICRA**, Diodorus; a lake, an hundred stadia on this side the temple of Ammon, in Marmarica; which Alexander crossed in his way thither.
- AD PICTAS**, Antonine, Strabo; *Tabernae* understood; a place in Latium, distant twenty five miles from Rome, on the Via Latina.
- PICTAVI**. See **AUGUSTORITUM**.
- PICTI**, a faulty name of the lower age, the genuine is *Pechi*, denoting warriors or freebooters, reputed heroes in barbarous countries, being men of violence and injustice. They were a branch of the Caledonians, extending themselves in the south-east, or low country of Scotland.

P I

land. Divided by Ammian into the *Deucaledonii* and *Velluriones*; a plain proof that they were a branch of the people, at this day called the Highlanders of Scotland. Tacitus, who mentions the large size of body of the Caledonians, whence he too hastily surmises their German original, says nothing about their painting, (from which they are supposed to have been called *Picti*) a circumstance not beneath the notice of Caesar, in his account of the Britons, the genuine *Picti*, the painted people. The monk Winifred, of the tenth or eleventh century, calls them by their genuine name, *Pechiti*.

PICTONES, Caesar, Strabo; a people of Aquitania, to the south of the Ligeris, and north of the Santones. Now *Poitou* in France.

PICVENTUM, or *Piquentum*, Ptolemy; a town of Istria. Now *Pinquento*, a citadel of Istria, situate on a mountain, at the foot of the Alps, on the borders of Carniola, fifteen miles to the east of Justinopolis, subject to the Venetians.

PIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the Pontus Galaticus.

PIDORUS, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice, a district of Macedonia, situate on the Sinus Singiticus.

PIDOS, Herodotus; a town near mount Athos.

PIDOSUS, Pliny; an island on the coast of Caria, not far from Halicarnassus.

PIERA, Pausanias; a fountain of Peloponnesus, situate between Elis and Olympia.

PIERIA, Ptolemy; a district of Macedonia, contained between the mouths of the rivers Ludias and Peneus; extended by Strabo beyond the Ludias, to the river Axios on the north, and on the south, no farther than the Aliacmon, along the west side of the Sinus Thermaicus. Another *Pieria*, of Syria, the north part of Seleucis, or the *Antiochena*, situate on the Sinus Issicus, and lying next Cilicia to the north-west.

PIERIS, *idos*, Pliny; a mountain which is thought to have given name to Pieria of Macedonia, to the north of Pherae in Thessaly; taking its name

P I

from Pierus, a poet, who was the first that sacrificed to the Muses, thence called Pierides, if credit may be given to an ancient Scholiast on Juvenal.

PIERIUS MONS, the same with *Pieris*, a mountain of Pieria in Macedonia, on the confines of Thessaly. Another of Pieria in Syria, so called in imitation of that in Macedonia; and *Pieria*, feminine, Strabo, Ptolemy; situate between Rhodus and Seleucia, and joining mount Amanus to the north.

PIERIUS SINUS, Thucydides; the sea of Thrace, near mount Pangaeus, so called.

PIERUS, Pausanias; a river running by Pharae, a town of Achaia, in Peloponnesus; called *Peiros* by the people, that dwell on the sea.

PIGRUM MARE, Tacitus; the *Northern Sea*, so called from its supposed immobility, because frozen; called also *Cronium*, which some think should be read *Gronium*, the better to agree with *Groenland*.

PIGUNTIAE. See **PEGUNTUM**.

PI-HAHIROTH, Moses; understood to be a mouth or narrow pass between two mountains, called *Chiroth*, or *Eiroth*, and lying not far from the bottom of the western coast of the Arabian Gulf; before which mouth the Children of Israel encamped, Wells; just before their entering the Red Sea.

PIMOLISAE, *arum*, Strabo; a royal citadel, in ruins, not far from Pompeiopolis, in the Regio Pontica, on this side the Halys.

PIMOLISENE, Strabo; a district of the Regio Pontica, on each side the Halys; so called from Pimolisae.

PIMPLA, Strabo; or *Pimpleius mons*, Catullus; a mountain sacred to the Muses, and which many join with mount Helicon in Boeotia. Hence *Pimplea*, Horace; the Muse. But perhaps more truly allotted to *Pieria* in Macedonia. *Pimpleia*, Callimachus, a town, a mountain, and a fountain of Macedonia. Strabo says, that *Pimpla*, *Pieria*, *Olympus*, and *Libethrum* were dedicated to the Muses by the Thracians; who, according to him occupied formerly Boeotia, and might have consecrated in both countries, namely,

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Boeotia and Macedonia, a *Pimpla*, and a *Fons Pimpleius*.

PINARA, Pliny; a town of Pieria, in Syria, to the north east of Alexandria, and south of mount Amanus. Another *Pinara*, an inland town of Lycia, situate at the foot of mount Cragus, Strabo.

PINARUS, Dionysius, Strabo; a river of Cilicia, running from north to south into the Mediterranean, to the west of Issus.

PICENSIS. See **PINCUM**.

PINCIANA PORTA. See **COLLATINA**.

PINCIANAE AQUAE. See **AEGESTANAE**.

PINCUM, Pliny; a town of Moesia Superior, on the river Pincus, or *Piegus*. Now the *Morava*, Cellarius, a river of Bosnia, running from south to north into the Danube. *Pincensii*, or *Puenjii*, the people dwelling on it, Pliny, Ptolemy.

PINDASUS, Pliny; a mountain of Troas, from which the river Cetus runs by Pergamus.

PINDENISSUS, Cicero; a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, at mount Amanus, situate in a very high and strong place; taken by Cicero, after a siege of fifty-seven days. A town of the Eleutherociques. So called because never in subjection to any king, and avowed enemies of the Romans.

PINDUS, not a single mountain, but a chain of mountains, inhabited by different people of Epirus and Thessaly; separating Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus; an extensive mountain, having Macedonia to the north, the Perraebe to the west, the Dolopes to the south, and the mountain itself of Thessaly, Strabo.

PINDUS, a Doric city of Aetolia, situate on a cognominal river, which falls into the Cephissus, Strabo.

PINAPTIMI, Pliny, Ptolemy; one of the false mouths of the Nile, to the east of the Sebennitic mouth.

PINETUS, Antonine; a town on the confines of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain, lying between Bracara and Asturica.

PINGUS. See **PINCUM**.

PINIANAE, Lib. Notit. a town of Achaeta.

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PINNA VESTINORUM, Ptolemy; *Pinna Vestina*, Vitruvius; a town of the Vestini, whose territory lay on the Adriatic, between the rivers Matrinus to the north, and the Aternus to the south. The town was situate towards the mouth of the former. *Pinnenfes* the people, Pliny. Now called *Civita di Penna*, in Abruzzo Ultra of Naples.

PINTIA, Ptolemy; a town on the south-west of Sicily, at the mouth of the Crimissus, to the east of Selinus. Now extinct; some traces of it can be seen between Thermae, and Selinus. Another *Pintia* of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaeii. Now *Valladolid*, formed from its name *Vallis Oletana*, in the lower age, in Old Castile. W. Long. 4° 50', Lat. 41° 36'. A third, about two degrees to the north of the former, Ptolemy.

PIONIA, Strabo; *Pioniae*, Pliny; a town of Aeolia, in the Hither Asia, on the Caicus; of Mysia, on the same river, Pausanias. *Pionitae*, the people, Pliny.

PIORUM FRATRUM CAMPUS. See **CAMPUS**.

PIRAICAE PYLAE, gates of Athens, leading to the Piraeus; near which stood the tombs of those that died in defence of their country, on the invasion of the Amazons, in the reign of Theseus, Plutarch.

PIRAEUS PORTUS, Nepos; *Piraeus*, Catullus, Ovid; *Piraeus, eos*, Greeks; a celebrated port to the west of Athens, consisting naturally of three harbours or basons, Thucydides; which lay neglected, till Themistocles put the Athenians on making it a commodious port, Nepos; the *Phalerus* a small port, and not far from the city, being what they used before that time, Pausanias, Nepos. *Piraeus* was originally a village of Attica, Pausanias; an island, Strabo; and though distant forty stadia from Athens, was joined to it by two long walls, Thucydides; and itself locked or walled round, Nepos. A very commodious and safe harbour, Statius; one of the basons or harbours is thought to have retained the name *Piraeus*, the second being called *Cantharon*, and the third *Zea*, Helychius; and all

P I

all three locked or walled round, id. The whole of its compass was sixty stadia, including the Munichia, Thucydides. Not far from the *Piraeus* stood the sepulchre of Themistocles; whither his friends conveyed his bones from Magnesia, in the Hither Asia, Cicero, Plutarch, Pausanias. It is still at this day a famous port, much frequented, and called *Porto Leone*.

PIRAEUS, Thucydides; a port of the territory of Corinth, on the confines of Epidauria, desolate and unfrequented.

PIRATARUM, or *Lefforum Regio*, Ptolemy; a country of the Farther India. Now thought to be *Pegu*.

PIRENE, Pliny; a fountain sacred to the Muses, springing below the top of the Acrocorinthus, a high and steep mountain, which hangs over Corinth. Its waters agreeable to drink, Pausanias; extremely clear, Strabo; very light, Athenaeus; and pale, Persius; having relation either to the grief of Pirene, mother of Cenchrea, from whose tears this fountain arose, Pausanias; or to the paleness brought on by the too eager pursuit of the Muses.

PIRESIA, Orpheus, Stephanus; a town of Thessaly, anciently called *Aslerion*.

PIRINA, Antonine; *Pirama*, Schottus's edition, a town of Sicily, midway between Panormus to the north west, and Petra to the south east, twenty-three miles distant from each. Now no traces of it remain: from the distances it appears to have stood near a place called *Cattano*, Cluverius.

PIRUM TORTUM, Antonine; a town of Noricum, on the confines of the Upper Pannonia. Now *Pixendorf*, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, Cluverius.

PIRUS, Pausanias; a river of Achaia, in Peloponnesus, running by Patrae into the Ionian sea.

PIRUSTAE, Caesar, Ptolemy; a people of Illyricum towards Macedonia. Now a part of Albania, towards the Sinus Illyricus, or *Golfo dello Drino*.

PISA, the ancient name of *Olympia*; which see: the territory called *Pisatis*, Strabo.

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PISAE, *arum*, Greeks and Romans; a town of Etruria, situate between the rivers Aufer or Aufur and Arnus, Pliny, Rutilius; said to be built by the *Pisaei* of Peloponnesus, Strabo; and thence surnamed *Alphaeae*, from the river Alpheus there, Virgil, Rutilius. Called *Pissae*, Polybius, Ptolemy, Lycophron; but in inscriptions, always *Pisae*: a colony, Pliny, Ptolemy; surnamed *Julia*, Inscription. *Pisani*, the people, Livy; they had an excellent harbour, Rutilius; *Pisae* gave name to the *Sinus Pisanus*, though standing at some distance from the sea, Tacitus; at three miles above the town, on the road to Luca, were the hot waters, called *Aquae Pisanae*; Pliny observes, that in the hot waters of *Patavium* green herbs grow; but in those of *Pisae*, frogs are produced. Now called *Pisa*, in Tuscany, on the Arno, which runs through it, so that its modern situation differs from its ancient; four miles east of the sea. E. Long. 11° 15', Lat. 43° 36'.

PISATIS. See **PISA**.

PISAURUM, Cicero, Caesar; a town of Umbria; a colony, Livy, Velleius, Inscription; situate at the mouth of the river *Pisaurus*, or at its discharge into the Adriatic, on its right or south side; a river running from west to east, Vibius sequester; called *Isaurus*, Lucan. *Pisaurum*, now *Pesaro*, a town of Urbino, on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Foglia. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 44°.

PISCURI, Strabo; a people of the Farther Asia, a branch of the *Dahae*.

PISGA. See **PHASGA**.

PISIDIA, a country of the Hither Asia, for the most part mountainous, or situate on the heights of mount Taurus, Strabo, Pliny; between Lydia and Phrygia, to the north and north-west; Pamphylia to the south, and Caria to the west, and Iauria to the east. *Pisidae*, the people, Livy, Pliny; said to have been formerly called *Solymi*, Pliny; the *Milyae*, so called, Herodotus; but this Strabo disapproves, because thus they would be placed in Lycia, from which Homer disjoins them;

them; and therefore they are called the *Solymi* in *Pisidia*, Strabo, Pliny; and *Pisidici Solymi*, Strabo; to distinguish them from others, called *Solymi*, by Homer.

PASIDON, Ptolemy; a port of the Regio Syrtica, on the Mediterranean, situate between Sabathra and Oea.

PASILIS, Strabo; a town of Caria, situate between the mouth of the river Calbis and the town Caunus. Now extinct.

PASINATES, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

PASISTRATI INSULAE, Pliny; three small islands on the coast near Ephesus, in the Hither Asia.

PISONIS VILLA, Tacitus; a villa near Baiae, whither Nero often retired for his amusement.

PISSAE. See **PISAE**.

PISSANTINI, Polybius; a people of Macedonia.

PASTORIA, Ptolemy; *Pistorium*, Pliny; *ad Pifiores*, Antonine; a town of Etruria to the north-east of Pisa, at the foot of the Apennine; at the distance of twenty-five miles to the east of Luca; *Pistoriensis*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Sallust. Now *Pistoria* in Tuscany, twenty miles to the north-west of Florence. E. Long. 11° 45', Lat. 43° 50'.

PISYE, called also *Pize*, Stephanus; a town of Caria; *Pisytæ*, the people, id. *Pisytæ*, Livy.

PITANE, a short, Epigram, Ovid; a town of Laconica, on the Eurotas, Pindar; not far from Sparta, Polyænus. Another *Pitane*, Ovid, Strabo; a town of Mylia Major, near the Caicus, and thirty stadia from its mouth, the river Evenus running by it; situate on the coast of Aegolia, Stephanus; placed by Ptolemy between Poroselene and the mouth of the Caicus; mentioned also by Vitruvius, who adds, that they make bricks there to light as to float on water; confirmed also by Strabo. *Pitanaei* and *Pitanitæ*, the people. The country of Arcetias, the oracle of the second academy, Mela; introducing an universal doubt and uncertainty into human knowledge; and maintaining the incomprehensibility of all things, always greatly charmed in

reading Homer, which he called his favourite delight.

PITANUS, Ptolemy; one of the three greater rivers of Corsica, on the west side, running between Fiseria and the Promontorium Marianum. Now said to be *Talabo*.

PITHECUSA, Pliny; an island on the coast of Campania, in the Tuscan sea; which he makes the same with Aenaria, the *Inarime* of Homer; Mela and Livy distinguish them; *Pithicusæ, arum*, Livy, Strabo, Ptolemy, Appian; exchanged with the Neapolitans by Augustus for *Capreae*; and the island exchanged is called *Aenaria*, Suetonius; they are therefore one and the same. See **AENARIA**.

PITHOM, Moses; allowed by the learned to be the *Patumos* of Herodotus, and the *Heroopolis* of the Septuagint, translated in the Coptic Version, which is taken from the Septuagint, *Pethom*, or *Pithom*. See **HEROOPOLIS**. Not far from Bubastus.

PITINUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Umbria; situate on the left or north side of the Pisaurus, with the surname *Pisauense*, Inscription; to distinguish it from the *Pitinum* in the *Picenum*; whose position is uncertain; Holstenius thinks it to be the *Torre di Pitino*, three miles from Aquila. *Pitinas ager*, Pliny, the territory; *Pitinales*, the people, Inscription.

PITORNIUS, Vibius Sequester; a river of Latium, running through the Lacus Fucinus unmixed.

PITTHEA, Plutarch; a town of Peloponnesus near Troezen, or Troezen itself, on the borders of Argolis; *Pittheus*, the epithet, Ovid.

PITULUM, Inscriptions; a municipium in Umbria, a little way to the east of Attidium. *Pitulani*, surnamed *Pisurtes*, and others *Mergentini*, Pliny, the people; but which of them are of this place, uncertain; as also whether both were in Umbria, or the one or the other in Latium, where Pliny also has a *Pitulum*. It seems to be the *Prolaquium* of Peutinger, near the springs of the river Potentia.

PITYASSUS, Strabo; a town of Pisidia, without assigning its particular

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lar situation, only transcribing Artemidorus.

PITYE. See **PISYE**.

PITYEA, Apollonius, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate in the territory of Parium, at the foot of a mountain covered with pines; whence its name; between Parium and Priapus. The Scholiast on Apollonius says, that *Lampsacus* was formerly called *Pityea*, which some call *Pitya*, alledging that Phrixus deposited a treasure there; whence the name of the town, in the language of Thrace, denoting a treasure.

PITYODES, Pliny; a small island of the Propontis, near the Promontorium Hyrium; called *Pityusa* and *Pityusae*, Strabo; lying towards the Hellespont.

PITYONESUS, Pliny; an island of Peloponnesus, opposite to Epidaurus.

PITYUS, *untis*, surnamed *Magnus*, Strabo; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, on the confines of Colchis; doubtless being a considerable and rich trading town; situate on the north side of the Euxine, at the distance of three hundred and sixty stadia to the north-west of Dioscurias; Arrian makes the distance only three hundred and fifty: and thus it was situate on the extremity of Colchis, and almost without its limits; and therefore Strabo adds, it reached to the sea coast of Colchis. It was a place of strength, suitably to a limitaneous or barrier town; and therefore called a citadel, *Procopius*; in whose time it was fallen much to decay. It was some time the boundary of the Roman empire, Pliny.

PITYUSA, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Argolicus, on the coast of Peloponnesus. Pausanias places it near the promontory Bucephalon, on the Saronic bay. Also the ancient name of the island *Chios*, Pliny. And *Pityodes* thus also called.

PITYUSAE, the common name of two islands in the Mediterranean, Strabo, Ptolemy; on the south-east coast of Spain; so called by the Greeks from their pines: the greater in particular called *Ebusus*; and the less, *Ophiusa*; which see. Tho'

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Pliny says, that the name *Ebusus*, is common to both islands.

PLACE. See **PLACIA**.

PLACENTIA, a town of the Cispadana, an ancient colony, formed upon the apprehension of Hannibal's expedition, Polybius, Livii Epitom. Velletius. It afterwards obtained the Jus Municipii, Cicero: a colony rich and powerful, Tacitus, who calls the people, *Municipale Vulgus*. It was situate near the confluence of the Trebia and Padus, Strabo; *Placentinus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Placentini*, the people, Pliny. The town now called *Piacenza* in the duchy of Parma. E. Long. 10° 25', Lat. 45°.

PLACIA, Mela; a town of Bithynia on the Hellespont, near Cyzicum; *Placiani*, the people, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; the same with the *Place* of Stephanus, and *Placie* of Herodotus; a colony of the Pelasgi, Mela; a town of the Milesians, Pliny.

PLACUS, Homer; a mountain covered with wood, at the foot of which Thebe of Troas lay: but Strabo says, that nothing is there called either *Placus*, or *Plax*, nor a wood overhanging, though in the neighbourhood of mount Ida.

PLAGAE MUNDI; points of the compass. See **VENTI**.

PLAGIA, Antonine; a port of Italy, on the coast of Liguria, fifteen miles from Albintemelium towards Nicaea.

PLAGIARIA, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, situate between Ulissipo to the west, and Emerita to the east. Now in ruins.

PLANARIA, Statius Sebosus; one of the Fortunate Islands, so called from its flat, level appearance.

PLANARIA, an island on the coast of Etruria; so called because lying low or level with the sea, and therefore dangerous to shipping, Pliny. *Planasia* is its other name, Ptolemy; *Planesia*, Strabo. Now *Pianosa*, a small island in the Tuscan sea, to the south of, and not far from, Ilva or Elba. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 42° 36'. Another *Planasia*, or *Planesia*, Strabo; an island on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, in the Mediterranean. See **LERINA**.

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PLANCTÆ Insulae, Homer. See **CY-ANEAE**. So called from their apparent wandering, or rather shifting their apparent situation.

PLANESIA, Strabo; who stands alone in mentioning this island of the Mediterranean, over against Dianium, on the coast of Spain. Now said to be called *Isla de Denia*.

PLATAEA. See **PLATEA**.

PLATAEAE, ~~arum~~, Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Plutarch, and most Greeks, Pliny, Justinus; *Plataea, ae*, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides; *Plataeae*, Nepos; a very strong town of Boeotia, in its situation exposed to the north wind, Theophrastus; burnt to the ground by Xerxes, Herodotus, Justinus; mentioned much in the course of the Persian war; famous for the defeat of Mardonius, the Persian general, and the most signal victory of the Lacedaemonians and other Greeks, under Pausanias the Lacedaemonian, and Aristides an Athenian general, Nepos, Diodorus, Plutarch; in memory of which the Greeks erected a temple to Jupiter Eleutherius, and instituted games, which they called Eleutheria; and there they shew the tombs of those who fell in that battle, Strabo; it stood at the foot of mount Cithaeron, between that and Thebes to the north, on the road to Athens and Megara, and on the confines of Attica and Megaris. Now in ruins, Strabo; *Plataeenses*, the people, Nepos.

PLATAGE, Pliny; an island situate between Euboea and Andros, afterwards called *Amorgos*.

PLATANISTAS, Pausanias; a small spot near Sparta, where the young Spartans performed the exercises, called thence *Platanistae*. The place took its name from a grove of tall plane trees, it was encompassed round with water, like an island, the entrance to which was by bridges.

PLATANUS, Polybius; a town of Phoenicia, supposed to be the same with the *Platae* of Josephus; a village of the Sidonians; where Herod imprisoned his sons, whom he afterwards ordered to be slain.

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PLATE, Pliny; a small island on the coast of Troas.

PLATEA, Scylax; *Plataea*, Herodotus; an island on the coast of Cyrenaica, in the Mediterranean.

PLATEAE, Pliny; three small islands on the coast of Troas.

PLAVIS, mentioned only by the lower writers; a river of the Transpadana. Now the *Piave*, rising in Tyrol, and running from north to south into the Adriatic at two mouths, a little to the north of Venice.

PLEGERIUM, Strabo; a town of the Hither India, situate on the Choaspes, which runs into the Cophen.

PLEMMYRIUM, Thucydides, Plutarch; Virgil; a promontory, with a cognominal citadel of Sicily, on an adjoining small island, on the east side, to the south of Syracuse. *Plemmyriates*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. The promontory now called *Massa d'Olivero*; and the island, *Isla del Castelluccio*, Cluverius.

PLETENISSUS. See **PETNELISSUS**.

PLERAEI, Strabo; a people of Illyricum, dwelling on the Naro, over-against Corcyra Nigra.

PLEUMOSII, Caesar; a people of Belgica. Now supposed to be a part of the diocese of Tournay.

PLEURON, *onis*, Homer, Ovid, Strabo; a town of Aetolia near Calydon: this is the ancient *Pleuron*, Strabo; a more modern being built near mount Aracynthus, Strabo, Pliny.

LINTHINE, Ptolemy, Josephus; a town of Egypt, to the west of Alexandria, on the sea: it gives name to an adjoining bay, from which Herodotus determines the length of Egypt, along the coast, to the Lacus Serbonidis.

PLISTUS, Pausanias; a river rising in and encompassing mount Parnassus in Phocis, and running into the Corinthian bay at Cirrha.

PLITANIAE, Pliny; two small islands, on the coast of Troas.

PLOTAE, Dionysius; the Aeolian islands, so called because circumnavigable, id. See **AEOLIAE**. Also two islands in the Ionian sea, called *Strophades*, which see.

PLOTE, Homer; one of the Aeoliae, but which not so easy to determine.

PLOTINOPOLIS, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town

a town of Thrace, situate on the Hebrus, below Hadrianopolis, at the distance of twenty-two miles; so called from *Plotina*, consort of Trajan; a lady endowed with every virtue, that could adorn a woman.

PLUITALIA. See PLUVIALIA.

PLUMBARIA, Strabo; a small island in the Mediterranean, opposite to Dianium, on the east coast of the Hither Spain. Another *Plumbaria*, Ptolemy, near Sardinia, of unknown situation.

PLUMBARII. See MEDOBREGA.

PLUTONIUM, Strabo; a temple in the village Acharaca of Lydia, between Tralles and Nyssa.

PLUVIALIA, Statius Sebosus; *Pluitalia*, Ptolemy; one of the Fortunate Islands.

PLYNOS, Herodotus; *Plini, orum*, Scyllax; a port of Marmarica on the Mediterranean.

PNIEL. See PNUEL.

PNIGEUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica to the south of Portus Phoenicuntis.

PNUEL, or *Pniel*, Moses; in our translation, *Peniel*, the face of God; the name given by Jacob, from his wrestling there with an angel: a city was afterwards built there and fortified, Judges viii. near the Jabok.

PNYX, *cis*, the place of public assemblies in Athens near the Acropolis. So called from the concourse or croud of people, Scholiast on Aristophanes; the building and furniture were mean, and thus standing monuments of the ancient simplicity, Pollux.

PODALIA, Pliny; *Podaleia*, Stephanus; *Podallia*, Ptolemy; a town in the most northern part of Lycia, near the springs of the Xanthus.

PODIUM. See ANITIUM.

POEANTHE, Orpheus; an island in the Euxine sea, at the mouth of the Phasis.

POECILE PETRA, Strabo; a rock or place on the sea-coast of Cilicia, near the river Calycadnus, in which steps are cut out, in the road leading to Seleucia.

POECILE (*Στῆν* understood) Strabo, Pausanias; a portico at Athens; so called from the variety of its paintings executed, part by Mycon for hire, and part by Polygnotus

the Thasian for nothing, Pliny; here Zeno taught; from which his sect came to have the name of Stoics, being at first called *Zenonians*. Another *Poeicle* in Elis, called *Hep-taphoros*, because reflecting the voice seven times, Pliny.

POEDICULI. See APULIA.

POEESSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the island *Rhodes*.

POEESSA, a town of the island of Ceos, Strabo; in whose time it was extinct, the people being removed to Carthea. Near its ruins stood a temple of Minerva Nedusia, built by Nestor on his return from Troy, id.

POEMANDRIA, Pausanias; the ancient name of *Tanagra*, so called from the founder Poemander.

POENI, Livy, Virgil; the *Carthaginians* thus called, because originally of Phœnicia. See CARTHAGO. *Punicus*, the epithet, Virgil. *Punica fides*, a phrase denoting treachery, taken from the general character of the people. *Punicanus*, Cicero; as *Punicani lectuli*, such as the Carthaginians used.

POETOVIO. See PETOBIO.

POGONUS PORTUS, Strabo; the port of *Troezen* in Argolis.

POLA, Strabo; a town of Istria, an ancient colony of the Colchi, who mislaying in their pursuit of Medea, here settled; afterwards a noble Roman colony, Pliny; in whose time it was called *Pietas Julia*. The appellative *Pola*, denotes an exile, Callimachus; it gave name to the bay, *Polaticus*, Mela; and to the promontory *Polaticum*, Stephanus. The town still retains its old name *Pola*, a port-town in the territory of Venice, at the south point of the peninsula of Istria. E. Long. 14° 35', Lat. 45°.

POLEMONIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Regio Pontica*, with a cognominal port; situate on the Euxine, to the east of the mouth of the river Thermodon; built by Polemon, appointed king by Antony; from whom a part of Pontus, or the *Regio Pontica*, was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*; lying between the Thermodon to the west, and Pontus Capadocius to the east, having the Euxine to the north.

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POLYDOS, Pliny; a small and desolate island in the Egean sea, near the Chersonesus Thraciae.

POLENTIA. See **POLLENTIA** of Liguria.

POLI TERRAE, the poles of the world, called *Vertices Mundi*, Cicero; from the world's turning upon them, which is the notion implied in both terms: and two in number, the north and the south pole, id. Aratus.

POLICHNA, Strabo; a town of Troas in the Hither Asia, situate near Palaecephus, on the highest part of mount Ida; *Polichnaei*, the people, Pliny. Another, of Crete, Stephanus, situate in the neighbourhood of Cydonia, Thucydides. *Polichnitae* the people, Herodotus, Thucydides; or in the Roman manner, *Polichnitani*.

POLIEUM. See **SIRIS**, a town.

POLITORIUM, Livy; a town of Latium, conjectured to have stood near Ostia; taken by Ancus Martius, who removed the inhabitants to Rome, assigning them the Mons Aventinus, id. Dionysius Halicarnassaeus.

POLLENTIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Mela; in the Balearis Major. Now said to be *Alcudia*, situate on the north-east side of the island Majorca. Another *Pollentia* of the Picenum, a colony, Livy; thought to be either the same with, or near to the *Urbs Salvia*. Now extinct. A third of Liguria, D. Brutus, Pliny; *Polentia*, Ptolemy; situate at the confluence of the Stura and Tanarus. A municipium, Suetonius; who calls the people, *Pollentina Plebs*. Famous for its abundance of black fleeces, Pliny. Afterwards, under Arcadius and Honorius, stained with a defeat rather of the Romans under Stilico, than of the Goths under Alarius, though palliated by Claudian the poet; after which Rome was taken and set on fire. Now called *Selenza*, a small town of Piedmont, not far from Asti.

POLLUPEX, *itis*, Antonine; a town of Liguria, situate between Savona and Albingaunum. Now *Final*, a port town in the territory of Genoa. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 44° 30'.

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POLUSCA, Livy; *Polysca*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a town of the Volsci, in Latium, near Corioli. *Polustini*, Pliny, the people, from *Polustia*, another form of the name; but *Polyseani*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus.

POLYAEGOS, Mela; an island in the Egean sea, near the coast of Thrace, taking its name from its numerous goats, Pliny.

POLYANUS, Strabo; a mountain on the confines of Epirus, near Pindus. *Polyani*, the people.

POLYDEUCEA, Strabo; a fountain of Laconica near Therapne.

POLYDORA, Pliny, Stephanus; *Polydori Insula*, Diodorus Siculus; an island in the Propontis, over-against Cyzicum.

POLYDORI TUMULUS, near Aenus in Thrace, Pliny; the tomb of Polydorus, son of Priam, treacherously slain by Polemnestor, king of Thrace; to whose care he was sent with a large sum of money, at the beginning of the Trojan war, Virgil, Ovid.

POLYMEDIA, a town, Pliny; *Polymedium*, a village, Strabo; distant forty stadia from the promontory Lectum in Troas.

POLYPODUSA, Stephanus; an island near Cnidos. *Polypodusaeus*, the gentilitious name, id.

POLYREN, Stephanus; *Polyrrhena*, Scyax; *Polyrrhenia*, Ptolemy; *Polyrrhenium*, Pliny; a town towards the west side of Crete, so called from its numerous sheep. *Polyrrhenii* the people, Polybius; *Polyrenii*, Coins.

POLYSTEPHANOS, Strabo; the same with *Praeneste*, which see.

POLYTIMETUS, Ptolemy; a river of Scythia, on this side Imaus; of Sogdiana, Curtius; running into the Caspian sea, between the rivers Jaxartes and Oxus, Ptolemy; swallowed up by the earth. Curtius.

POMETIA, Livy; *Pomentia*, many Greeks, contracted *Pontia* and *Pontia*; *Suessa Pometia*, Livy; to distinguish it from another *Suessa* of the Arunci. It was the metropolis of the Volsci, Strabo, Dionysius: It is called *Suessa*, simply; as being the principal town of this name, Strabo; or simply *Pometia*, Livy; a Roman colony, id. *Pometii, orum*, Virgil;

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Virgil; situate on the right or west side of the *Astura*, in *Latium*. *Pometinus*, contracted *Pomtinus*, *Livy*; *Pontinus* and *Pomptinus*, the epithet.

POMOERIUM, *Livy*; defined to be that space of ground, both within and without the walls, solemnly consecrated by the augurs, at the first building of cities, and on which no edifices were suffered to be raised.

POMPEII, orum, *Pliny*, *Velleius*, *Florus*, *Seneca*; a town of *Campania*, near *Herculaneum*. *Pompeia, ae*, *Strabo*; by which the river *Sarnus* runs, id. which it washes, *Pliny*. Destroyed by an earthquake under *Nero*, *Seneca*. *Pompeianus*, the epithet, *Statius*. Its ruins are to be seen at a place called *Civita*, *Holstenius*.

POMPEII TROPAEA, *Strabo*, *Sallust*, *Pliny*; erected on each side the public road, after the conquest of *Spain*, at the foot of the *Pyrenees* towards the *Mediterranean*, on the confines of *Spain* and *Gaul*. *Strabo* calls them *anathemata*, or dedicated spoils, hung up in temples.

POMPEIOPOLIS, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*; the same with *Soli* in *Cilicia*. Another, of *Paphlagonia*, placed by *Ptolemy* near *Ancyra* of *Galatia*; but by *Peutinger*, between *Gangra* and *Sinope*, at twenty-seven miles distance from the latter, to the south.

POMPELON, onis, the city of *Pompey*, or *Pompeiopolis*, as it were, *Strabo*; in which last name he is singular, and leaves it a doubt, whether he alludes to *Pompey's* name, or whether he deemed him the author of it. It is constantly called *Pompelon*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Antonine*; a town of the *Vascones*, in the *Hither Spain*. *Pompeionensis*, the epithet, *Inscription*: from which it should seem, that the genuine name was *Pompeion*, and not *Pompelon*: whence *Oihenartus* would infer, that it is formed from the name *Pompeii*, and the *Basque* term, *one*, or *une*, denoting a place; as being a monument, raised by *Pompey*, of the *Sertorian* war. Now *Pampeluna*, capital of *Navarre* in *Spain*. W. Long. 1° 30'; Lat. 43° 15'.

POMPEONIANA, one of the *Stoecchades*,

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on the south coast of *France*, *Pliny*; otherwise called *Mese*. Now called *Portecroz*.

POMPTINAE, or Pomtinae Paludes, *Tacitus*, *Livii Epitome*; *Pontinae*, *Dio Cassius*; *Pomtina*, singular, *Juvenal*; so called from *Pontia*, or *Pometia*, *Festus*; a lake of *Latium*, *Pliny*; of great extent; attempted to be drained by several, but without success, on account of its many springs, and the rivers running into it.

POMPTINUS CAMPUS, or Pomtinus, and *Pontinus*, a plain, situate on the *Paludes Pomptinae*, in *Latium*, *Strabo*.

POMTIA. See **POMETIA**.

PONEROPOLIS, *Pliny*; so called because inhabited by miscreants, a town of *Thrace*, at the foot of mount *Rhodope*; afterwards called *Philippopolis*, from *Philip* of *Macedon*, and lastly *Trimontium* from its site.

PONS AELIUS. See **AELIUS**.

PONS AEMILIUS. See **AEMILIUS** and **SUBLICIUS**.

PONS AENI. See **AENI**.

PONS ARGENTEUS, *Lepidus* to *Cicero*; a place or village, with a bridge on the river *Argenteus*. Now called *Argent* in *Provence*, running into the *Mediterranean*, near *Frejus*.

PONS AURELIUS, a bridge on the *Tiber* at *Rome*; situate between the *Pons Aelius* and *Sublicius*. Now *Ponte Rotto*, because in ruins.

PONS CAMPANUS, *Horace*, *Pliny*; a bridge on the *Savo*, near *Capua*, in *Campania*, whence the appellation.

PONS CESTIUS. See **CESTIUS**.

PONS DARIU, *Herodotus*, *Nepos*; a bridge laid on the *Danube* by *Darius*, to the west of the *Peuce*, an island at the mouth of the *Danube*.

PONS JACOBI, lower writers; a bridge on the *Jordan*, between the *Lacus Samochanites*, and the *Genesariticus*.

PONS LIQUENTIAE, *Cod. Theodos.* a bridge with a town. Now called *La Motta*, and the river *Licenza*; in the territory of *Venice*.

PONS MILVIUS. See **MILVIUS**.

PONS MOSAE, *Tacitus*; a bridge on the

the river Meuse, but on what part uncertain; conjectured to be either Mestricht, or Liege, Cellarius.

PONS SERAVI, Antonine; a bridge on the river Saar. Now *Saarbruck*, in the electorate of Triers.

PONS SCALDIS, Antonine; a place in Belgica. Now *Conde*, a town in the Low Countries, on the Schelde.

PONS TAGI, Pliny; a bridge on the Tagus, dedicated to Trajan, called *Norba Caesarica*, which see.

PONS TRAJANI, Dio Cassius; a bridge built by Trajan over the Danube, the most magnificent of all his works, raised on twenty piers of hewn stone, an hundred and fifty feet above the foundation; sixty feet broad, distant an hundred and seventy feet from each other, joined together by arches; built in a part of the river, where narrowest; and consequently where deepest and most rapid. The architect was Apollodorus Damascus. The bridge was secured on each side by fortresses; that on the side of Moesia was called *Pontes*, and the other *Theodora*. So astonishing a piece of work, fell a sacrifice to the envy of his immediate successor, Adrian, Eutropius; a vice for which he was extremely remarkable. According to Dio, he removed the superstructure, leaving only the piers standing; under the pretence, that it would too much favour the irruptions of the barbarians. But the true cause was his envying the glory of Trajan, which he despaired of ever coming up to. The particular spot where the bridge stood is uncertain; Procopius says, it lay a good way below Viminacum, in Moesia, which is now thought to be *Milan*; in whose time the foundation only was to be seen: so that the world has been imposed upon by Paulus Jovius, saying, that in his time, thirty-six piers were standing; whereas there were originally but twenty.

AD PONTEN. See **AD**.

PONTES, Itineraries; a town of the Ambiani, in Gallia Belgica. Now thought to be *Pont a Selane*, or *Pont Avelane*, in Picardy, Cluverius. Another *Pontes*, Antonine; a town of the Cantuclanti, in Britain, midway between Caereva and Lon-

dinium, and twenty-two miles from each.

PONTIA. See **POMETIA**.

PONTIA, Strabo, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Suetonius; *Pontiae*, Livy, Mela, Suetonius; Dio indeed has *Pontiae*, but then he means several adjoining islands. *Pontia* or *Pontiae*, an island in the Tuscan sea, over-against Formiae. Pliny mentions another *Pontia*, one of the Oenotrides, in the bay of Velia, but smaller and more obscure than the foregoing, in the Sinus Formianus; which was a place of relegation or banishment, and where Tiberius starved Nero, the son of Germanicus, to death, Suetonius; and whither Caligula banished his sisters, Dio Cassius. A Roman colony, Livy, Diodorus. Now called *Ponza*, near the west coast of Naples, at the entrance of the bay of Gaeta. E. Long. 13° 50', Lat. 41° 15'. A third *Pontia*, Ptolemy; an obscure island in the bay of the Syrtis Major.

PONTICA PROVINCIA, Livy, Epitome; a country lying on the coast of the Euxine, including Bithynia, bequeathed by king Nicomedes to the Roman people, and much of the conquests made by Pompey on Mithridates, with a part of Paphlagonia, added by Augustus, on the failure of the royal family in the person of Deiotarus Philadelphus, to whom Pompey had restored whatever Mithridates had stripped him of. And though thus enlarged, it continued to be called *Bithynia Provincia*, as also *Ponti*, and *Pontica Provincia*. Pliny the Younger, who was propraetor of this province, with consular power, under Trajan, as appears by his letters, and the inscription of Milan, makes it to extend from Chalcedon beyond the river Amisus. The rest of Pontus, as far as the Colchi, Pompey gave to Deiotarus, tetrarch, and afterwards king of Galatia, Strabo.

PONTICUM. See **TARUANNA**.

PONTIFICENSE. See **OBULCUM**.

PONTINAE. See **POMPTINAE**.

PONTIUM. See **TARUANNA**.

PONTUS, Coin, Ovid; is that part of Moesia Interior, situate between the Euxine on the east, the mouth of the Ister to the north, and mount Haemus

Haemus to the south. In after ages, a new province was here formed, and added to Thrace; called *Scythia*, from the inhabitants the Scythae and Getae; though most of the maritime towns were Greek colonies, from Miletus and Heraclea, Ovid

PONTUS, or *Regio Pontica*, an extensive country of the Hither Asia; reaching from the river Halys on the west, as far as Colchis on the east, and taking its name from the *Pontus Euxinus*, along which it lay. Pliny and Ptolemy join it with Cappadocia; but Strabo more justly separates them. They were distinct kingdoms, the one under Mithridates in *Pontus*, the other under Ariarathes in Cappadocia; and separated from each other by a ridge of mountains, running parallel with mount Taurus, Strabo; which made Cicero say, that it was fenced by nature. This *Pontus* was the kingdom of the Mithridates, a succession of kings of that name; originally stinted in its limits, but afterwards more and more enlarged. Ptolemy divides it into the *Pontus Galaticus* on the west side; *Pontus Cappadocius* to the east, and *Pontus Polemoniaca*, in the middle northwards. *Pontus* was a country famous for its poisons and poisonous herbs, Virgil, Ovid, Seneca.

PONTUS EUXINUS, Dionysius Periegetes; called *Pontus*, Strabo; by way of eminence, as being the greatest sea, and, as it were, another ocean, and therefore at this day goes among the Italians by the name of *Mare Maggiore*. Anciently called *Axenus*, Greeks, from the inhospitality of the people, Ovid; but rather from Athkenaz, who settled on it. Afterwards changed, either as a more auspicious name, to *Euxenus*, or *Euxinus*, Strabo; or because the people, mostly Greeks, who settled upon it, were more hospitable, which yet Ovid denies. This sea lies extended from west to east, between Moesia Interior and Thrace on the west, the Hither Asia to the south, Colchis to the east, and the Sarmatia Europea and Asiatica to the north, Strabo. It was also called *Mare Cimmerium*, Oro-

fius; *Boreale*, Herodotus; *Ponticum*, Horace, Strabo, Tacitus, Plutarch; *Colchicum*, Strabo; *Caucasium*, Apollonius; and *Sarmaticum*, Ovid. Compared to a Scythian bow, Manilius, Dionysius, Strabo. It is twenty-two thousand stadia in compass, Polybius; twenty-four thousand, Strabo. According to Aristotle, it discharges itself by subterraneous passages, or rather by a strong current into the Propontis, as appears from the light bodies passing from the one into the other. Aristotle queries, why its waters are white; his answer is, such are the waters of all lakes; rather more probably so, from the rivers running into it, its waters being sweet, Strabo, Ovid. It is divided into the western and eastern parts by a line drawn from the promontory Cornu Arietis, in the Taurica Chersonesus; to the promontory Carambis, in the Hither Asia, Dionysius; and thence named *Bimaris*, Strabo. Now called the *Black Sea*, because covered with perpetual fogs, a circumstance observed by Mela, Apollonius, Val. Flaccus; situate between twenty-eight and forty-five degrees of east longitude, and between forty-two and forty-six degrees of north latitude. In length from west to east seven hundred miles, and from two hundred and sixty to an hundred and fifty miles in breadth, north and south.

POPILI FORUM. See FORUM.

POPULONIA, Virgil, Mela; *Populonium*, Pliny; *Poplonium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Etruria, situate on the coast, ten miles to the north of the island Ilva, between Pisaë, and Cosa; on a cognominal promontory, running out into the sea like a peninsula; desolate, except temples and a few houses standing, Strabo; adding, that its port, at the foot of the promontory, is better inhabited, being commodious, and having a-beries, or sheds for ships; and that from the town he himself had a prospect of Sardinia, Corsica, and Aethalia. Rutilius in his Itinerary deploras its ruin. It stood near Porto Barate, in Tuscany, Cluverius.

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PERATA, Herodotus; *Peritus*, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, so called by the Scythians; *Pyrethos* by the Greeks; also *Hierafus*, Ptolemy. Now the *Pruth*, rising in Red Russia in Poland, and running south-east, through Moldavia into the Danube.

PORCIFERA, Pliny; a river running by Genoa; which some say is the *Parzevera*; Cluverius, the *Bisagno*. Thought to be the *Pracobera*, Inscription.

PORDOSELENE, Scylax; more decently called *Poroselene*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; an island with a cognominal town, situate between Lesbos and the continent of Mysia, to which last it is very near; and therefore its town is reckoned by Ptolemy among the towns of the continent of the Hither Asia.

PORINAS, Pausanias; a small river of Peloponnesus, running by Cyllene in Arcadia, and forming the boundary of the Achaeans and Pheneates, or people of Pheneus.

PROSELENE. See PORDOSELENE.

PORPHYREON, *onis*, Scylax, Polybius, Stephanus, also an old commentator on Horace; a town of Phoenicia, on the coast, at the foot of mount Carmel. *Porphyreantae*, the people, Stephanus.

PORPHYRIOME, Pliny; a small island of the Propontis, situate between the islands Proconnesus and Halone, over-against Cyzicum.

PORPHYRIS, Pliny; the ancient name of the island *Nisyros*, which see.

PORPHYRIS, Pliny; *Porphyryssa*, Aristotle; the island *Cythera*, anciently so called from its purple.

PORSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia on the Euphrates, over-against Edessa.

PORTA AUGUSTA, mentioned only by Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei in the Hither Spain; thought by some to be *Torre Quemada*, in Old Castile; by others *Los Valvases*, a village between Burgos and Torre Quemada.

PORTAE ALBANIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PORTAE AMANICAE. See AMANICAE.

PORTAE CASPIAE. See CASPIAE.

PORTAE CAUCASIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

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PORTAE CILICIAE. See AMANICAE.

PORTAE MEDIAE, Strabo; defiles at mount Zagrus, through which there is a passage from Media to Parthia.

PORTAE PERSIDES. See PYLAE.

PORTAE ROMANAE, according to Pliny, Romulus left but three, or at most four gates of Rome: afterwards, on enlarging the Pomoeria, or compass of the city, they amounted to thirty-seven.

PORTHMIA, *Porthmium*, Stephanus; a town situate at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis.

PORTHMUS, Pliny; a town of Euboea, situate on the coast, near Eretria. Now called *Portimo*, or *Portmo*, but reduced to a village, Baudrand. *Porthmus* in general denotes a ferry or passage by water; and hence *Porthmeus*, the ferryman, Juvenal.

PORTICANI REGIO, Strabo, Diodorus; a district lying on the east side of the Indus, towards its mouth.

PORTICUS, porticos or piazzas, were structures at Rome, of curious work and extraordinary beauty, annexed to public edifices, sacred and civil, both for ornament and use, consisting of a long range of covered buildings. Their general use was to afford the pleasure of walking or riding, in the shade in summer, under shelter in winter. Velleius and Juvenal remark the extravagance to which these buildings were carried in their time. At Athens they were called *στεῖλαι*, covered buildings, furnished with seats, and fitted for study or conversation, of which there were several, Demosthenes, Athenaeus, Pausanias, Pollux.

PORTOSPANA, Ammian; a town of Carmania, of the same latitude as is the capital Carmana.

PORTUS, a small bay or part of the sea, locked or enclosed, either naturally by the land, or factitiously by an encompassing wall; as the Piraeus at Athens: this last species seem more particularly to be called *ἀμύνε κλειστόν* by the Greeks, and *Portus Clausi*, by the Romans.

PORTUS ALBUS, Antonine; a port in the south of Baetica, in Spain, near Calpe.

PORTUS

PORTUS ARTABRORUM, Ptolemy; a port of the Callaici, at the foot of the promontory Artabrum; which see.

PORTUS AUGUSTI, Antonine; a port of Etruria, at the mouth of the Tiber, situate on its right or north side; so called from the emperor Claudius, who there built a pharos for the benefit of navigation, Sueton; from its vicinity to Ostia, called *Portus Ostiae*. The pharos is mentioned by Juvenal; whose scholiast says, that the port was repaired by Trajan; called by later writers, *Portus Romanus*, and simply *Portus*, also *Portus Phari*: it gave name to a town built above it, now in ruins; but the place is still called *Porto*. In this town stood the public granaries, furnished with corn from all the provinces, and thence called *Granaria Portuensis*. Another *Portus Augusti*, Antonine; situate on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, at the mouth of the Rhone, distant thirty-eight miles from Arelate.

PORTUS CALLES. See CALLE; now giving name to the kingdom of Portugal.

PORTUS CYRENES, Scylax; a port of the Cyrenaica, distant one hundred stadia from Naustathmos.

PORTUS DELPHINI, Pliny; *Delphinus*, Antonine; a port on the coast of Liguria; now corruptedly called *Porto Fino*; twenty leagues to the east of Genoa.

PORTUS DEORUM, Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Caesariensis, at the mouth of the river Mulucha, on the Mediterranean.

PORTUS DEORUM SOTER, or *Salutaris Deorum*, Diodorus; a part of the Troglodytae, on the Sinus Arabicus.

PORTUS DUBRIS. See DUBRIS.

PORTUS DULCIS, Strabo, Dio Cassius; a port of Epirus; into which the river Acheron discharges itself; called Dulcis, because of the rivers, which pour into it. id.

PORTUS GESSIORIACUS. See GESSORIACUM.

PORTUS HANNIBALIS. See HANNIBALIS.

PORTUS HERCULIS. See HERCULIS.

PORTUS ICCIUS. See ITIUS.

PORTUS ILLICITANUS. See ILLICITANUS.

PORTUS ITIUS. See ITIUS.

PORTUS LACCIUS. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS LEMANIS. See LEMANIS.

PORTUS LUNAE. See LUNAE.

PORTUS MACEDONUM, Pliny; a port of Carmania, in the Farther Asia, near the promontory Armozon on the Persian gulf.

PORTUS MAGNUS, Ptolemy; a port of Baetica, near Abdena; now *Almeria*.

PORTUS MAGNUS,
of Spain. } See MAGNUS.
of Britain. }

PORTUS MAGNUS, Mela, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, with a port so called from its spaciousness or great extent; inhabited by Roman citizens; situate to the south-west of the *Portus Deorum*; now *Marzaquivir* in Algiers, near Oran.

PORTUS MAGNUS, Livy; *Major*, Strabo; one of the two ports of Syracuse; on one side Ortygia, or the island, in compass about five miles; its mouth locked by the island and the opposite promontory *Plammyrium*, about half a mile in width. This port is called *Sinus Sicanius*, Virgil; interpreted *Syracusanus*, Servius; it was also called *Portus Arethusae*; now commonly, *Porto Maggiore*, Cluverius.

PORTUS MARMOREUS. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS MENELAI. See MENELAUS.

PORTUS MINOR. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS MONOECI. See HERCULIS.

PORTUS NOVUS. See NOVUS.

PORTUS OSTIENSIS,
PHARI, } See PORTUS
ROMANUS. } AUGUSTI.

PORTUS PARVUS, Diodorus Siculus; *Minor*, Thucydides; *Marmoreus*, Florus; one of the two ports of Syracuse on one side Ortygia; its bottom laid with large square blocks of stone, still to be seen under water, Cluverius; its proper name *Laccius*, Diodorus; the reason of which is unknown. This was the dock or arsenal of the Syracusians, capable of containing sixty frigates, with a gate, at which only a single frigate could pass. id.

PORTUS SECOR. See SECOR.

PORTUS SICANIUS, Virgil; one of the

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the ports of Syracuse. See **PORTUS MAGNUS**.
PORTUS VELINUS, Virgil; a port in Lucania, near Velia, now extinct.
PORTUS VENERIS. See **VENERIS**.
POSIDAEUM, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, situate between Heraclea and Pitylium.
POSIDEUM, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory and town of the Milesians in Ionia, situate between Miletus and Janius; the boundary of Ionia towards Caria; because Miletus was an Ionian colony: others place it in Caria, as many do Miletus and Heraclea; famous for an oracle of Apollo: another *Posideum*, Herodotus, Scylax, situate on the confines of Cilicia and Syria.
POSITIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the island Carpathus.
POSITIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Thesprotia in Epirus, to the north of Buthrotum.
POSIDONIA. See **PAESTUM** and **TROEZEN**.
POSIDONIUM, Strabo; either a town, or a temple of Neptune, near the Columna Rhegia, in the territory of the Brutii; not far from the promontory Caenys, and near Rhegium, over-against Peiorum in Sicily.
POSTUMIA VIA. See **VIA**.
POTAMIA, Strabo; one of the divisions of Paphlagonia, next Bithynia.
POTAMOS, Strabo, Pliny; a Demos or village of the tribe Leontis in Attica, near the promontory Sunium. *Potamins*, a Demist, or one of the people, Strabo.
POTENTIA, Cicero, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; a town of the Picenum, near the Adriatic, at about the distance of a mile, to the south of Ancona: now extinct. Another of Liguria. See **POLENTIA**.
POTIDAEA, Scylax, Strabo; a town situate on the isthmus of Pallene, a peninsula of Macedonia; formerly famous, and daring enough to dispute it with Athens. *Potidaearum*, Thucydides, or *Potidaegis*, the epithet. Cassander afterwards either enlarged or improved it, from whom it took the name *Cassandrea*, Livy, Strabo; *Cassandria*, Pliny; a colony, Coins. *Cassandrenses*; the people, enjoying the Jus Italicum, Paulus de Censibus.

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POTIDANIA, Thucydides, Livy; an inland town of Aetolia, of doubtful position.
POTNIAE, *arum*, Aelian; a town of Boeotia, next Thebes; where ran the Fons Potnius, Aelian. Another, Pliny; of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the confines of Macedonia, now extinct; said to have pastures, in which asses run mad, Pliny; a thing very extraordinary for so grave an animal. At this place Glaucus was torn to pieces by his horses, Virgil. *Potniacus* and *Potnias*, the epithets. id.
PRAASPA. See **PHRAATA**.
PRACTIUS, Homer; a river of Myfia, running between Abydos and Lamplacus, Strabo; and rising in Mount Ida, Arrian.
PRAECIANI, Caesar; a people of Aquitania, next the Bigerrones; a trace of whose name is preserved in *Præcins*, a town of Gascony.
PRAENESTE, *is, hoc*; or *es, haec*, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Velleius; *Prænestos*, Strabo; *Praeneston*, Ptolemy; a town of Latium, to the southeast of Rome, towards the territory of the Aequi; a place of great strength, and therefore called *Polysesthanus*, Strabo; standing high, Virgil; and bleak, Horace; whither all malecontents fled for shelter and defence, Velleius, Strabo, Cicero. Famous for the temple and oracle of Fortune, called *Sortes Praenestinae*, Strabo; which Tiberius wanted to destroy, but was deterred by the awful majesty of the place. From a colony it was raised to a municipium by Tiberius, Inscriptions, Florus, A. Gelius; on the consideration of his recovery from a dangerous illness near this place. Thither the Roman emperors usually retired, on account of the agreeableness of the situation, Suetonius. It was a very ancient city, with a territory of large extent, Livy; is said to have been fifteen hundred years before Christ. The temple of Fortune was built in the most sumptuous manner by Sylla, and the pavement was Mosaic work, Pliny. Concerning the *Sortes*, there is a remarkable passage in Cicero; who says, that it was all a mere contrivance, in order to deceive, either for the purposes

purposes of gain. of superstition or error. *Praenestini*, the people. Livy, Pliny. The town that has succeeded it, stands low in a valley, and is called *Palestrina*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 30', Lat. 42°.

PRAENESTINA VIA. See VIA.

PRAESIDIUM, Notitiae; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now thought to be *Warwick*, Camden. Another, of Corsica, Antonine, thirty miles to the south of Aleria. A third *Praesidium*, surnamed *Julium*, in *Bactica*; the appellation under which *Scalabis* went, Pliny.

PRAESUS, i, Herodotus, Athenaeus; *Prasus*, Strabo, which is thought to be erroneous; a town of Crete, situate between Samonium and Chersonesus, near Mount Dicta; whence the temple of Jupiter Dictaeus; distant sixty stadia from the sea, and one hundred and eighty from Gortyna, in the neighbourhood of Lebena, Strabo. From *Prasus*, *Prasii*, the people. id. and from *Praesus*, *Praesii*.

PRAETORIA AUGUSTA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia. Now called *Brassow* by the native; *Cronstat* by the Germans, Baudrand; a town in Transylvania. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 47°. Another, of the Salassii, near the two gates or defiles of the Alps, the Graiae and Penninae, Pliny; a Roman colony, settled by Augustus, after the defeat of the Salassii by Terentius Varro, on the spot where he encamped, Strabo, Dio Cassius, Ptolemy; situate on the river Duria major. The town is now called *Aosta*, or *Aouft*, in Piedmont. E. Long. 7° 14', Lat. 45° 4'.

PRAETORIUM, Antonine Notitia Imperii; a town of the Brigantes. Now *Paterington*, Camden, near the mouth of the Humber in Yorkshire. *Coventry*, Talbot.

PRAETORIUM LATOVIORUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, situate on the Sava below the confluence of the Sana, distant thirty-four miles from Aemona. Now *Ratschach*.

PRAETUTIANUS AGER, Livy, Pliny; the territory of the Praetutii; an inland people of the Picenum; situate between the Vestini to the east, and Marsi to the west, Ptolemy.

Praetutius, the epithet, Sil. Italicus. **PRAMNIA PETRA**, Athenaeus; a rock in the island Icarus, near which stands a great mountain, which yields the *Vinum Pramnium*, called by some Pharmacites, or medicinal.

PRAE, *antis*, Xenophon; a town of Perrhaebia. *Prantes*, the people, Stephanus.

PRASIA, Ptolemy; the last town of Latonica, on the Sinus Argolicus; a port-town, Scylax. *Brasias*, *trum*, Paulanias, Stephanus; *Prasias*, Thucydides, Polybius, Polyænus.

PRASIAE, Pausanias; a village of the tribe Pandionis in Attica; where stood the monument of Erysichthon, id.

PRASIANE, Pliny; the larger island formed by the mouth of the Indus, the less being called *Patala*.

PRASII, or *Prasatae*, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither India on the Ganges.

PRASODES Sinus, Ptolemy; a bay on the west side of the island Taprobane.

PRASUS. See PRAESUS.

PRASUM, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; a promontory on the Sinus Barbaricus, in the Mare Rubrum; thought to be *Mosambique* in Zanguebar, in Africa, Salmasius. Here Ptolemy terminates his geography on that side, the parts beyond being unknown.

PRATITAE, Pliny; a people of the Farther Media, at the Farther Portae Caspiae, in that mount Cassius which separates Media from Persia.

PRELIUS LACUS, Cicero; a lake of Etruria, so called from *Prilus*, *Pelle*, or *Prille*, Pliny; the river which falls into, and gives name to the lake. Now *Lago di Castiglione*, in Tuscany.

PREMIS, *Premnis*. See PRIMIS.

PRENETUS. See PRONECTOS.

PREPESINTHUS, Strabo, Pliny; one of the Cyclades, Artemidorus; excluded from the number of the twelve, Strabo.

PRIAPONESUS, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coast of Caria, opposite to Halicarnassus. Now lies deserted, Baudrand.

PRIAPUS, Pliny; a small island on the coast of the Hither Asia, near Ephesus.

PRIAPUS, Mela, Strabo; a port-town

of Myfia Minor, near Parium and Lampacus; situate at the north end of the Hellespont, and famous for the passage of Alexander, and for Xerxes's bridge, Pliny; said to be a colony of Milesians; taking its name from the obscene god there worshipped, Strabo; thence called *Hellespontiacus*, Virgil. *Priapenus*, a citizen, Stephanus; *Priapis*, *ides*, the territory, id. abounding in vines, Strabo.

PRIENE, Dionysius; an ancient Ionian town, built by Myrina the Amazon, and called from the name of one of her companions, Diodorus Siculus. Herodotus reckons it among the towns of the Ionians, situate in the territory of Caria; and probably, therefore, Ptolemy allots it to Caria. It is allowed by the generality to have stood, either upon, or not far from the sea: it had two ports, one locked or walled round, Scyllax; it was situate to the north of the mouth of the Meander, at the foot of mount Mycale, Strabo; called also *Cadme*, from Philotas the Boeotian, the restorer of it, id. Famous for the Panionia, see **PANIONIUM**: the country of Bias, one of the seven wise men, Strabo, Laertius; who, when his country was taken by the enemy, and his countrymen were flying with their most valuable effects, being asked, why he did not do as they did? answered, he always carried his best effects about with him, meaning his philosophy and wisdom: he was a man of the strictest justice; hence, *Justitia Prienensis* became proverbial, Strabo. *Prieneus*, Herodotus, the gentilitious name. Here stood a temple of Minerva, famous for an image of the goddess, Pausanias. **PRILLE** and *Prile*. See **PRELIUS LACUS**.

PRIMIS, Pliny; *Premis*, Strabo; a town in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Nile, near Meroe. Ptolemy distinguishes *Primis*, *Parva* and *Magna*, not far from each other, on the same side, thought to be the west side of the river.

PRINASSUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria, mentioned by Polybius; its situation unknown. *Prinassensis* or *Priassenses*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

PRION, Pliny; a mountain of the island Cos, in the Egean sea.

PRION, *onis*, Ptolemy; a river of Arabia Felix, running with a south-east course into the Mare Rubrum, over-against the Insula Dioscordis, to the west of the Persian gulf.

PRIONOTUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Higher Egypt, to the south of Berenice, not far from the Arabian gulf.

PRISCIANA, Mela; a town of Mauritania Tingitana, to the west of Siga, near the river Lixus, and to the east of Sala.

PRIVERNUM, Livy, Virgil; a town of the Volsci, in Latium, to the east of Setia. *Privernates*, the people; whose ambassadors being asked, what punishment they deserved for their revolt? answered, what those deserve who deem themselves worthy of liberty; and again asked by the Roman consul, should the punishment be remitted, what peace was to be expected with them? If you grant a good peace, you may hope to have it sincere and lasting; but if a bad one, you may well expect it of short continuance. At which answer, the Romans were so far from being displeased, that by a vote of the people, they had the freedom of the city granted them, Livy. *Privernas*, *atis*, the epithet, Livy, Pliny. The town is now called *Piperno Vecchio*, a little to the north of the New; situate in the Campania of Rome. East Long. 14°, Lat. 41°, 30'.

PROARNA, *orum*, Stephanus; *Proerna*, *ae*, Strabo, Livy; a town of the Phthiotis in Thessaly, on the Sinus Maliacus.

PROBALINTHUS, Strabo, Stephanus; a Demos or village of the tribe Pandionis, situate in the district of Attica, called Tetrapolis, towards the sea of Eubœa; in ruins in Pliny's time.

PROBATIA, Theophrastus; a river of Boeotia, running by Lebadea; on which the best reed grows.

PROCERASTIS, Pliny; the ancient name of Chalcedon in Bithynia, on the Bosphorus Thracius, over-against Byzantium.

PROCHYTA, Mela, Virgil; or *Prochyte*, Strabo, Ovid; so called because

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paule rent from Aenaria, between which island and Misenum it lies; an island on the coast of Campania, opposite to Misenum, now called *Procita*, or *Prochita*, Cluverius, on the coast of Naples.

PROCOBERA. See **PORCIFERA.**

PROCONNESUS, Scylax, Strabo, Me-la; with the *n* redundant, Strabo; *Proconnesus*, Ptolemy; *Proconesus*, Stephanus; an island in the Propontis, over-against Cyzicum, Pliny; whence the marble of Proconnesus is called *Cyzicenum*; its name is from its numerous fawn or deer; called also *Elaphonnesus*, Pliny; which Scylax makes a different island, and writes with a single *n*: Strabo distinguishes a new and an old *Proconnesus*, the old deserted, and the new inhabited, and yielding quarries of white marble; and thus the one might, for distinction-sake, be called *Elaphonnesus*; with a mole or causeway, Scholiast on Apollonius; by which both islands were joined together, Harduin; and therefore some will have its name to be *Prochionnesus*; and thence it happened, that some reckoned but one Proconnesus, others, two. The island is commended for its marble, Strabo, Pliny, Vitruvius; and thence its modern name *Marmora*. East Long. 20°, Lat. 41°, which it imparts to the Propontis, called the sea of *Marmora*.

PRODROMI VENTI, Pliny; north-east winds blowing eight days before the rising of the dog-star; they precede also the Etesiae, whose *Prodromi*, or Harbingers, they are called, Geminus.

PROENETUS. See **PRONECTUS.**

PROERNA. See **PROARNA.**

PROLAQUEUM, Antonine; a town of the Picenum, sixteen miles from Nuceria to the east.

PROMONA, Appian; a town of Liburnia.

PROMONTORIUM, Cicero; a promontory, a mountain of a considerable height, running out into the sea; commonly called a *Cape*, or *Head-land*.

PROMONTORIUM ARTABRUM. See **ARTABRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM BARBARIUM. See **BARBARIUM.**

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PROMONTORIUM CELTICUM. See **ARTABRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM CHARIDEMI, Ptolemy; the last promontory of Baetica to the east, situate between Portus Magnus and Baria.

PROMONTORIUM CUNEUM. See **CUNEUM.**

PROMONTORIUM LUNAE, Ptolemy; a promontory of Lusitania, on the Atlantic, towards the Tagus. Another, of Italy. See **LUNAE.**

PROMONTORIUM LUNARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Hither Spain, situate between Blanda and Baetulo.

PROMONTORIUM MAGNUM, Pliny; a promontory of Lusitania, called also *Olisiponense*. Now *Cabo de Rocca Sintra*.

PROMONTORIUM MERCURII. See **PULCHRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM MINERVAE. See **MINERVAE.**

PROMONTORIUM MISENUM. See **MISENUM.**

PROMONTORIUM NERIUM. See **ARTABRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM OLISIPONENSE. See **PROMONTORIUM MAGNUM.**

PROMONTORIUM PULCHRUM. See **PULCHRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM SACRUM. See **SACRUM.**

PROMONTORIUM TENEBRIUM. See **TENEBRIUM.**

PRONEA, Ausonius; a river of Belgica, falling into the Sura. Now the *Prum* or *Pruym* in the bishoprick of Triers.

PRONECTUS, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia, built by the Phoenicians, near Drepane; called also *Proenetus* and *Prænctus* by the lower writers.

PRONI, *orum*, Polybius; a town of the island Cephalenia; *Pronaei*, the people, Thucydides.

PROPHTHASIA, Strabo; *Prospthasia*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the Drangiana, situate at the foot of mount Bagous.

PROPONTIS, *idos*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; so called from its situation before the Pontus Euxinus; that tract of sea, lying between the Hellespont to the south, and the Bosporus Thracius, to the north, into which the Euxine sets with a very strong current; having Thrace on

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the west, and Bithynia on the east. *Propontiacus*, the epithet, *Propertius*, Ovid.

PROBACTIUS, Arrian; a river running down from mount Ida into the sea, between the Hellespont and the Euxine.

PROSCHUM. See **PYLENE**.

PROSELENI. See **ARCADIA**.

PROSOPIS, *his*, Stephanus a town of the Lower Egypt, which gives name to a Nomos called *Prosopites*; situate on the east side of the westmost branch of the Nile, towards the Vertex of the Delta.

PROSOPUM, Stephanus; a small island in the Mediterranean, lying before Carthage.

PROSPALTA, Pausanias, Stephanus; a Demos or village of the tribe Acamantis in Attica. *Prospaltis*, the people; noted for their litigiousness.

PROSTAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Pisidia, a little to the south of Seleucia.

PROSYMNA, Strabo, Pausanias, Statius; a district of Argolis.

PROTE, Ptolemy; an island on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, one of the Stoechades; so called from its being the 6th, reckoning from the Rhone. Now *Piqueviedes*, on the coast of Provence, distant scarce a league. Another *Prote*, Mela; an island in the Ionian sea, near Pylos, on the coast of Messenia in Peloponnesus.

PROTESILAUS TOMB, the sepulchre of Protesilaus, with a temple, at which Alexander sacrificed, Arrian; situate at the south extremity of the Hellespont, next the Chersonesus Thracica. Protesilaus was the first Greek who landed on the coast of Troy, and the first Greek slain by the Trojans, Homer, Ovid. His wife Laodamia, to allay her grief, begged the gods for a sight of his shade; and obtaining her request, she expired in his embraces, Hyginus. *Protesilaus* was also called *Phylacides*, from Phylace, a town of Thessaly. *Protesilaus*, the epithet, Catullus.

PROTOMACRA, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia, situate between Nicæa and Dadastrana.

PROVINCIA, among the Romans, was a country conquered at a distance,

Festus, *Isidorus*, from Rome, or rather from Italy, it being an Honour reserved for Italy, not to have any part of it reduced to a province; for the government of which some certain person was yearly sent, called pro-consul and pro praetor; as it were a substitute for, or in room of the consul and praetor; before the second Punic war there was no occasion for such an officer, because the city magistrates, the consuls and praetors, were abundantly sufficient before that time, for carrying on, or managing all public business.

PROVINCIA ROMANA, or simply *Provincia*, Caesar; the south part of Gaul, reaching from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and lying along the Mediterranean: the same with Gallia Narbonensis, which see.

PRUSA, Ptolemy, Strabo; a town situate at mount Olympus in Mysia, built by Prusias, who waged war with Croesus, Strabo; with Cyrus, Stephanus, both cotemporary princes. Now called *Bursa* or *Prusa*, capital of Bithynia, in Asia Minor. E. Long. 29° 10', Lat. 40° 30'. *Prusacus*, Stephanus; *Prusenſis*, Pliny; the gentile name. Another *Prusa*, of Pitiynia, Ptolemy, Coins; on the river Hypius, Ptolemy; or at the foot of mount Hypius, from which the river rises, Scholiast on Apollonius; either raised from the foundation by king Prusias, or the ancient town called *Hytia*, situate on the river Hypius, Scholiast; enlarged and improved, and afterwards called *Prusa*, from the founder or improver Prusias; it stood a considerable way up the river, Ptolemy. *Prusenſis*, or *Prusenſes*, the people, Coins.

PRUSIAS, *ados*, Strabo; a town of Bithynia, anciently called *Cios*, from a cognominal river, and giving name to the Sinus Cicus of the Propontis: rebuilt by Prusias the son of Zela, Stephanus; after having been destroyed by Philip, the son of Demetrius, Strabo; and hence its name: it stood on the Sinus Cicus, at the foot of mount Argæthion, i. e. Apollonius. This is the Prusias, who harboured Annibal, after the defeat of Antiochus.

chus, Prusius or Prusienus, Strabo, the gentilitious name. Of this place was Asclepiades, called *Prusius*, Strabo; the famous physician: contemporary with Pompey, Pliny; something earlier than Pompey, Cicero; having passed the greater part of a long life in great reputation at Rome, where he also died. He affirmed that health was preserved by temperance, exercise, and friction. The methodical use of wine was one of his most efficacious remedies, by which, in the particular case of a person about to be buried, he acquired great reputation, Celsus, Apuleius. He was famous for his simple and gentle methods of treating patients, which added greatly to the vogue he was in.

PRYMNESIA, a town of Caria, Stephanus; of Phrygia Magna, Ptolemy; *Prymnessus*, Pausanias.

PRYTANEUM, Plutarch; a public building, erected by Theseus, at Athens; where the Athenian senate, or the senate of five hundred, assembled to deliberate on public affairs, prior to their being carried before the people, summoned together by the Prytanes, the chief magistrates of Athens, fifty in number. In this place were deposited the laws of Solon, Pausanias; and those who deserved well of their country, were here maintained at the public expence, Plato, Thucydides, Aristotle. It was also a court of justice, on which they sat on inanimate things, instrumental in the death of any person, which, upon trial and sentence of condemnation passed, were to be exterminated, or carried out of the bounds of the country, Aelchines, Pollux.

PRYTANIS, Arrian, a river of Colchis, running from east to west into the Euxine, between the river Ablarus to the north, and Trapezus to the south.

PSACUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-west side of Crete, to the north of Gramus: in modern maps, *Cape Spachro*.

PSAMATHI, Pliny, Solinus; a fountain of Boeotia, near Thebes.

PSAMATHUS, *antis*, Scylax, Pausa-

nias; *Psammathos*, Stephanus. See **AMATHUS** of Laconica.

PSAPHIA, Strabo; a town of the Oropians, on the confines of Attica and Boeotia; where Amphiaras with his chariot and four was swallowed up, Sophocles; and where stood his oracles, formerly in veneration and repute, Strabo.

PSATES or Psathis, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea, running from east to west into the Palus Maeotis.

PSELCIS, Ptolemy; *Pselchis* and *Pselcha*, Strabo; a town of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate on the west side of the Nile, opposite to Metacompsa on the east side, the boundary of Egypt to the south, Ptolemy.

PSEPHINUS, Josephus; an octagonal tower of Jerusalem, most of the others being tetragonal; seventy cubits high, from which there was a prospect of Arabia and of the Mediterranean.

PSessi, Scylax; a branch of the Maeotidae, or people on the Palus Maeotis.

PSEUDOCORASium, Stephanus; an extensive coast, lying between Corycus and Seleucia Maurica.

PSEUDOPENIAS, Strabo; a promontory of Cyrenaica, near the lake Tritonis; on this promontory stood the city Berenice.

PSEUDOSTOMA, *atis*, Pliny, Ptolemy; one of the mouths of the Danube, between the Ostium Pulchrum to the south, and Boreum to the north.

PSEUDOSTOMATA NILI, false mouths of the Nile, Pliny; who reckons up four; Ptolemy, only two: they are small and not navigable: the Athabitic branch of the Nile is discharged by them, Ptolemy.

PSILE, Pliny; an island near Ephesus.

PSILLIS, *idos*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Psilis*, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, falling from south to north into the Euxine, between the mouth of the Bosphorus Thracicus to the west, and the river Calpis to the east.

PSILOS, Pliny; one of the three small islands, near Samos, called Trogiliae, from the promontory Trogilium,

PSIMADA,

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- PSIWADA**, Stephanus; a small district of Isauria.
- PSOPHIS**, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Arcadia, situate on the river Aroanivus, and not far from the Erymanthus, Pausanias; in the heart of Peloponnesus, Pelybius; more westerly, Pausanias; formerly called *Phagea* or *Phagia*, id.
- PSYCHIA**, Stephanus; a name of the island *Amorgos*.
- PSYCHUM**, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a city about the middle of the south side of Crete, situate between the mouths of the Massalia and Electra.
- PSYCHRUS**, Aristotle; a river in the territory of Chalcis, on the confines of Macedonia, whose name denotes the extreme coldness of its waters.
- PSYLLI**, Strabo, Ptolemy; a people in the south of Cyrenaica, so called from king Psyllus, Agathargides quoted by Pliny; almost all overwhelmed by sand driven by a south wind, Herodotus. They had something in their bodies fatal to serpents, and their very smell proved a charm against them, Pliny, Lucan.
- PSYLLION**, Ptolemy; *Psylla*, Arrian; a trading town of Bithynia, on the Euxine, situate between Heraclea to the west, and Tium to the east.
- PSYRA**, *ae*, Pliny; *Psyra*, *orum*, Strabo; *Psyriz*, Homer; a small island in the Sinus Ceramicus, near the coast of Caria; with a cognominal town: this island was unfit for vines, Cratinus quoted by Suidas. Its name denotes its meanness in soil, Stephanus.
- PSYTTALIA**, Strabo; a rocky, desert island in the Saronic bay, situate between Attica and the island Salamis, Pausanias, Pliny.
- PTARENUS**, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Indus.
- PTELEA**, Stephanus; a Demos or village of Attica, belonging to the tribe Oeneis. One of the ancient names of *Ephefus*, id. Pliny.
- PTELEON**, Homer, Pliny; a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, towards the Alpheus, but where there in particular not known. Built by a colony, from a cognominal town in Phthiotis, Strabo. Another, of Io-

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- nia, in the Hither Asia, near mount Mimas and the town Erythrae, Livy. A third, of the Phthiotis in Thessaly, on the Sinus Pagasaeus, Strabo, Livy; where the *Nemus Pteleon* stood, Pliny; as if the town had taken its name from the elms growing there; it is also mentioned by Lucan, Mela.
- PREMYTHIS**, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the west side of the Nile.
- PTENETHU NOMOS**. See **PHTHENOTES**.
- PTERIA**, Herodotus; a very strong town of Cappadocia, taken and razed by Cyrus, lying almost on the Euxine, not far from Sinope.
- PTEROTON STRATOPEDON**. See **ALATA CASTRA**.
- PTOEMPHANES**, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, to the south of Meroe, towards the equator, on the west side of the Nile.
- PTOLEMAIS**, Ptolemy; the port of *Arfinoe*, situate on the west branch of the Nile, which concurs to form the island called Nomos Heracleotes, to the south of the vertex of the Delta.
- PTOLEMAIS**, Strabo; the largest and most considerable town of the Thebais, or Higher Egypt, and in nothing short of Memphis; governed in the manner of a Greek republic, situate on the west side of the Nile, almost opposite to Coptos. Another, of Cyrenaica, anciently called *Barce*, which see. A third of the Troglodytica, surnamed *Epitheras*, from the chase of wild beasts, as elephants, lying in the same parallel with Meroe, Strabo; on the Arabian Gulf, Pliny; four thousand eight hundred and twenty stadia to the south of Berenice, id. It is called *Ptolemais Ferarum*, Ptolemy, Arrian; and from its situation, or the people, *Troglodytica*, Strabo. A fourth, of Galilee, anciently called *Aca*, or *Acon*, which see; made a Roman colony, under the emperor Claudius, Pliny. A fifth, of Pamphylia, Strabo; situate near the river Melas, on the borders of Cilicia Aspera.
- PTOLEMAEI FOSSA**, Diodorus; a cut or trench from the eastern branch of

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the Nile, carried on through the isthmus to the north extremity of the Arabian Gulf. It was begun by king Neco, but left unfinished, resumed by Darius king of Persia, but afterwards relinquished from an idle apprehension, that it would lay Egypt under water. At length Ptolemy Philadelphus completed the work, unaccompanied by any damage or danger. It proved a kind of cross bar or fence to the kingdom, which might be opened and shut at pleasure. Strabo begins it from the village Phacusa, situate on the east branch of the Nile, and makes it an hundred cubits broad, and of a depth sufficient to carry large vessels: and both Diodorus and Strabo make it terminate at Arsinoe. It was called *Ptolemaeorum Fluvius*, Aelian.

PTOUS, Strabo, Plutarch; a mountain of Boeotia, on which stood the town Acraephium, where Apollo was born, situate on the lake Copais, with three tops, Homer. On this mountain was an oracle of Apollo, at which the Thebans assembled, Strabo.

PTYCHIA, Thucydides, Stephanus; an island situate to the east of, and very near to Corcyra. *Ptycheicus*, Stephanus, the epithet.

PUANI URBS, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf.

PUCINUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Carni, a people of Istria in Italy. Now *Prosecho*, situate on an eminence on the Adriatic. Its wines, so greatly commended, are called *Pucina*, Pliny. Now said to be called *Beinsal* by the Germans.

PUDNI, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, situate on the Arabian Gulf.

PUDPUT. See **PUTPUT**.

PULCHRUM PROMONTORIUM, Polybius; *Promontorium Mercurii*, Pliny; a promontory of Africa Propria, lying to the north of Carthage; of which solemn mention is made in the treaty entered into by the Romans and Carthaginians; namely, that neither the Romans, nor their allies, should sail beyond that promontory. The genuine name is *Chermjah*, a Punic term, denoting *devoted*, or *accursed*; the

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Greeks, deceived by the sound, called it, *Ἄγλα ἘQUALA*: Polybius, apprised of the mistake of his countrymen, in order to avoid so ominous a term, called it by a more auspicious name, *Καλόν*, or *Pulchrum*; and this was also the pilot's answer, aware as he was of the Roman superstition, to Scipio, when asking the name of the promontory in prospect, Livy.

PUMENTUM, Strabo; a town of Lucania, built under the auspices of Philoctetes.

PUNDA. See **SPUNDA**.

PUNICUM, Peutinger; a town of Moesia Superior, situate between Lede-rata and Cuppae. Another *Punicum* of Etruria, Peutinger; either a citadel or a town on the coast; distant three miles, by the Maritime Itinerary, from Castrum Novum.

PUNICUM MARE, Florus; the same with *Africum*, washing Africa on the north.

PUNON, Moses; an encampment of the Israelites, in the south of Moab, lying between Zalmonah and Obboth.

PUPINIENSIS, or *Pupinius Ager*, Varro, Valerius Maximus, Festus; a territory of Latium, in the circums-jacency of Tusculum, so extremely barren in soil, as to produce neither vines nor hay.

PUPULUM, Ptolemy; a town on the south side of Sardinia.

PUPPUT. See **PUTPUT**.

PURA. See **PARSIS**.

PURPURARIAE, or *Purpuriae Insulae*, Pliny; islands in the Atlantic, to the west of Mauretania Tingitana, and north of the Fortunate, discovered by Juba, who there set up a manufactory of Getulian purple.

PUTEAL, Horace; a place in Rome near the praetor's tribunal, which often goes by that name, because of its vicinity: it properly denoted a place that had been thunderstruck, and superstitiously had a cover built over it.

PUTEOLANAE MOLES, famous for the extravagance of Caligula, who joined this mole to Baiae by a bridge of boats, which he laid out with a terrace-walk; over which he continued passing and re-passing
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for two successive days, each day differently arrayed, Suetonius.

PUTSOLANUS SINUS, Pliny, Sueton; called *Crater*, Strabo; a bay of the Tuscan sea, extending along the coast of Campania, between the promontory Misenum to the north, and the Promontorium Minervae to the south. Now called *il Golfo di Napoli*.

PUTSOLI, *orum*, Livy, Strabo; a town of Campania; so called either from its wells, there being many hot and cold springs thereabouts, or from its stench, *puzor*, caused by sulphureous exhalations, Varro, Strabo: anciently called *Dicæarchia*, from its equal and just government; the port of Cumae, a place of great trade, probably built by the Cumæans; situate on the brow of a hill, id. A colony of Samians, Stephanus; the poets contract the appellation to *Dicarchia*, Statius. That of *Putcoli*, Strabo derives from the time of Annibal, when the Romans began to fortify it. A Roman colony, Livy; renamed *Augusta*, under Nero, Frontinus. *Putcolani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Pozzuolo*, nine miles to the west of Naples. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 41° 15'.

POTICULAE, *arum*, or *Puticuli, orum*, Varro; the burying-place for persons of the lowest rank, without the Esquilian gate: the bodies here deposited, infecting the air, and rendering the neighbouring part of the city unhealthy, Augustus gave to his favourite Mæcenæ many acres of this common field, who turned it to fine gardens, Horace.

PUTPUT, Antonine; *Pudput*, Peutinger; *Pupput*, Notitia; a town of Africa Propria, situate between Adrumetum and Clupea.

PYCNUS, Ptolemy; a small river of Crete, running northwards into the Cretan sea near Cydonia.

PYDES, Stephanus; a town and river of Pisidia.

PYDNA, Ptolemy; a town of Pieria, a district of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermacius, at the mouth of the river Aliacmon: here the Romans defeating Perſes, or Perſeus, put an end to the Macedonian kingdom, Livy, Strabo, Vel-

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leius: and here Cassander besieged and took Olympias, the mother of Alexander and slew her, Diodorus Justin. Archelaus, king of Macedonia, to punish the refractory inhabitants, took the town, and removed it twenty stadia from the sea, Diodorus. *Pydnæi*, the people, Livy.

PYANIS, Stephanus; a town of the Colchi.

PYGELA, Strabo, Stephanus; *Phygela*, Mela, Pliny; as if built by fugitives; the former name Strabo accounts for from a foul disease; a small town of Ionia, near Neapolis built by Agamemnon, and settled by his people, Strabo; with a temple of Diana Munychia, id.

PYGMÆI, a diminutive race of mortals, not above three spans in stature, placed in different parts of the world; as at the source of the Nile, Pliny; in Thrace, Solinus; and about the town Geranea, mount Haemus, and the Strymon, whence they were driven by the Cranes. Their wars in defence of their standing corn, Mela, are mentioned by Homer, Oppian and Juvenal. *Pygmaeus*, the epithet, Ovid, Juvenal.

PYLACAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia.

PYLAE. See THERMOPYLAE.

PYLAE ALBANIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PYLAE AMANICAE. See AMANICAE.

PYLAE PERSIDES, Strabo; defiles between Susia and Persis; and because in the middle between both, sometimes called *Perſides*, and sometimes *Susides*.

PYLAE SARMATICAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PYLAE SUSIDES. See PYLAE PERSIDES.

PYLAE SYRIAE. See AMANICAE.

PYLAEA, Herodotus; a town of Trachinia, at mount Oeta, near Thermopylae: and hence the Sinus Oetaeus was called *Pylaicus*, Strabo.

PYLAEMENIA, Pliny; *Paphlagonia*, so called by some; probably from *Pylaemene*, general of the Paphlagonians, who came to the assistance of the Trojans, Homer.

PYLAEUS, Strabo, a high mountain of Lesbos, near Mytelene.

PYLENE, Homer, Pliny; called afterwards

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terwards *Proschium*, Thucydides, Strabo; with the epithet, *Scopulosa*, Statius; a town of Aetolia, on the Corinthian bay, near Naupactum.

PYLLEON, Livy; a town of Thessaly.

PYLON, *onis*, Strabo; a town on the confines of Macedonia and Illyricum.

PYLORA, Arrian; an island on the coast of Persis, in the Persian gulf.

PYLORUS, Pliny; an inland town of Crete, which Harduin takes to be a corruption of Elyrus.

PYLUS, *i, hic*, Strabo; *haec*, Pausanias; a town of Elis; its ruins to be seen on the road from Olympia to Elis, Pausanias; situate between the mouths of the Peneus and Sellees, near mount Scollis, Strabo. Built by Pylas of Megara, and destroyed by Hercules, Pausanias. Another Pylus in Triphylia, Strabo, by which the Alpheus runs, Pausanias; on the confines of Arcadia, and none in Arcadia itself, id. A third, in Messenia, Strabo, Ptolemy; situate at the foot of mount Aegaleus, on the sea-coast, over-against the island Sphagea or Sphacteria; built by Pylas, and settled by a colony of Leleges from Megara; but thence expelled by Neleus and the Pelasgi, and therefore called *Nelea*, Homer; a sandy territory, id. The royal residence of Neleus, and of Nestor his son: the more ancient and more excellent Pylus; whence the proverb, *Pylus ante Pylum*, Aristophanes, Plutarch; used, when we want to repress the arrogance and pride of any one: said to be afterwards called *Coryphasium*, which see. It made a figure in the Peloponnesian war; for being rebuilt by the Athenians, it proved of great benefit to them for the space of fifteen years, and of much annoyance to the Lacedaemonians, Thucydides, all the three *Pylus* were subject to Nestor, Strabo. *Pylus*, the epithet, Ovid; *Pylus*, the people, Homer.

PYRAE, *arum*, Pliny; a town of Latium near Minturnae.

PYREA, Stephanus; a part of Thessaly thus called.

PYRAEI, Mela, Pliny; a people of Palmatia, through whose territory the Naro runs

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PYRAMA, Schottus' edition; *Pirina*, Antonine; a town of Sicily, midway between Panormus and Petra. See *PIRINA*.

PYRAMIDES, Strabo; on the brow of a mountain stand several structures called *towers*, Pliny; commonly *pyramids*, sepulchres of the kings of Egypt; forty stadia to the west of Memphis, on the west side of the Nile; three of them very considerable, and two reckoned among the seven wonders of the world: each a stadium in height; the base of the largest exceeds, and that of the next to it is equal to, a stadium, Diodorus Siculus; who, in general says, that neither natives nor foreigners are agreed about their age. The genuine name is thought to be *Paramon*, of Egyptian original, and not the geometrical body called *Pyramis* by the Greeks; because the Arabs, neighbours to the Egyptians, called a *pyramid*. *Haramon*, denoting in Hebrew a *tower*, or *palace*. The vain and idle ostentation of the kings of Egypt, Pliny; filling the world with their fame; seen out at sea, and situate on a barren rocky mountain, Mela; raised to a height exceeding the ordinary pitch of building, Solinus: now the only one of the seven wonders of antiquity, at this day remaining. The biggest pyramid measures in height five hundred and twenty foot, on a base of six hundred and eighty-two feet square, Thevenot; according to le Bruin, the height amounts to six hundred and sixteen feet, the bottom measuring seven hundred and four feet; and the base thus by eighty-eight feet exceeding the height though an arrow drawn by a good aim may, yet a stone, unless by an extraordinary strong man, cannot, thrown from the top, fall beyond the pyramid. On the top is a fine platform, which viewed from below, seems to terminate in a point; but is sixteen or seventeen feet square. On the outside are stone-steps, by which to ascend the pyramid, Thevenot, le Bruin.

PYRAMUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stylax; a river of Cilicia Campestris or Propria, rising in mount Taurus,
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and running from east to west into the sea of Cilicia at Mallos; and formerly called *Leucojros* in Mallos, or in the territory of Mallos, Stephanus.

PYRANTHUS, Stephanus; a small town or village of Crete near Gortyn.

YRASUS, Stephanus; *Pyrrhagus*, Homer; a town of Phthia, a district of Thessaly, called *Demetrium*, from a grove and temple of Ceres or Demeter, at the distance of two stadia; with a commodious port; distant twenty stadia from Thebae Phthioticae, Strabo, Livy.

PYRENAEA, Stephanus; a town of Locris.

PYRENAEA VENUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory with a temple of Venus in the Pyrenees, on the common limits of Spain and Gaul, on the south-east side of the Pyrenees.

PYRENE MONTES, Ptolemy, Strabo, Stephanus. *Pyrenaeus Mons*, Mela, Stephanus; *Pyrenaei Montes*, Strabo; Romans generally; now the *Pyrenees*; mountains separating Spain from Gaul, and extending from the Portus Veneris of Gallia Narbonensis, commonly port Vendres in Roussillon, on the Mediterranean, to St. Sebastian, on the Cantabrian ocean, in a north west direction, the space of eighty Spanish leagues; and assuming different names in different places: and because situate between the two mentioned seas, called *Emarus*, Ausonius. Covered with woods, especially on the side of Spain, called *Pyrenaeus Saltus*, Caesar, Livy, Nepos; which by some accident being fired, produced whole currents of silver, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus; and thence it is supposed the appellation *Pyrene* arose; not to mention the fabulous adventure of Hercules and Pyrene, daughter of Eubryus, a very king in the neighbourhood. The mountains are called *Alps*, Varro; and the inhabitants, *Alpici*, A Gelbus.

PYRENAEUS, Pliny, Appian; a mountain of Raetia, part of the Tridentine Alps: commonly called the *Great Brenner*, a very high mountain in Tyrol, near the springs of the river Adonis.

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PYRGENSES, Pliny; a people of Achaia.

PYRGI, *orum*, Virgil, Mela, Rutilius, Pliny; a town of Etruria, port of the Caeretani, on the Tuscan sea, Strabo. A Roman colony Livy: where stood a rich temple of Lucina, built by the Pelasgi Strabo; and plundered by Dionysius the elder to the amount of thousand talents, Diodorus Siculus. Now a little town, called *S. Severa*, according to some, but *S. Marinella*, Baudrand, an eye-witness; who says, that he read on high tower, the word *Neopyrgum* possibly built from the ruins of Pyrgi, which are to be seen in the neighbourhood; and that at *S. Severa*, there is not the least appearance of a port; whereas at *St. Marinella*, there is one pretty capacious, thirty-three miles to the west of Rome. *Pyrgenses*, the people, Cicero, Livy. *Pyrgitas*, Stephanus.

PYRGI, a town of Messenia, Stephanus; *Pyrgos*, Polybius; a town of Tryphalia; Livy allots it to Elis and calls it a citadel; all three neighbouring countries, Polybius.

PYRGITAE, the *Cretans* thus called Herodotus.

PYRGUS EUPHRANTA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa, on the coast of the Syrtis Magna, situate between Macodama to the west, and the Arac Phidenorum to the east.

PYRUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria, mentioned by no other author.

PYRRHA, Mela, Thucydides, Strabo, a town situate on the west side of Lesbos, distant an hundred stadia from the promontory Malia, on the south side. In Strabo's time demolished, but the suburbs inhabited, with a port eighty miles from Mytilene to the south. Another, or Ionia, in the Hither Asia, at the mouth of the Meander, Ptolemy.

PYRRHA, a promontory of the Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, on the Sals Melas, opposite to two islands, called Pyrrha and Deucalion, Strabo.

PYRRHAEA, Strabo, Rhianus; *Thessalia*,

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- faly*, so called anciently from *Pyr-rha*, the wife of Deucalion.
- PYRRHE**, Pliny; a small island in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coast of Caria.
- PYRRHEI**. See **PYRRHUS**.
- PYRRHEUM**, Livy; a part, or the suburbs, of the town *Ambracia* in Epirus.
- PYRRHI VALLUM**, Polybius; supposed to be the same with *Pyrrhi Castro*, Livy; and the *Pyrrhichus* of Pausanias; a town of Laconica, distant forty stadia from the river Scyras, from which Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, set sail, when about to marry Hermione, and from him the place was called.
- PYRRHUS CAMPUS**, Ptolemy; a plain of Libya Interior; so called from the flames it emits in the night; and in its middle stands the mountain called *Decorum Currus*, appearing all on fire. *Pyrrhus*, the people in the neighbourhood.
- PYSTIRA**, Pliny; a small island on the coast of Ionia, opposite to Smyrna.
- PYSTUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, situate on the river Calbis.
- PYTHEUM**, Ptolemy; *Pythium*, Plutarch; a town on the west side of the Pelasgiotis, a district of Thessaly; one of the three towns, that concurred to form the *Tripolis* of Livy, and the *Tripolis* of Strabo; situate at the foot of mount Olympus, id. Plutarch.
- PYTHIA**. See **DELPHI**.
- PYTHIAS**, Aelian; a road in Macedonia, leading from Thessalonica to Tempe in Thessaly.

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- PYTHION**, or *Pythium*, Stephanus; a place near Gortyna, in the island of Crete, sacred to Apollo.
- PYTHIS**, Ptolemy; a promontory of Marmarica in Afric, on the Mediterranean.
- PYTHIUM**. See **PYTHEUM** and **PYTHION**.
- PYTHO**, *us*, and *onis*, Homer; *Pythia*, Ptolemy; the same with *Delphi*, which see. Though Ptolemy seems to make *Pythia* and *Delphi*, two several towns. The appellation is said to be derived from the custom of enquiring of, or consulting the oracle there, Scholiast on Apollonius.
- PYTHOPOLIS**, the same with *Athymbra*, and *Nysa* in Lydia, which see. Called *Pythopolis* from Pythes, so rich as to entertain Xerxes, and give each soldier of his army six darics, Stephanus. Called *Pythius Bithynus*, Pliny; and *Pythius Lycaus*, Herodotus.
- PYTHOPOLIS**, Plutarch; a town of Bithynia, built by Theseus on the river Selleis.
- PYTNA**, Strabo; one of the tops of mount Ida in Crete. See **HIERA-PYTNA**.
- PYXA**, Theocritus; a town of the island Cos, now extinct, Baudrand.
- PYXITES**, Pliny, Arrian; a river of Colchis, running to the south of the Apsarus, from east to west into the Euxine.
- PYXURATES**, Pliny; the *Euphrates* so called near its source, and before it penetrates mount Taurus.
- PYXUS**, *untis*. See **BUXENTUM**.

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- QUADI**, Tacitus; a people of Germany, situate to the south-east of the mountains of Bohemia, on the banks of the Danube, and extending as far as the river Marus, or March, running by Moravia, which country they occupied.
- QUADRATA**, Ennius, Solinus; the ancient name of *Rome*, from the

square form in which it was built by Romulus, Plutarch.

- QUADRATUM**, Antonine; a town of the Higher Pannonia. Situate on the south side of the Danube, opposite to the island Schut, between Flaxum and Arabo. Now *Wieselburg*, a village in the Higher Hungary. Another, in the Lower Pannonia,

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nonia, Antonine; situate at the confluence of the rivers Savus and Corcoras; a town of Carniola, on the borders of Stiria, between Noviodunum to the west, and Sciscia to the east. A third, of Illyricum, Antonine; *Quadrata*, Peutinger; situate between Romula and adFines.

QUADRIBURGIUM, Ammian; a town of Belgica, near the Batavi. Said to be *Waterburg*, Altingius.

QUADRUBES, the *Tetrapolis Attica*, thus translated by Attius.

QUAETUS, which Cluverius conjectures to be the genuine name, instead of *Quaerus* in Peutinger, because the modern name is *Quieto*: a river of Istria, running between Ningum and Parentium.

QUARI, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between the Salii and Vocontii.

QUARQUERNI, Inscription; *Querquerzi*, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Callaici.

QUERQUETULANA PORTA, one of the gates of Rome, next the Viminalis, Pliny. Now the spot is turned to vineyards.

QUERQUETULANUS MONS, Tacitus; mount *Coelius*, thus called from its grove of oaks, taken within the city by Ancus Marcius, Strabo; by Tullus Hostilius, Livy.

QUIETIS AEDES, Livy; a temple without the Porta Collina, not far from Rome, on the Via Laviniana.

QUINA, Itinerary; *Caiza*, Ptolemy; a colony of Africa Propria, on the Ampsaga, in the inland parts of Zeugitania, to the south of Carthage.

QUINDA, Strabo; a strong fortress of Cilicia, above Anchiae.

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QUINTANA CASTRA, Notitia; *Quintiana*, Itinerary; a town of Vindelicia, on the south side of the Danube, between the rivers Isarus and Aenus. Thought to be *Kintzen*, Cluverius; a village in the Lower Bavaria, on the Danube.

QUINTANAE, or *Ad Quintanas*, Antonine; a place in Latium, fifteen miles from Rome, on the Via Laviniana.

QUINTIANA. See QUINTANA.

QUINTIANAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

QUIRINALIS MONS, Festus; *Quirinus*, Vibius Sequester, Ovid; one of the seven hills of Rome; thus called either from the temple of Quirinus, the posthumous name of Romulus, or from the Sabines removing thither from Cures. Now called *Monte Cavallo*, from two marble horses there standing.

QUIRINALIS PORTA, Festus; one of the gates of Rome; called also *Agonalis*, and *Salaria*. Now *la Porta Salara*.

QUIRITES, in consequence of the agreement entered into by Romulus and Tatius king of the Sabines, Rome was to retain its name, taken from Romulus; and the people to be called *Quirites*, from Cures, the principal town of the Sabines, Ovid; a name used in all public addresses to the Roman people.

QUIZA, Antonine; a maritime town of Mauretania Caesariensis; sur-named *Nenitana*, Pliny. Now *Oran*, a port-town of Algiers. W. Long. 3°, N. Lat. 36°. Another *Quiza*, Ptolemy, Arrian; a port of Carmania.

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RAAB, or *Rahab*, Bible; a name given the *Lower Egypt*, on account of its pride and insolence.

RAAMAH. See REGMA.

RABBA, or *Rabbat Moab*. See AR.

RABBATH AMMON. See PHILADELPHIA.

RABBATH-MOAB. See AR.

RABBITH, Joshua; a town in the lot of the tribe of Issachar.

RACHEL, 1 Sam. xxx. a town in the south of Judah, to which David made a present of a part of the spoils of the Amalekites.

RACLITANUM. See ALICANUM.

RAEMSES. See RAMESES.

RAETIA,

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RAETIA, Coin, Inscription; *Rhaetia*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Rhetia*, Coin, Ammian. The appellation *Rhaetia*, among the Romans, comprised *Vindelicia*, Tacitus; a country scarce ever mentioned, though *Vindelici*, the people be often mentioned in authors. The other part was called *Rhaetia Propria*, Suetonius, Velleius. In later ages, when provinces came to be numbered, the country of the *Vindelici* was called *Rhaetia Secunda*; and the *Propria*, named *Rhaetia Prima*; and by the lower writers, *Rhaetiae Primae*, and *Secundae*. The *Rhaetia Propria* was contained between the Rhine to the west, and the Alpes to the east, and between Italy to the south, and the borders of *Vindelicia* to the north. *Rhaeti*, the people; originally Tuscans, driven from their country by the Gauls, and settled in that which goes by their name, under *Rhaetus*, their leader, Justin, Pliny, Stephanus; whence the name *Rhaeti*. *Rhaeticus*, or *Rheticus*, Coin, the epithet.

RAETIARIA. See **RATIARIA**.

RAGA, *ae*, Arrian, Isidorus; *orum*, Tobit; *Ragae, arum*, Strabo, Apollodorus; a town of Media, fifty stadia, or a day's journey to the south of the *Portae Caspiae*; the same with *Europus*.

RAGE, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Ratae* of Antonine; a town of the *Coritani* in Britain; by the Itinerary numbers, it seems to have been situate near Leicester, or to be *Leicester*, Camden; *Ratford*, Talbot.

RAGEIA, Strabo; a town of Media, near *Raga*, built by Seleucus Nicanor.

RAGIANA, Ptolemy; a district of Media, near the *Portae Caspiae*.

RAGONDO, Peutinger, Itineraries; a place in Pannonia Superior, midway between *Petovio* and *Celeia*, now extinct.

RAHAB. See **RAAB**.

RAKKATH, Joshua; a town of Upper Galilee; thought to be *Tiberias*, Talmud; but this is denied by *Reland*, who says, that *Rakkath* was a town of the tribe of *Naphthali*.

RAKON, Joshua; a town of the tribe of *Dan*; called *Arecon*, Vulgate.

RAMAH, a town of Benjamin, near

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Gibeon, Judges; called *Rama of Saul*, 1 Sam. xxii. six miles from Jerusalem to the north, Jerome; forty stadia, Josephus; who calls it *Ramathan*; memorable for the story of the Levite and his concubine; taken and fortified by *Baasa* king of Israel, in order to annoy the kingdom of Judah. id. This *Rama* is mentioned *Isaiah* x. *Jeremiah* xxxi. and *Matthew* ii. And is to be distinguished from *Rama of Samuel*, 1 Sam. xix. called also *Ramatha*, 1 Sam. i. 19. and *Ramathaim, Zophim*, *ibid* i. 1. which lay a great way to the west, towards *Joppa*, near *Lydda*, 1 *Maccab.* ii. the birth-place of *Samuel*; adjoining to the mountains of *Ephraim*, and the place of his residence, 1 Sam. xv. &c Josephus. Called *Ramula* in the lower age, *Gul. Tyrius*.

RAMATH-MIZPE, Joshua xiii. *Ramoth-Masphe*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Ramoth in Gilead*, or *Remmath Gilead*, Seventy; a town in that tract of *Gilead* called *Maspha*, or *Mizpe*, one of the cities of refuge.

RAMATHAIM ZOPHIM. See **RAMA**.

RAMATHON. See **RAMA**.

RAMESES, or *Raemeses*, a district. See **GOSHEN**.

RAMESES, Moses; a town built by the Israelites, during their bondage in Egypt, and from which the *Exodus* took place, and which must have been towards, and not far from the Arabian Gulf; seeing in the third station, the Israelites arrived on its shore.

RAMOTH. See **RAMATH-MIZPE**.

AMULA. See **RAMA**.

RAPAVA, Ptolemy; *Rapaura*, *Marcianus*; a town of *Gedrosia*, on the coast, near the limits of *Carmania*.

RAPHADIM, Moses; a place in the Wilderness, not far from *Horeb*, the eleventh station of the Israelites.

RAPHAIM, or *Rephaim*, Moses; a name denoting *Giants*, as they really were, and an actual people too, situate in *Basan* or *Batanea*, beyond *Jordan*, separated from the *Zan-zumum* by the river *Jabok*. Also a valley near Jerusalem, Joshua x.

RAPHANEAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of the *Castotis* in Syria, situate between *Antaradus*, and the river *Orontes*,

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- Orontes.** *Raphana*, Pliny; which be places in the Decapolis.
- RAPHEA**, Pliny, Josephus; *Raphia*, Strabo, Coin, Polybius; a town of Judaea, to the north east of Rhinocolura, and south of Gaza. Famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood, between Antiochus the Great, and Ptolemy Philopator, Polybius. In the time of the Asmonaei, it was in the possession of the Jews, Josephus.
- RAPTA**, *orum*, Ptolemy, Arrian; *Raptae, arum*, Stephanus; the last trading town of Azania, Arrian; a district in the south of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the metropolis of Barbaria, Ptolemy; in the same Ethiopia, situate on the river Raptus, running from west to east into the Sinus Barbaricus, a part of the Red Sea. *Raptii*, the people; a branch of the Ethiopians.
- RAPTUM**, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; a promontory of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus, to the south of the town Rapta, and the river Raptus.
- RAPTUS**. See RAPTA.
- RARASSA**, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Hither Asia.
- RASTA**, an ancient German measure of length, Jerome; making two leagues or three miles, Beda, and an old surveyor.
- RASTIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Galatia, in the Hither Asia, situate on the river Halys, below Claudiopolis.
- RATAE**. See RAGE.
- RATIARIA**, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; *Ractaria*, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Moesia, situate on this side the river Ciabrus. Now called *Arzar* by the Bulgarians, Holstenius. *Ractariensis*, the epithet, Inscription.
- RATIASTUM**, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Aquitania; which some take to be *Limoges*; Santon, *Angulême*.
- RATOSTATHYBIUS**, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Tay*, Camden; running into the Bristol Channel.
- RAUCUS**, Stephanus; an inland town of Crete, situate near Cnossus, Polybius. *Rauci*, the people, id.
- RAUDA**, Antonine, a town of the

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- Vaccæi, in the Hither Spain, situate between Pintia and Clunia on the Durius. Now thought to be *Aran-da de Duero*, a town of Old Castile, on the Duro.
- RAUDII CAMPI**. See CAMPI RAUDII.
- RAVENNA**, Strabo; a noble city of Gallia Cispadana; a colony of Ithacians, on the Adriatic, in washes or a boggy situation, id. Sil. Italicus; which proved a natural security to it. The houses all of wood, the communication by bridges and boats, and the town kept sweet and clean by the tides carrying away the mud and soil, Strabo. Anciently it had a port at the mouth of the Bedesis; Augustus added a new port, capacious to hold a fleet, for the security of the Adriatic, Tacitus, Suetonius; between which and the city lay the Via Caesaris, Sidonius. In the lower age it was the seat of the Ostrogoths for seventy-two years; but being recovered by Narses, Justinian's general, it became the residence of the exarchs, magistrates sent by the emperor from Constantinople, for an hundred and seventy-five years, when it was taken by the Longobards. It is still called *Ravenna*, capital of Romania, in the Pope's territory. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 44° 30'.
- RAVIUS**, Ptolemy; a lake of Ireland, now *Lack Ern*, emitting a cognominal river. Now the *Ern*, Ware; running west through Connaught, into the Western Ocean, between Dumbrose and Donegal.
- RAURICUM**, Pliny; a town of the Raurici, situate over-against Abnoba, a mountain from which the Danube takes its rise. A Roman colony, led by L. Munatius Plancus, the scholar and friend of Cicero, Epistles, Inscription; called *Colonia Rauriana*, Pliny; *Raurica*, Inscription; *Augusta Rauricorum*, Ptolemy. *Rauraci*, the people, Caesar; *Raurici*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Inscription; neighbours to the Helvetii. The town destroyed in Julian's time, Eusebius; now commonly called *Regg*, a village greatly decayed from what it formerly was, situate on the Rhine, distant about two hours to the east of Basil.
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The country is now the canton of *Basil*.

RAX, Stephanus; an island on the coast of Lycia.

REATE, indeclinable, Livy; sometimes *is*, in the genitive; *Reator*, *i*, Greeks, *Reation*, Stephanus; a town of the Sabines in Latium, situate near the Lacus Velinus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a very ancient town, prior to the war of Troy, Dionys. Halicarnassæus; a *præfectura*, Festus; *Præfectura Reatina*, Cicero; the grandfather of Vespasian was a *municipis Reatinus*, or free of the city of Rome, Suetonius; for some *præfecturae* enjoyed a municipal right, Inscriptions. Many prodigies were said to have happened here, Livy; and the territory afforded many things remarkable. *Reatinæ*, the people, Cicero, Inscription; *Reatinus*, the epithet; *Reatina Palus*, the Lacus Velinus, next the town, Pliny; or in general, *Reatinae Paludes*, id. *Reatina Tempe*, Cicero; its agreeable territory. The town now is called *Rieti*, in the duchy of Spoleto. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 42° 25'.

REBLA, } See **RIBLA**.
REBLATH, }

RECEM, or *Rekem*. See **PETRA** of Arabia.

REDÆ, Antonine: a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate between Carcasso and Narbo: and hence the territory is called *Pagus Redensis*, situate at the foot of the Pyrenees, to the south. Now called *le Comté de Razes*.

REDONÆ. See **CONDATÆ**.

REDONES. See **RHEDONES**.

REGEMNEZUS. See **MINIZUS**.

REGIA, Ptolemy; a twofold town of Ireland, one on the Senuis, the other on the Argita, a river in the north, now the *Suiry*, Camden.

REGIA FOSSA. See **ARMACALIS**.

REGIANA, Antonine; *Regina*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Roman citizens in Baetica, on the road between Hispalis and Emerita.

REGIUS, an obscure town of Commagene in Syria, Pliny; of the Regio Cyrrhætica, Ptolemy.

REGILLI, *orum*, Suetonius; *Regillus*, Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Stephanus; *Regillum*, Livy; a town of the

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Sabines; commonly placed between the Farfarus and Avenus, if this last is a genuine river; because there the ruins of some town are observable. From this town was Appius Claudius, Livy, Suetonius, founder of the Claudian family. *Regillianus*, the gentilitious name, Suetonius.

REGILLUS LACUS, Livy; a lake above Tusculum, towards the Anio, where Posthumius, the dictator, defeated the Latins: in which battle the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, were seen on horseback, aiding the Romans, Cicero, Val. Maximus, Florus.

REGINA. See **REGIANA**.

REGINUM, Antonine, Peutinger; *Castra Regina*, Notitia Imperii; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Regensburg*, on the river Regen; or *Ratisbon*, in Bavaria. E. Long. 12° 5', Lat. 49°.

REGIONES ITALIAE, Pliny; *Italy*, divided into eleven *regions* or parts by Augustus. A division more operative than useful, because neglected by posterity, the old names continuing in vogue after it was made, without paying any regard to this description; only the name of Gauls was expunged or disused in the Circumpadana, all the other ancient names still continuing to be in use.

REGIONUM VIS *in animos hominum*. See **LOCORUM VIS**.

REGIUM, Peutinger; a town of Thrace, twelve miles from Byzantium.

REGIUM FLUMEN. See **AMARCALES**.

REGIUM LEPIDI, Cicero; *Regium Lepidum*, Strabo, Tacitus; *Regium*, Antonine; a town of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Via Aemilia, so called from Amilius Lepidus, who was consul with C. Flaminius; but whence it was furnished *Regium*, is altogether uncertain. Tacitus relates, that at the battle of Bedriacum, a bird of an unusual size was seen perching in a famous grove near *Regium Lepidum*. Now called *Reggio*, a city of Modena. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 44° 45'.

REGIUM, } See **ALBIOE-REGENSIS CIVITAS**, } CE.

REGNUM, Antonine; a town of the Regni, a people in Britain, next the Cantii, now Surry, Sussex, and the

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the coast of Hampshire, Camden; a town situate, by the Itinerary numbers, on the confines of the Belgae, in a place now called *Ringwood*, in Hampshire, on the rivulet Avon, running down from Salisbury, and about ten miles or more distant from the sea.

REGULBIUM, or *Regulvium*, Notitia Imperii; mentioned no where else more early; a town of the Cantii, in Britain. Now *Reculver*, a village on the coast, near the island Thanet, towards the Thames, to the north of Canterbury, Camden.

REIENSIVM CIVITAS, } See **ALBIOE-**
REII APOLLINARES, } CE.

REHOB. See **ROOB**.

REHOBOTH, Moses; thought to be the *Birtha* of Ptolemy; which see. That name denoting in the Chaldee, that which *Rehoboth* does in Hebrew; namely *frects*, Wells.

REKEM. See **PETRA** of Arabia.

REKEM, Joshua xviii. a town of the tribe of Benjamin, of uncertain situation.

REMEDODIA, Peutinger; a town of Moesia Superior, distant twenty miles from Ratiaria, to the east.

REMESSIANA. See **REMISIANA**.

REMI, or *Rhemi, orum*, one of the first towns which took its name from the people, after the manner of the lower age, and supposed to be mentioned by Tacitus; it is the same with *Durocortorum*, which see. The territory of the *Remi* is now supposed to constitute the north part of *Champagne* in France.

REMISIANA, Antonine; *Remesiana*, Hierocles; *Romesiana*, Peutinger; *Romatiana*, Martyrologies; *Romanfana*, Iter Burdegalense; a town of Moesia Superior, which Holstenius takes to be *Piri*, situate between Nissa and Soña, in Servia, to the west of the springs of the *Cia-brus*.

REMMATH. See **RAMOTH**.

REMMON. See **RIMON**.

RENUNCIATA, Pliny; an island in the Ethiopic sea, so rich, that hortes are there purchased at the rate of talents of gold.

REPHAIM. See **RAPHAIM**.

REPHIDIM, Moses; a station of the Israelites, near mount Horeb; where they murmured for want of

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water; when Moses was ordered to smite the rock Horeb, upon which it yielded water. Here Joshua discomfited the Amalekites, id. This rock, out of which Moses brought water, is a stone of a prodigious height and thickness, rising out of the ground; on two sides of which are several holes, by which the water ran, Thevenot.

RESAENA, or *Resaina*, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, to the south-east of Carrae. Famous for the defeat of Sapore, king of the Persians, by the emperor Gordian, who on his return was traiterously slain by Philip the Arab, who succeeded him in the empire, Ammian. *Resainesi* the people, a colony, Coin.

RESAPHA, Ptolemy; a town of Syria, situate near Sure, on the Euphrates.

RESCIPHA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, situate at the confluence of the Saocoras and Euphrates.

RESEN, Moses; a town on the Tigris, built by Nimrod: thought to be the *Larissa* of Xenophon, which see. But as *Larissa* is a name in imitation of a Greek city, and as there were no Greek cities, consequently no *Larissa*, in Assyria, before Alexander the Great; it is probable that the Greeks asking of what city those were the ruins they saw, the Assyrians might answer, *Laresen*, of *Resen*; which word Xenophon expressed by *Larissa*, a more familiar sound to a Greek ear, Wells.

RESINUM. See **RHIZINIUM**.

RESISTOS, Antonine; a town of Thrace; situate midway on the road, which leads from Apri to Heraclea.

RESTITUTA JULIA. See **SEGIDA**.

REINA, Pliny Epist. a villa of Campania, situate at the foot of the promontory Misenum, towards mount Vesuvius.

REUBEN. See **RUBEN**.

REUDIONI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, beyond the Elbe, and to the north of the Cimbri.

RHA, Mela; a river forming the east boundary of Sarmatia Asiatica, especially at its lower part, coming down from the Montes Ceraurii, in one channel, and emptying itself at

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- two mouths into the Caspian. Mela is mistaken both as to the source and mouths; Ptolemy indeed mentions two mouths, widely distant from each other: but the western *Ἐκβολή*, by which it approaches the Tanais; Vossius on Mela reads, *Ἐπιστροφή*, its bend towards that river, which appears to be the truth. This river is rarely mentioned by the ancients, because little known. On its banks grows a cognominal root rhabarbarum, of great use in medicine, Ammian; now called rhubarb; though said to differ much from the true rhubarb, this last being laxative, the other astringent; but being brought from the same parts, it took the same name, Vossius. The river now goes by the name of *Volga*, rising in Muscovy, not far from the borders of Lithuania, and the city Rescow; or according to others, on the limits of Rescow, from the lake Volga; in Jaroslaw, it bends its course east, which it continues to Casan; then southwards, in many windings; and at length runs on to Astracan; a little below which it divides into several branches, and forming some islands, empties itself at several mouths into the Caspian sea.
- RHAABENI**, Ptolemy; a people seated at the mountains of Arabia Felix, southwards.
- RHABO**, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, which seems to be the *Marisus* of Strabo, which see.
- RHACOTES**, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of Alexandria in Egypt.
- RHADESTUS**. See **BISANTHE**.
- RHAETI**, } See **RAETIA**.
- RHAETIA**, }
- RHAETIARIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Moesia Superior, situate on the Danube.
- RHAGAEA**, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Parthia.
- RHAGIA**, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldaea, to the south of the cuts of the Euphrates and confluence with the Tigris.
- RHAMNENSES**, Livy; *Rhamnes*, Ovid, Propertius; the first in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the people; so called from Romulus, into which all the Romans were admitted.

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- RHAMNUS**, *ῥαμνίς*, Strabo; a Demos, or village of the tribe Aeantis in Attica, Stephanus; distant sixty stadia to the north of Marathon, Pausanias; a small, but illustrious town, on account of the temple of Amphiaraus, and the Nemesis of Phidias, Mela; surnamed *Rhamnusia*, Ovid.
- RHARII CAMPI**, Pausanias; fields near Eleusis in Attica, where corn was first sown by Triptolemus, and there grown up, was consecrated to sacred uses. There lay the threshing-floor, and there stood the altar and temple of Triptolemus; to reveal the contents of which last, Pausanias was forbidden by a dream.
- RHEBAS**, *ae*, or *antis*, Eustathius, Dionysius Periegetes, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running by Chalcedon into the mouth of the Euxine, or at the Bosphorus Thracius, called *Rhesus*, Pliny. From the commendation of this river, and the threefold repetition of its name, some imagine, that Dionysius Periegetes was of Byzantium. *Rheban-tia*, Arrian; the territory lying along this river, which Strabo says, cuts the same road twenty-four times.
- RHEDONES**, Caesar; *Redones*, Notitia; a people of Gallia Celtica, in the east side of the Peninsula Armorica. Now the dioceses of *Rennes*, *Dol*, and *St. Malo's*, in Brittany.
- RHEDONUM CIVITAS**. See **CONDATE**.
- RHEGAMA**, or *Rhegma*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, to the north of the mouth of the Persian Gulf.
- RHEGANNA**, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deserta, to the north of Thema, which appears to be the *Thema* of Job.
- RHEGIUM**, Varro; so very ancient a city, as to be supposed to take its name from the violent bursting of the coast of Italy from Sicily; thought to have been formerly conjoined, Mela, Virgil. A city of the Bruttii, a colony of Chalcidians from Euboea: a strong barrier opposed to Sicily, Strabo; mentioned by Luke; surnamed *Julium*, Ptolemy; from a fresh supply of inhabitants sent thither by Augustus, after driving Sextus Pompeius out of Sicily, Strabo: and thus was

in part a colony, retaining still the right of a municipium, Inscription. *Rhegini*, and *Rheginei*, Inscriptions, the people. *Rhegius*, the epithet, Pliny. Of this place was Ibycus the poet, so remarkable for his amorous disposition, Cicero. In his fate there is something extraordinary; falling into the hands of robbers, and just about to be slain, he called to witness a flock of cranes, happening at that instant to fly over his head: some time after, as the murderers were sitting in an open market place, there again happened a flight of cranes, on which they jestingly muttered to each other, behold the avengers of Ibycus; this brought on them the suspicion of the by-standers, Ibycus being for a long time missing; and being asked what they meant by such talk, they returned a shuffling answer; but being put to the question, made an open confession, Plutarch, Ausonius. And hence the proverb, *Ibyci græves*, to denote the extraordinary and unexpected manner in which criminals are sometimes discovered. *Rhegium* also the name of the promontory next the city, Thucydides, Greek Epigram. The city is now called *Reggio*, in the Farther Calabria. E. Long. 15° 50', Lat. 38° 28'.

RHEGMA. See RHEGAMA. Also the name of a place in Cilicia, Strabo; so called from the breaking in of the sea, at the mouth of the Cydnus; a boggy spot, or washes, and the road or harbour of the people of Tarsus.

RHEMI. See DUROCORTORUM and REMI.

RHESE, Pliny; *Rhenæa*, Herodotus; *Rhenæa*, Thucydides, Strabo; *Rhenæa*, Plutarch; a small island, so near to Delos, that Polycrates the tyrant of Samos took and chained it to Delos, Thucydides; a small desert island, distant four stadia from Delos, where the Delians bury their dead, it being unlawful either to bury or burn in Delos, Strabo, Thucydides.

RHENSUS, Caesar, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus; the *Rhine*, the most noted river of Germany, and even vying with the Danube; rising in the

Alpes Lepontiae, or Grisons, and first traversing the Lacus Acronius, divides the Rhaeti and Vindelici from the Helvetii, and then the Germans from the Gauls and Belgæ; and running from south to north for the greatest part of its way, and at length bending its course west, it empties itself at several mouths, Caesar; at three mouths into the German ocean, Pliny; viz. the western, or Helius; the northern, or Flevus; and the middle between both these, which retains the original name, *Rhenus*; and in this Ptolemy agrees. Mela and Tacitus mention two channels and as many mouths, the right and the left; the former running by Germany, and the latter by Gallia Belgica; and thus also Asinius Pollio and Virgil; the cut or trench of Drusus not being made in their time, whereby the middle channel was much drained and reduced, and therefore overlooked by Tacitus and Mela; and which Pliny calls the *Scanti*. To account for Caesar's several mouths, is a matter of no small difficulty with the commentators; and they do it no otherwise than by admitting that the *Rhine* naturally formed small drains or rivulets from itself; the cut of Drusus being long posterior to him; in whose time Asinius Pollio, quoted by Strabo, who agrees with him therein, affirmed that there were but two mouths, finding fault with those who made them more: and he must mean the larger mouths, which emitted larger streams. The Romans, especially the poets, used the term *Rhenus* for *Germany*, Martial.

RHENUS, a river of the Cispadana, running from south to north into the Po, by Bononia, and therefore called *Bononiensis*, Pliny. The reeds growing on this river, full of pith and heavy, were the fittest of any for arrows, id. In an island of this river, and not of the Lavinus, according to Appian, which runs into it, lay the island of the Triumviri; so called from Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus meeting and continuing there for three days. Augustus and Antony came each with three legions, the river running between

between them. Lepidus passed over alone, in order to reconnoitre the island, for fear of surprise: after assuring himself, he lifted up his robe, which was the signal of approach. Augustus and Antony advanced, with each three hundred men, whom they left at the foot of the bridges, that were made for that purpose, and entered the island alone; where they mutually embraced, and sat down in an open place, in sight of the armies. Augustus, as consul, sat in the middle. They agreed to share the sovereign authority among them for five years under the appellation Triumvirs, and procure a confirmation from the Roman people. Antony to have the Transalpine Gaul; Lepidus, Cisalpine Gaul, with Spain; and Augustus, Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily; Italy to remain in common; the provinces of the East were occupied by Brutus and Cassius. Thus those men, as Plutarch says, shared the world among them as a patrimony: next, they gave up their friends a sacrifice to mutual resentment, and set on foot the proscriptions of Marius and Sylla, filling Rome and Italy with consternation and bloodshed, Dio Cassius, Suetonius, Plutarch. Now called *il Rheno*, rising in the Apennine, and running by Bononia northwards into the Po.

RHESUS. See RHEBAS.

RHETI, *orum*, Pausanias; brackish streams, running from the Euripus, opposite to Chalcis, to Eleusis and the neighbouring sea, sacred to Ceres and Proserpina, the fish of which none but the priests were allowed to catch. These were the ancient Eleusinian and Attic boundaries, *id.*

RHETIA. See RAETIA.

RHETICO, *onis*, Mela; a mountain on the other side the Rhine, over-against Bonn, commonly called *Siebengebirge*, or *Septimontium*, Cluverius.

RHIDAGUS, Curtius; a river of Parthia, whose course is unknown.

RHIGODUNUM, Ptolemy; or *Rigodunum*, a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Rippon*, Lhuyd; *War-rington*, according to others; *Rib-*

bleckesler, Camden; on the borders of Yorkshire. *Richmond*, according to others.

RHINOCOLURA, Strabo, Livy, Pliny, Seneca; *Rhinocorura*, Polybius, Josephus, Ptolemy, Diodorus, Antonine, Peutinger; *Rhinocurura*, and *Rhinocururaeus*, *Rhinocururita*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. A town situate on the confines of Judea and Egypt, not far from the sea, on the right or north side of the Sihor, or torrent of Egypt. All are agreed, that the name is from the inhabitants having their noses slit; but they differ as to the author. Seneca ascribes it to a king of Persia; Diodorus and Strabo, to a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt. Herodotus seems to have preserved the barbarous or original name in *Janyfus* or *Janyrus*, probably derived from *Nahar*, which signifies to slit the nose.

RHIPAEI MONTES, in the Greek manner, Mela, Virgil; commonly *Rhiphaei*, Romans; Stephanus conjoins them with the Hyperborei; Pliny and Virgil separate them to a considerable distance, the former placing the Hyperborei in the frigid zone, and the *Rhiphaei* a great way to the south, towards the Palus Maeotis: Ptolemy places them about the source of the Tanais, in Lat. 58. deg. Afterwards called *Olbi*, Athenæus; and by the moderns placed to the N. E. of the river *Oby*. Strabo takes them to be fabulous equally with the Hyperborei: the ancient Greeks gave the appellation *Rhiphaei* to the Alps, Protarchus, Aeschylus, Apollonius. It is worthy observation, that there are rarely any mountains in the north of any extraordinary height; whereas in the torrid zone, and its vicinity, there they are the highest of all; probably for the purposes of rain and of rivers, which there take their rise from mountains; whereas in the north, they generally rise from lakes; which is rarely the case in hot climates.

RHIPE, Homer, Pausanias, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, deserted in Strabo's time; situate on the Ladon.

RHIPES, *eos*, Pausanias; a town in the

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the west of Achaia, towards Elis, in Peloponnesus.

RHISINUM. See **RHIZINIUM**.

RHISPIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Pannonia. Now said to be *Reksburg*, on the confines of Stiria and Hungary.

RHITHYMNA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Rithymnia*, Stephanus; a town on the north side of Crete, near Pantomatrium. Now generally thought to be *Retino*, to the west of Candia; a place of strength, with a citadel.

RITTUM, Ptolemy; *Ritti*, Notitia; *Ritti*, Antoninus; a town of the Lower Pannonia on the Danube, situate between Bonmonster and Belgrade. Now *Fater*, according to some; according to others, *Sallakemen*.

RISTUM, Thucydides; a place on the isthmus of Corinth, two miles from the city of Corinth.

RHION, Pliny, Livy; a promontory of Achaia Propria, on the Corinthian bay, where narrowest, opposite to Antirrhium. Now both of them called *Dardanelli di Lepanto*. This narrow part of the bay is also called *Rhion*, Livy; whether there stood a town of this name at its foot is doubtful; though Livy seems to hint there did. This promontory was called *Drepanum*, from its resemblance to a sickle towards the land. A promontory of this name in the west of Corsica, Ptolemy. Now *Capo di Feno*, Cluverius; to the west of Ajazzo.

RHIZINIUM, Pliny; *Rhizium*, Ptolemy; *Rhizum*, Feutinger; *Rhizon*, *exis*, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; *Rhizis*, *exis*, Scylax; a town of Dalmatia, near Epidaurus, on a cognominal river, Polybius; *Rhizaei*, Strabo; *Rhizeniae*, Livy, the people; it gives name to a bay of the Adriatic, called *Rhizenicus*, Ptolemy. Now *Grisia Cattara*; which gives suspicion, that the *Rhizon* of Ptolemy is by a mistake, for the town being now called *Rhiza*, near Ragusa.

RHIZIUS, Pliny; a river of Colchis, to the south of Athenae.

RHIZIUS or *Rhiza*, Ptolemy; a port and town on the Euxine, in Cappadocia. Another, of Magnesia, near Meliboea, Pliny, or Teuchis, Stephanus.

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RHIZOLA, Ptolemy; a port on the east side of Taprobane.

RHIZON. See **RHIZINIUM**.

RHIZONICUS SINUS, Ptolemy, a bay of Liburnia, near Rhizon.

RHIZOPHAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Troglodytica; situate on the river Astoboras, living on roots, the reason of their name; called also *Eleii*, Strabo; from the marshes on which they dwelt; and from which they pulled their roots.

RHIZUS. See **RHIZIUS**.

RHOAS, *ados*, Pliny. See **LAODICEA** in Phrygia. Also a river of Colchis, Pliny; running down from Mount Caucasus to the Euxine.

RHOBODII, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, on the promontory *Rhobogdium*. Now *Fair Foreland*, Camden; on the north side, where is a village called *Robogh* at this day.

RHODA, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonensis, a colony of Rhodians, situate on the Rhodanus, whence that river takes its name. *Rhoda*, called *Rhodanusia*, Marcianus Heracleota. The town extinct in Pliny's time. But *Rhodanusia* was extant in Irenaeus's time, and should therefore seem to be different from *Rhoda*. Another *Rhoda*, of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees; a colony also of Rhodians, which the people of Emporiae, a colony from Massilia, afterwards occupied, Strabo; *Rhodenfes*, the people, Inscription, to distinguish them from the *Rhodi*, the islanders. *Rhoda*, now called *Rosès*, a port-town of Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 45', Lat. 42° 22'.

RHODANUS, a very famous, impetuous, and rapid river of Gaul, Caesar, Strabo, Pliny, &c. taking its name from *Rhoda*, a colony of Rhodians, situate upon it; rising in Mount Adula, over-against the Rhine. Now the *Rhone*, rising in the Vallesin from two sources, in Mount Fouché, not far from the head of the Rhine, and traversing the Vallesin, it enters the lake of Geneva; after leaving which, at the distance of five leagues it sinks into the earth; and, emerging again, continues its course between the Bugey and Savoy, and first becomes navigable near Seissel, and between Basle and Dauphiné runs on to Lyons; after which it bends

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its course to the south, and at length, above Arles, divides into two branches, and lower down into several, and thus falls into the Mediterranean at several mouths. Anciently some of these mouths were artificial cuts, as the Fossa Mariana, Mela, Strabo; Pliny names three, two of them called Ligyea, from the Ligures dwelling upon them, the one of which he calls Hispaniense ostium; the other, Metapinum; and the third, which was the largest, Massalioticum.

RHODANUSIA. See RHODA of Gaul.

RHODE, Pliny; a small river of Sarmatia Europea, running between the Hypanis and the Borysthenes, into the latter.

RHODIA, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Rhodiapolis*, Notitia; as if written separately, *Rodia* Πολις; *Rhodiopolis*, Pliny; *Rhodiorum castellum*, Appian; a town situate in the mountainous parts of Lycia, near mount Masyctes, Ptolemy; probably a colony of Rhodians.

RHODIORUM INSULAE, Pliny; were the following islands; namely, *Carpathus*, *Casus*, *Nisyros*, and *Syme*.

RHODIUS, Homer; one of the rivers of Mysia, or Troas, running down from mount Ida; and falling into the sea between Abydus and Dardanus, Strabo; said by Pliny to have disappeared in his time, probably absorbed in the earth.

RHODOPE, Strabo, Virgil; a range of mountains sacred to Mars, because thought to have been born there, running from west, where this mountain forms almost an angle with mount Haemus, Ovid; from which it seems there to be torn, to the east, through the middle of Thrace, and to the south of Haemus. The part next Haemus is called *Pangaeus*; and *Rhodope* itself begins about the source of the Nessus, and runs far beyond Hebrus, almost in a parallel direction with Haemus. *Rhodopeius*, the epithet, Virgil.

RHODUNTIA, Stephanus; a district near mount Oeta; the name of one of the tops of that mountain, Livy.

RHODUS, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island adjoining to the coast of Caria, formerly joined to the continent, Diodorus; said to have e-

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merged out of the sea, Pindar; a noble island and free; in compass one hundred and twenty-five miles, or, according to Isidorus, one hundred and three, Pliny; anciently called *Ophiusa*, from the number of serpents, denoted by the Phoenician term, *Rhod*, and hence the appellation *Rhodus*, Bochart; but according to the Greeks from *Roda*, a rose; afterwards it was called *Stadia* and *Telchinis*, from its inhabitants the Telchines, Strabo; again, *Asteria*, *Aethraea*, *Trinacria*, *Corymbia*, *Poeessa*, and *Atabyria*, from king Atabyrus, Pliny: An island sacred to the Sun, Manilius, Antiphilus; and hence called *Phoebeia*, Lucan; *Phoebea*, Ovid; and Ἡλιάς, Lucian: and there the sky is never so overcast but that the sun may be seen, Solinus; whence probably the epithet, *Clara*, Horace, Lucan; the place of retreat of discontented Romans Cicero, Suetonius. *Hic Rhodus, hic Saltus*, Esop; a proverbial saying on vain boasters. *Rhodii*, the people. Stephanus; famous for their navigation and colonies, Strabo.

RHODUS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; the city Rhodes, built in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad; or during the Peloponnesian war, by the coalition of the three principal cities, namely Camirus, Lindus, and Jalyfus; adorned with the huge statue of the Sun, called Colossus, which see. *Rhodii*, the name of the inhabitants, equally as of the islanders in general; famous for their skill in naval affairs, both of the martial and commercial kind; also for their learning, philosophy, and eloquence, Vitruvius, Cicero; for their bravery, as the Roman wars are sufficient testimonies, in which they were generally confederates, and their services honourably rewarded, Livy, Cicero. The coins of the Rhodians are numerous, inscribed the *Free Rhodians* on the one side, and with a radiated head of the Sun on the other, the city being dedicated to this divinity. Their freedom they often lost and again recovered, as they happened to be in favour or disfavour with the Romans, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio Cassius, Eutropius.

RHODUSSA,

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RHODUSSA, Stephanus; *Rhodus*, Pliny; an island in the Sinus Carcinites.

RHOESUS, Pliny. See **RHEBAS**.

RHOETEUM, situate on the left hand coming down from Pergamus, Herodotus; a town of Troas, standing on an eminence, or cognominal promontory, Ovid; where Ajax was buried, and thence called *Acæteium*, which see; not far from Sigeum, Ovid. *Rhoetium*, Thucydides; *Rhoetus*, the epithet, Virgil; *Rhoetius*, Sil. Italicus, denoting *Romans*.

RHOETIUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Corsica; situate between the river Circidius and the promontory Rhium, on the west side of the island. In the Vatican copy, *Rhytium*, which Cluverius takes to be a faulty reading for *Ῥήγιον Ὀρεῖ*. Now called *Monte Rosso*.

RHOEXUS, Stephanus; a port of Cilicia, at the mouth of the Sarus.

RHOMBITES MAJOR, Ptolemy, Armenian; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, running from east to west into the Palus Maeotis.

RHOMBITES MINOR, Ptolemy, Armenian; a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, running from east to west into the Maeotis, at the distance of one hundred miles to the south of the Major, Strabo.

RHOSPHODUSA. See **RHODUSSA**.

RHOSUS, Stephanus; *Rhoss*, Pliny; *Rhossus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Rossus*, Peutinger; a town of Cilicia, according to some, at the extremity of the Sinus Illicus; according to others, a town of Syria; which difference is owing to the uncertain limits of both these countries.

RHOTALA, Hegeſippus; a town of the Higher Galilee, at its northern extremity on the Jordan.

ROTANUS. See **ROTANUS**.

ROTOMAGUS, Ptolemy. See **ROTOMAGUS**.

RHOXALANI. } See **ALANIA**.

RHOXOLANI. }

RAUCANTII, Strabo; a branch of the Rhæti.

REUS, Pausanias; a village near Megara, so called from the water running down from the adjoining mountains.

RHYMMICI MONTES, Ptolemy; moun-

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tains of Scythia intra Imaum, to the north of the Caspian sea.

RHYMMUS, Ptolemy; a river rising in the Montes Rhymmici, and running into the Caspian sea, from north to south.

RHYNCHÉ, Stephanus; a small district of Eubœa; *Rhyncheus*, the gentilitious name.

RHYNDACUS, Strabo; a river of Mysia, rising in the Azanitis; and running into the Propontis, near the island Besbicus; having its source in the lake Artynia, near Meletopolis; and anciently called *Lycus*, Pliny.

RHYPAE or *Rypae*, Stephanus, Pausanias; one of the twelve Achaean towns; in ruins in Pausanias's time, distant thirty stadia from Aegium. Called *Rhypae* and *Rhyper*, Strabo. *Rhyfica*, Thucydides; the district. *Rhyps* and *Rhypacus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

RHYTIUM, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Crete; of unknown situation; though some suppose it to be the Rhithymna of Ptolemy; which see.

RIBLA, or *Riblath*, Moses, Jeremiah; a town of the country of Hemath, on the north bounds of Palestine; called *Rebla* and *Reblath*, Jerome.

RICCIACUM, Antonine; a town of the Treviri in Gallia Belgica. Now thought to be *Ritzingen*, a village of Lorraine, Cluverius. *Sirck*, according to Sanson, on the Moselle, also in Lorraine.

RICINA, Ptolemy; *Ricnea*, Pliny; an island on the coast of Ireland. Now called *Raglins*, Camden; *Shye*, according to others.

RICINA, Peutinger; a town on the coast of Liguria, to the south of Genoa. Now thought to be *Recco*. Another, of the Picenum, an ancient Map; its ruins near Macerata, Holstenius; made a colony under Severus, Inscriptions; *Ricinenſes*, Pliny, the people.

RICTI. See **RHITTUM**.

RIDUNA, Itinerarium maritimum; one of the islands lying between Gaul and Britain; but which in particular, not easy to determine.

RIGODULUM, Tacitus; a town of the Treviri on the Moselle, said by Tacitus to be secured or encircled

passed by that river, and by mountains. Now *Rigol*, a village distant about a German mile from Cologne, on the right or north side of the Moselle. Here Julian concluded a peace with the Franks, Ammian.

RIGODUNUM. See **RHIGODUNUM.**

RIGOMAGUS, Ammian; said to be the true reading for *Rigodulum*, MS. Peutinger; a town of the Treviri on the Rhine, above Bonna. Now *Rimagen*, to the south of the Abrinca or Are.

RIMON, *Rimmon* or *Remmon*, Joshua; a town, first of Judah, afterwards allotted to Simeon; called *En-Rimmon*, Nehemiah. Another *Rimmon*, in Zabulon, Joshua.

RIPA ALTA. See **LITUS ALTUM.**

RIPA CURTIA. See **NUCARIA.**

RIPA DEXTRA, SINISTRA; the bank or side of a river called right or left, according to the hand it lies on, upon looking down the river, or in the direction of its course, Greeks, Romans.

RIPAMPANE, Notitia; seems to be the same with *Pampanis*; which see.

RIPHAEI MONTES. See **RHIPAEI.**

RIPEPORA, Pliny; a town of the *Conventus Cordubensis*, in alliance with the Romans.

RIPUARI, a name of the lower age for a people of Germany, terminated by the banks of the Rhine, the Moselle, and Maese: otherwise called *Austrasi*; comprising Lorrain, a part of Alsace and of the Palatinate; and hence the name *Austrasia*, given that country.

RISARDIS, Pliny; a port of Mauretania, over-against the straits of Gibraltar.

RISINA, Ptolemy; a town of Mesopotamia, situate between Edessa and Mount Masius.

RISINUM. See **RHISINIUM.**

RISSA, Moses, an obscure place in Arabia Petraea, through which the Israelites passed in their journey along mount Seir.

RITA, Pliny, a river of Thrace.

RITHYMNA. See **RHITHYMNA.**

RITTI. See **RHITTUM.**

RIXANA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Arachosia.

RIZANA, Ptolemy; a town of Gedrosia, near the *Portus Feminarum*.

ROARA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Parthia, to the north of the *Portae Mediae*.

ROBIGINIS. See **ROBIGNIS.**

ROBODUNUM, Ptolemy; the common reading for *Eburodunum*, which see. But Menso Altingius takes the reading to be genuine, and interprets it *Katibor*, a mountain of Moravia, rich in iron-mines.

ROBOCII. See **RHOBOCII.**

ROBODA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate above Igilikh, between the rivers Gulus and Audus.

RODUMNA, Ptolemy, vitiously *Raidomna* in Peutinger; a town of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis or Celtica, situate on the Ligeris. Now called *Roanne* or *Rohanne*, in the Lionois and territory of Forez, on the Loire. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 46°.

ROGANA, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania; situate between the promontory Carpella, and the river Sarus.

ROGEL, Joshua xv. a fountain in the tribe of Judah, to the north of Jerusalem.

ROGELIM, 2 Kings xvii. a town of Gilead, not far from Mahanaim.

ROGOMANIS, Arrian; a river of Persis, running by Persepolis; thought to be the same with the *Araxes* of Persia, or *Arosis*, which see.

ROHOB. See **ROOB.**

ROHOBOTH, Moses; a town of Idumea, situate on a river; the country of Saul, king of the Idumeans, Genesis xxxvi.

ROMA, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, Eutropius; the metropolis of Latium in Italy, and once mistress of the known world, Dionysius Periegetes, Horace, Virgil, Velleius, Erinna; built by Romulus on the Palatine mount, at the foot of which he and his brother had been exposed; originally a citadel rather than a city; built seven hundred and fifty-three years before Christ, on the feast of Pales, Goddess of the Shepherds, called Palilia, celebrated on the 21st of April; in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, and four hundred and thirty-one years after the destruction of Troy, in the reign of Jotham king of Judah: The Palilia, as the birth day

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Birth-day of Rome, were ever after kept festival: according to others, *Rome* was built a year later. Succeeding kings of Rome took in other hills, to the number of seven in all, iid. Hence the epithet *Septicollis*, Prudentius, and *Septimontiale sacrum*, a festival kept in December on the seven hills, Varro, Suteonius. Twenty miles in compass, Pliny; fifty, Vopiscus; with six hundred and forty-four towers on the walls. Romulus left three gates, Pliny; others say four, *Rome* being originally built square; the gates were afterwards encreased to thirty-seven; and the city divided into fourteen regions or quarters. From such slender beginnings did *Rome* afterwards extend her power over all Italy, and the principal parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Rome* had a secret name which none were allowed to utter, Pliny; to prevent the evocation of her Gods by an enemy; and which Valerius Soranus, a tribune of the people, presuming to publish, he was put to death, Solinus, Plutarch. *Romani*, the people, Cicero, Livy, Virgil; and *Quirites*, when addressed by their public speakers; *Romulidae*, Persius; *Romanus*, the epithet. Now called *Rome*, capital of Italy. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 41°, 45'.

ROMANSIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMANUM FORUM. See FORUM.

ROMANUS AGER, The same with *Latinum*, which see. Now *Campagna di Roma*.

ROMATIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMATINUS, Pliny; a two fold river of the Transpadana, Major and Minor, at whose confluence stood the Colonia Concordia, running from north to south into the Adriatic. Now called *Lemene*, rising in the Alpes Carnicae.

ROMATINUS PORTUS, Pliny; a town of the Carni in Italy. Now *Porto Gruaro*, in the south-west of the territory of Friuli, subject to the Venetians.

ROMESIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMULA, Antonine; a town of Liburnia; situate in the middle between Senia to the south and Sinia to the north.

ROMULA, Inscription; *Romula* and

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Romulensis Colonia, Pliny, Coib; the surname of *Hippalis*, which see. **ROMULEA**, Livy; *Romulia*, Stephanus; a town of the Samnites; taken and pillaged by Decius the Consul, id. Situate between Aeclanum and the Pons Ausidi, Antonine; *Subromula*, Antonine, Peutinger.

ROOB, *Rehob* or *Rohob*, Moses, Joshua; a two-fold town of the tribe of Asher, one to the north where it borders on Hemath or Syria; another *Roob*, Joshua, more to the south.

ROSCHINUS. See RUSCINO.

ROSCIANUM. See RUSCIA.

ROSEAE CAMPUS, Varro; a district of the Sabines, in the territory of Reate, near the Lacus Velinus, called *Rosea Rura*, Virgil; *Rasia*, Cicero.

ROSOLOGIACUM, Antonine; a town of Galatia, situate between Gorbium and Aspona.

ROSTRA ANTIATIIUM NAVIUM, Livy; the beaks of the ships of the Antiatae, with which the pulpit of harangues in the Forum was adorned, and thence called *Rostra*; a temple in which the pulpit stood, Livy. There were also the *Nova Rostra*, or *Julia*, Dio Cassius, the beaks of the ships taken at Actium, with which a new pulpit was adorned.

ROSTRATA VILLA, Antonine; a place in Etruria, situate on the Via Flaminia, between Rome and Otriculum; of which nothing now is remaining.

ROSTRUM NEMAVIAE, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Memmingen* in Suabia. E. Long. 10° 5', Lat. 48°.

ROSLUM, Antonine; a town of Etruria, mid-way between Viterbo and Rome. Now *Monte Rosi*.

ROSUS. See RHOSUS.

ROTANUS, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica, running by Aleria eastwards. Now the *Tatignano*, Cluverius.

ROTOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Rotomagi*, *crum*, Ammian; a town of the Vellocastes, in Gallia Celtica, situate on the Seine. *Rotomagenses*, the people, Notitia. Now *Rouen*, capital of Normandy. E. Long. 1° 6', Lat. 49° 30'.

ROTUNDITAS TERRAE, the round or spherical

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spherical figure of the earth. The ancients disagreed in their notions about it; some affirming, that it was a plane, Cleomedes; too vulgar a notion to meet the approbation of the learned; others, of a deep and hollow figure, from the consideration that water stands still upon it, id. but this equally with the former opinion was afterwards exploded. Still more absurd was the notion of those, who made it of a cubiform figure, contrary to sense and common reason. The same Cleomedes affirms, that all mathematicians, and most of the philosophers from the school of Socrates, affirm the earth to be spherical. Agathemerus also has been at some pains to collect the names of those who denied the rotundity of the earth; such as Democritus, who affirmed the earth to be oblong, so that its length was to its breadth in a sesquialterate ratio, or as 3 to 2; Eudoxus, in a double ratio; Eratosthenes, in a greater than a double: Crates resembled it to a semicircle; Hipparchus, to a table; Posidonius the Stoic, to a sling, whose middle breadth extended from south to north, narrowing about the east and west.

ROXALANI. See ALANIA.

RUBEAE PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; the most northern point of Scandinavia. Now *North Cape*, in the north of Norway. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 72°.

RUBEN, Joshua; a tribe of Israel, situate in the south of the Transjordan country, having the river Arnon to the south, the tribe of Gad to the north, the Jordan to the west, and Arabia to the east.

RUBI, Horace, Antonine; *Rubus*, in the books of the councils; a town of Apulia Peucetia in Italy. Hence *Rubeus*, Virgil; the epithet. *Rubifini*, the people. Now *Ruvo* in Naples. E. Long. 17° 15', Lat. 41°.

RUBICATUS. See RUBRICATUM.

RUBICO, *onis*, Suetonius, Lucan; a small river of Gallia Cispadana, separating it from Italy; where Caesar was forbid by the Roman people to proceed any farther in arms; running between Ariminum and Ravenna, from east to west into the Adriatic, and rising in the Appenin.

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The ancient boundary of Italy and Gaul, Cicero; Lucan: now *Pisatello*. While Caesar was in suspense, whether to pass the *Rubicon*, a person of an extraordinary size and figure appeared hard by, playing on a reed; to hear whom, many of Caesar's men, and among these some trumpets ran; when this uncommon figure snatching a trumpet, sounded an alarm, and directly plunging into the stream, got to the other side: On which Caesar said, Let us march, whither the Gods direct, and the injustice of our enemies calls us: the die is thrown, Suetonius.

RUBIGINIS LUCUS, Ovid; or *Robiginis*, a grove of the Goddess *Rubigo*, near Rome. Varro says, *Robigus*, a God.

RUBO, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea. Now the *Dwina*, rising in the west of Russia, scarce four miles from the springs of the Volga; then running through Lithuania and Livonia, empties itself below Riga into the Baltic.

RUBRA SAXA, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus; *Rubrae arum*, (*Petrae* understood) Martial; a place on the Via Flaminia, in Etruria, in the territory of the Veientes, near the Pons Milvius, nine miles from Rome, in the neighbourhood of the river Cremera.

RUBRENSIS LACUS, Pliny; *Rubrafus*, Mela; *Narbonensis*, Strabo; a lake of Gallia Narbonensis, which transmits the Atax into the Mediterranean, near Narbo.

RUBRICATUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Lalitani, in the Hither Spain, thought to be now *Aulesa*, situate on the river Rubricatus, Mela; now the Lobregat, running from north to south, and falling, two leagues to the west of Barcelona, into the Mediterranean. Another *Rubricatus*, Ptolemy; a river of Numidia, running into the Mediterranean between Hippo Regius and Tabraca, thought to be the *Armua* of Pliny.

RUBRUM LITUS, Pliny; the east coast of Arabia Felix, on the Mare Rubrum.

RUBRUM MARE, Pliny; *Erythraeum*, Greeks; the sea to the south of Arabia, so called from king Erythras, Curtius; divided into two bays;

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- bays; that to the east called Sinus Pericus; and the other to the west, Sinus Arabicus.
- RUBUS.** See RUBI.
- RUDIAE, arum,** Mela; *Rudia, ae,* Ptolemy; *Rhodae,* Stephanus; a town of Calabria, in the territory of Tarentum; the country of Ennius the poet, Sil. Italicus, Ovid; whose poems Horace calls *Calabrae Pierides*. The favourite of the Elder Scipio, in whose monument he was buried, Cicero, Ovid; with his statue there in marble, Livy; the first Epic poet among the Romans, Lucretius; from whose dung-hill Virgil picked gold, Macrobius. *Rudius* and *Rudinus*, the gentilitious names, Cicero, Scholiast on Horace; *Rodaici*, Strabo; *Ager Rodinus*, Frontinus; the territory.
- RUESIUM,** Ptolemy; a town of the Velauni in Aquitania; *Ruesio*, Peutinger; some suppose it to be the same with *Anitium*, which see.
- RUFIANA,** Ptolemy; a town of the Triboci in Belgica; now *Rufach*, a town in the Higher Alsace, E. Long. 7° 20', Lat. 48°.
- RUFRAE, arum,** Virgil; a town of Campania, to the south-east of Teanum; a citadel, built by the Samnites, Servius. *Rufraeus*, the epithet, Inscription. The territory now called *la Costa Ruffraria*, Holstenius.
- RUFRIUM,** Livy; a town of Samnium. Now thought to be *Ruvic*, Cluverius; in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Barri, E. Long. 17° 15', Lat. 41°.
- RUGIA,** supposed to be the island meant by Tacitus, without naming it; and to take its name from a people beyond the Ocean, called *Rugii*, in the lower age, *Rugi*. Now *Rügen*, an island of the Baltic, situate near the coast of Germany, separated from it by a narrow channel, and lying to the west of Pomerania.
- RUGIUM,** Ptolemy, Tacitus; a town of the *Rugii*, a people of the Farther Pomerania, especially the sea-coast. Now *Rügenwald*, near the mouth of the Viper or Wipper, Cluverius.
- RUMA.** See ARUMA.
- RURA,** mentioned only by the lower writers; a river of Belgica, run-

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- ning into the Mosæ. Now the *Roer*, which rising in Juliers, runs north, and falls into the Maese at Roermond.
- RUSADIR,** Pliny; a town and port of Mauretania Tingitana; *Ryffadirum*, Ptolemy; a colony, Antonine; giving name to a neighbouring promontory; *Ru'adiranus*, Notitia, the gentilitious name.
- RUSAZUS, untis,** Ptolemy; *Rusazus, i,* Pliny; *Rusazis*, Itinerary; a colony of Augustus, Pliny; a municipium, Itinerary; in Mauretania Caesariensis. Now said to be *Carbon*, a town of Algiers.
- RUSCIA,** Procopius; *Ruscianum* or *Roscianum*, Antonine; the port of Thurii, twelve miles beyond it, a town of the Bruttii. Now *Rossano*, a city and port-town of Naples, in Calabria, E. Long. 17° 5', Lat. 39° 35'.
- RUSCINO, onis,** Livy, Mela; a colony; a village of Eliberri; formerly a great city, the slender remains of great riches, with a cognominal river running by it from the Pyrenees, Strabo. Now in ruins, with nothing but a tower standing called commonly *la Tour de Rouffillon*, in Gallia Narbonensis. It enjoyed the jus Latii, Pliny. The river is called *Roschirus*, Avienus.
- RUSCONIUM,** Ptolemy; *Rusconiae Colonia Augusti*, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, near the mouth of the river Serbes; called *Rusguniae colonia*, Antonine; in the Notitia we have *Rusguniensis*, the epithet.
- RUSSELLAE, arum,** Ptolemy, Pliny; a town situate between the lake Prilis and the river Umbro; one of the twelve towns of the ancient Tusci, Dionysius Halicarnassæus; afterwards a Roman colony, Inscription, Pliny; *Rusellani*, Livy, the people; *Rusellanus*, Pliny, the epithet.
- RUSGUNIAE COLONIA.** See RUSCONIUM.
- RUSIBIS,** Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, situate between Cusa and Alama.
- RUSICADA,** Ptolemy; *Rusicade*, Mela; a colony, Peutinger; *Rusiccade*, Antonine; a town of Numidia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, to the west of Hippo Regius.

RUSI-

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RUSICIBAR, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Mauretania Caesariensis, next the mouth of the Serbes.

RUSIDAVA, Peutinger; a town of Dacia, on the Danube, between the rivers Tibissus and Aluta.

RUSPAE, *arum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, on the Syrtis Minor, to the south of Ruspina.

RUSPINA, a free city of Africa Propria, Pliny; situate between Leptis and Adrumetum, Hirtius, Ptolemy, Peutinger. *Ruspinum*, *i* long, Strabo; Sil. Italicus, *Ruspina*, *i* short.

RUSTICANA, Ptolemy; *Rusticiana*, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, situate on the Tagus, at the distance of twenty-two miles to the south of Capara.

RUSUBESER, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, near Rufazus.

RUSUCCURUM, Itinerary; *Rusuccuriam*, Pliny; *Rusuccorae*, Ptolemy; honoured with the freedom of Rome by Claudius, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, situate to the east of the mouth of the Serbes. Now said to be *Algiers*, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 2° 20', Lat. 36° 40'.

RUTANI, Ptolemy; *Reuteni*, Caesar, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Aquitania. Now *Rovergne*, in Guienne, in France.

RUTENA URBS, and *Ruteni*, *orum*, the name of *Segedunum*, in the lower age, which see. Now *Rodes*.

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RUTENI. See **RUTANI**.

RUTUBA, Peutinger; a river of Liguria, running on the east side of Albintimilium; whereas, according to Pliny, it runs on the west side. Called *Carus*, Lucan, on account of its high banks; unless it is another, which, according to Vibius, runs from the Apennine into the Tiber. Now the *Rotta*.

RUTULI, Virgil, Livy; a people situate on the sea coast of Latium, next the Latini, from whom they are with difficulty distinguished, being added to the latter, after the battle gained by Aeneas.

RUTUNIUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain, situate between Mediolanum and Viroconium. Now *Routon*, in Salop, Camden.

RUTUPAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Rutupae*, Antonine; a port-town of the Cantii in Britain; now *Richborough*, in Kent. Camden; *Repchefer*, Lhuyd. *Rutupinus*, the epithet, Lucan, Juvenal. *Rutupinus Latro*, Ausonius; the usurper Maximus, who slew the emperor Gratian, and was himself defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, Aurelius Victor.

RYPAE. See **RHYPAE**.

RYSSADIRUM. See **RUSADIR**.

RYSSADIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic: thought to be *el Cabo Río Grande*, in eleven degrees of north latitude.

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SAALBIN, Joshua xix. Judges i. a town in the tribe of Dan; which seems to be the same with *Saalim*, 1 Sam. ix. to the west of Eleutheropoli, Jerome; where the Ammonites dwelt among the children of Dan.

SAANANIM, Joshua xi. a town, the limits of the tribe of Naphtali.

SAARAIM, 1 Chron. iv. 31. a town of the tribe of Judah, in which the children of Simcon dwelt.

SABA, written with a *schin*; whose

queen came to Solomon, 1 Kings x. called by our Saviour the *Queen of the South*, Matth. xii. which many interpreters refer to *Ethiopia*; others to *Arabia Felix*, that part of it lying next the Arabian Bay, where Ptolemy places it; a position which agrees tolerably well with the term *south*, with respect to Judea. The city was situate on an eminence, and the capital of the Sabaeans, Diodorus Siculus.

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There was also a *Saba* in Ethiopia, written with a *samech*, Psalm lxxii. distinguished from the foregoing *Saba*, and which Josephus says was the ancient name of *Meroe*. But there was besides another *Saba* near *Adulis*, on the Arabian Gulf, answering to the *Saba* of Arabia, the Gulf lying between them; so that the two *Sabas* in the mentioned Psalm correspond well. *Sabaci*, the people, Virgil. Ptolemy has a *Sabe* in Arabia Deserta, near the part where Job dwelt, and whence the Sabeans robbers came. The *Sabeans*, with a *samech*, are said, Isaiah xiv. to be tall men.

SABADIBAE, Ptolemy; three islands of the Anthropophagi, in the Indian sea.

SABAE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior at mount Girgiris, towards the springs of the Cinyphus.

SABAE. See **SIBAE**.

SABAEAE ARAE, Ptolemy; a town of Media, situate between the rivers Cambyfes and Cyrus, on the Caspian sea.

SABAEI. See **SABA**.

SABAGENA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, at some distance from the Euphrates.

SABALASSA, Ptolemy; one of the seven mouths of the Indus, and the sixth in order, reckoning eastwards.

SABALASSUS, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Cappadocia.

SABALIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Polemoniacus.

SABAMA. See **SIBAMA**.

SABANA, Ptolemy; a promontory in the south side of the Aurea Chersonesus.

SABARA. See **SARABA**.

SABARAE, Ptolemy; a people of the Regio Pandionis.

SABARBARES, Pliny; *Sabubures*, Ptolemy; a people of Numidia, to the north of the Campus Sitaphius, towards mount Mampserus.

SABARIA, Coin, Inscription, Ptolemy, Pliny; a colony of the emperor Claudius; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now *Sarwar*, a town in the west of Hungary, situate between the rivers Rab and Guns.

SABAT, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the Sinus Adulicus, thought to be the *Sabae* of

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Strabo, by Salmasius. Or if *Sabae* is more inland, there is another *Saba*, mentioned by Strabo.

SABATA, Pliny; a town of Assyria, distant thirty stadia to the north-east of Seleucia, on the Tigris.

SABATA, Ptolemy; *Sabbata*, Strabo; a town of Liguria. Supposed to be *Savona*, in the west of the territory of Genoa.

SABATE, Peutinger; *Sabata*, Strabo; a town of Etruria, on a cognominal lake, called *Sabatia Stagna*, Sil. Italicus; *Sabatinus Lacus*, Columella; and *Sabatina Tribus*, Festus. Now *Lago di Bracciano*, from the adjoining town situate on its south bank, to the west of Rome, in the duchy of Tuscany.

SABATHA. See **SABOTA**.

SABATHRA, *Sabaratha*. See **SABRATA**.

SABATIA VADA, Strabo; *Sabatia*, Mela; *Portus Vadum Sabatium*, Pliny; *Vada*, Brutus; lying between the Apennine and the Alps, where the road is very bad, id. because of mountains and marshes, whence the name *Vada*. A place in Liguria, to the west of Genoa. Now *Vai*, *Vadi*, or *Vado*, a port-town. E. Long. 9° 8', Lat. 44° 16'.

SABATINCA, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Sunebenkirch*, Cluverius; a village of Stiria, situate on the borders of Salzburg and Carinthia.

SABATIORUM VADA. See **SABATIA**.

SABATRA, *orum*, called *Soatra*, Strabo; a town situate in the mountainous parts of Lycaonia, where water is so scarce that it is sold for money.

SABATUS, a river of Samnium, running from east to west into the Vulturnus, mentioned in no ancient monument or author; Livy only mentioning *Sabatini*, the people dwelling upon it. Now *Sabato*, a river in Naples, rising in the Principato Citra, about nine miles to the north-east of Salerno, and running through the Principato Ultra, and after proceeding some miles, it falls into the Voltorno, to the east of Cajazzo.

SABBATA of Liguria. See **SABATA**.

SABBATICUS AMNIS, Josephus; a river of Phoenicia, running between Arca

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Arca or **Arcaea** and **Raphanea**, of a very singular nature, when running it is pretty full, and tolerably rapid in its course; afterwards its springs failing, its channel turns dry for six days, and on the seventh it resumes its former course; and this order of ceasing and running alternately it exactly observes, which is the reason of the appellation.

SABE, a town of Arabia Deserta. See **SABA**.

SABEE, or *Seba*, Judges xix. a town of the tribe of Simeon.

SABELLI. See **SAMNITES**.

SABI, Curtius; or *Sambi Regnum*, Diodorus Siculus; a district of the Hither India, to the east of the Indus, towards its mouth.

SABINI, Pliny; a very ancient people of Italy, so called, as some imagine, from their religious worship of the gods, id. Varro; others, as Cato, from Sabinus their progenitor or leader, or *Sabus*, Silius Italicus, whence *Sabini*. A very brave people, the flower of Italy, and the very bulwark of the commonwealth, Cicero. Commendable for their gravity and purity of manners, Horace, Livy, Virgil. Their territory is called *Ager Sabinus*, Cicero; very fruitful, abounding in wine and oil, and very fit for cattle, Strabo; bounded on the west by the Tiber, on the south by the Anio, on the north by the Nar, and having to the east the Veltini and Marfi. There were also *Sabini* beyond the Po. See **SABIUM**.

SABIS, Caesar; a river of Gallia Belgica. Now the *Sambre*, rising in Picardy, and running through Hainault, Liege and Namur, falls at this last place into the Meuse. Another *Sabis*, a river of Carmania, Mela, Pliny; running into the Persian Gulf; a town of this name mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny, Ammian; near Alexandria, probably on this river.

SABIO. See **SUBLABIO**.

SABIUM, a town of the Transpadana, giving name to the *Val di Sabio*; *Sabini*, the people, Inscription.

SABLONES, Antonine; a town of Belgica, between Colonia Trajana and Agrippina. Now a village, called *In't Sand*.

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SABORDAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate between the river Astaboras to the west, and the Sinus Adulicus to the east.

SABOTA, Pliny; which he also calls *Sabatha*; and *Staubatha*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, capital of the Atramitae, a branch of the Sabbeans, including within its walls sixty temples, Pliny; under the same parallel with Saba, but more to the east, Ptolemy.

SABRACAE, Curtius; a powerful nation of the Hither India, lying to the east of the Indus, and south of the confluence of the Indus and Hypasis.

SABRATA, Pliny; *Sabathra*, Ptolemy; *Sabaratha*, Procopius; a town situate on the west side of the Syrtis Minor; a colony, Pliny. Another on the east side, Pliny.

SABRINA, Tacitus; a river of Britain; now the *Severn*; *Sabriana*, Ptolemy; the *Bristol Channel*. This river rises in a mountain called Plymllimon, in Montgomeryshire, and running by Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, empties itself into the Bristol Channel, separating Wales from England.

SABTA, Moses; *Saphtha*, Ptolemy; a city on the west side of the Persian Gulf; thought to be the settlement of Sabta, son of Cush.

SABUBURES. See **SABARBARES**.

SACADA, Ptolemy; a town of Assyria, situate on the Tigris, and lying between Ninus and Ctesiphon.

SACAE, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a branch of the Scythians, situate at the head of the Jaxartes, and so famous, that all the Asiatic Scythians were by the ancients called *Sacae*, and *Massagetae*, Strabo; and by the Persians, the Scythians in general, *Sacae*, Pliny. They were bounded on the west by Sogdiana, on the north and east by Scythia, and on the south by mount Imaus, Ptolemy; who says, they had no towns, that they inhabited woods and caves; and he distinguishes them from the Scythians, properly so called, or from the inhabitants of the Greater Scythia; though most others account them Scythians from their origin and manners.

manners. But Isidorus Characcenus, who calls their country *Sagassena*, allots them towns, but all of them obscure. Nothing with certainty can be determined in this matter, as Strabo complains, on account of the simplicity or ignorance of writers, and their turn for the fabulous.

SACALA, Arrian; a town of Gedrosia, on the coast between the Indus and the river Arbis.

SACAMAZA, Ptolemy; a village on the Syrtis Major, between the tower Euphranta to the east, and the port Aspis to the west.

SACAPENA, Ptolemy; supposed to be the *Sacassena* of Strabo; a province of Armenia Major, next the *Campi Araxeni*, on the river Araxes; whence comes the gum *sagapenum*, Strabo.

SACASTENA. See **SACAE**.

SACCAEA, Ptolemy; a Transjordan district, to the east of Batanea, mentioned by no other author.

SACELLUM, a place sacred to some god, but uncovered, or without a roof, Festus.

SACER AMNIS, Ptolemy; a river of Corsica, running from west to east, to the south of Aleria. Now *Orbo Fiume*, Cluverius.

SACER MONS, Livy, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a mountain three miles to the east of Rome, next beyond the Anio; whither the Roman commonalty once and again retired from the oppression of the nobles; called *Sacer*, from this secession, and an altar of Jupiter the Tremendous, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus. Here the order of tribunes was instituted, as the guardians of the commons, and redressers of grievances; who afterwards prostituted their power and dignity to self-interest and private views, and became the authors of the greatest disorders, generally a set of factious men. Another *Sacer Mons*, Arrian; in Pontus, situate between Hermonassa to the west, and Trapezus to the east.

SACER PORTUS. See **SACRIPORTUS**.

SACHACHA, Joshua; a town in the Wilderness of Judah, to the south of Hebron.

SACHALITES, Ptolemy; a bay on the east side of Arabia Felix, beyond the mouth of the Persian Gulf, on the Mare Rubrum, beginning at the promontory Syagrum.

SACILI, Pliny; indeclinable; *Sacilis*, Ptolemy, Coin; a town of Baetica, on the confines of the Turduli, on the south side of the Singulis, to the west of Iliberi.

SACIS AD PADUM, Peutinger; a town on the Po; according to others, a channel and mouth of the Po: *Sagus*, Pliny; though uncertain what it is. *Porto di Magna Vacca*, Cluverius.

SACOLCHE, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, situate on the right or west side of the Meroe.

SACOLE, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Napata.

SACONI, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate between the Montes Hippici and Ceraunii.

SACORSA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, situate to the west of mount Olgases.

SACRA FICUS, Philostratus; a suburb of Athens, the way through which led to Eleusis.

SACRA INSULA, an island in the Tiber, sacred to Aesculapius, after that the serpent from Epidaurus, deemed a god, landed upon it, Epitome Livii. Its formation Livy describes from heaps of straw, thrown into the river from off the field of Tarquin, which settling there, and by accumulation of other matter and soil carried down the river, becoming firm and strong in time, afforded a foundation for temples and porticos. One of the Aegiae islands so called, to the north of Sicily, Marcianus Heracleota, Diodorus; sacred to Vulcan, from a volcano in it.

SACRANI, Servius on Virgil; a people of Italy, not far from Rome; Servius says, that one of the Corybantes coming to Italy, occupied the places in the neighbourhood of the city; from whom the people that descended were called *Sacrani*, the Corybantes being consecrated to the mother of the gods. *Sacranus*, the epithet; *Sacranas acies*, Virgil.

SACRATA, Peutinger; a place in the Picenum.

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Picenum, on the coast. Now *Porto di Monte Santo*, in the March of Ancona.

SACRA VIA, Athenaeus; the road from Athens to Eleusis. In Rome, a street so called, because there the league between Romulus and Tatius was made; beginning at the Colosseum, and ending at the Capitol, whither the triumph proceeded. Mentioned, Horace, who also calls it *Sacer Clivus*, from its ascent. The inhabitants were called *Sacrauienses*, Sextus Pompeius. A third *Sacra Via* of Peloponnesus, Athenaeus, between Elis and Olympia.

SACRIPORTUS, Velleius, Appian; a place in Latium, near Praeneste, where young Marius was defeated by Sylla, Epitome Livii, Lucan. Plutarch says, this battle was fought near Signium, which shews the vicinity of these two places. What it was, whether town or village, does not appear, nor is there mention made of it any where else.

SACRUM NEMUS, Tacitus; a grove on the borders of the Batavi. Now thought by some to be *Skakenbosch*, between the Hague and Leyden; but *Levae Fanum*, on the Vahal, Cluverius.

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Lycia, opposite to the Insulae Chalidoniae: called also *Chelidonium*. Pliny; *Tauri Promontorium*, Mela; because according to some, mount Taurus takes its rise there. Another of Lusitania, at the south corner of the Sinus Gaditanus. Now *Cape S. Vincent*. W. Long. 10°, Lat. 36° 55'. A third, of Iibernia, Ptolemy; opposite to Wales; now *Banna*, in Wexford, Camden. A fourth, Ptolemy on the west side of the isthmus of the Chersonnesus Taurica, or on the Sinus Carcinites. A fifth of Corsica, Ptolemy; the most northern of all. Now *Capo Corso*, Cluverius.

SADA, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Argentea, in the Farther India, on the coast, beyond the mouth of the Ganges, with a river called Sadus.

SADINI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither India.

SARDENE, Stephanus; a mountain of Cumae.

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SAEPINUM, Livy, Ptolemy; *Sepinum*, Peutinger; a town of Samnium, near the springs of the Tamarus. *Saepinates*, the people, Inscriptions. Now *Supino*, a small town of Naples, in the south of the county of Molise, to the south east of Bojano.

SALPRUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sardinia, running from west to east, between Oibia and the Sinus Caralitani.

SAETABICULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Contestani, in the Hither Spain, to the north west of Saetabis.

SAETABIS, Coins, Ptolemy; *Setabis*, Strabo; a town of the Contestani, in the Hither Spain, near the river Sucro; situate on an eminence, between Carthago and Saguntum, Sil. Italicus; with a cognominal river, Ptolemy; famous for its fine linens, owing to its excellent flax, Pliny; *Seti-buz tela Byssi*, Bochart. Hence *Sudaria Saetaba*, Catullus; near it lay the Campus Spartarius. *Saetabitani*, surnamed *Augustani*, the people, Pliny. Now thought to be *Xativa*, in Valencia. W. Long. 40°, Lat. 39°.

SAFO. See SAVO.

SAGAE, Mela; the same with the *Sacae*.

SAGALASSUS, Ptolemy, who places it in Lycia; but Strabo, Arrian, and Stephanus in Pisidia, a town not very far from Apamea, Livy; more inland towards Milyas, Strabo; and consequently to the west, and on the borders of Caria, a part of which Milyas is accounted. *Sagalassenses*, the people, Strabo; the bravest and most warlike of the Pisidians, Arrian.

SAGANUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Carmania, running into the Persian Gulf, over against the island Armusa.

SAGAPA, Ptolemy; the first to the west of the seven mouths of the Indus.

SAGAPENORUM DYNASTIA, Strabo; a small prefecture of Elymais.

SAGAPOTA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, from which pour the Subus and Salathus; situate to the north of the Nigris.

SAGARICUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay at the mouth of the Sagaris, a river of Sarmatia Europaea, falling from west

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west to east into the Sinus Carcinites.

SAGARIS. See **SANGARIUS**.

SAGARTII, Ptolemy; an obscure people of Media. Also an obscure people of Persis, id.

SAGASTENA, Isidorus Characenus; the country of the *Sacae*, which see.

SAGDIANA, Ptolemy; an island in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Carmania.

SAGIS. See **SACIS**.

SAGRAS, Strabo; who says it is feminine, contrary to the usual gender of rivers. A river of the Bruttii, running between Locri and Caulonia; famous for a defeat of the Crotonians by the Locri, Cicero. Hence the proverb against those that doubt of a fact, that it is truer than the defeat at *Sagras*, Strabo.

SAGUNTIA, Pliny; *Segontia*, Antonine; *Saguntia*, Livy; a town of Baetica, a little to the west of Munda. Now said to be *Gisconza*, a village in Andalusia. Another *Segontia*, Antonine; of the Arevacae, in the Hither Spain, situate between Complutum and Bilbilis. Now thought to be *Sigunza*, at the springs of the Henares. A third, of Antonine, on the east side of the Bilbilis, between the city Bilbilis and Caesar Augusta. A fourth *Segontia Paramica*, Ptolemy; a town of the Varduli, in the north of the Hither Spain to the south-west of Menesia.

SAGUNTUM, Livy, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Saguntus*, Inscription, Melia, Florus; a town of the Heditani, in the Hither Spain, situate between the Iberus and Sucro, near Valencia, distant about a mile from the sea, Coins; originally a colony from the island Zacynthus, Strabo; with an accession of new colonists from Ardea, a town of the Rutuli, Livy, Sil. Italicus; famous for its clay, of which fine cups were made, Martial; a town of Roman citizens, ennobled by its fidelity, Pliny; in which they persisted with such obstinacy, when besieged by Hannibal, contrary to the faith of treaty, that urged by famine, they chose rather to throw themselves and their most valuable effects into the fire, than either to forfeit their fidelity,

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or fall a prey into the hands of the enemy, Livy. Hence *Saguntina famines*, and *Saguntina rabies*, denote famine and rage to an extreme. This calamity gave rise to the second Punic war. *Saguntini*, the people, Livy. From the ruins arose the place now called *Morvedre*, in Valencia, to the north of the city of that name. W. Long. 35°, Lat. 39° 40', on the river Palantia.

SATS, *eos*, Stephanus, Strabo; formerly the metropolis of the Lower Egypt, situate about two schoeni from Naucratis, to the north-east, where the goddess Minerva was worshipped; a sheep, Strabo. That it was situate in the west of the Delta, appears, because Naucratis stood on the most western branch of the Nile, in the Nomos Saïtes, Strabo, Ptolemy; though Pliny makes it a distinct Nomos. *Saitae*, the people, Coins. *Saites Nomos*, one of the divisions or prefectures of the Lower Egypt, lying to the south of the Nomos Canasites, and to the north of the Nomos Prosopites.

SAITICUM OSTIUM. See **TANITICUM**.

SALA, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the borders of Lycia. Another *Sala*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Melia; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, and on a cognominal river. The town is now thought to be *Sallee*, of Fez. W. Long. 8°, Lat. 34°. A third, of Pannonia Superior, Ptolemy; now said to be *Zalanwar*, in Lower Hungary, on the Zala, near the borders of Stiria.

SALA, Dio Cassius, Strabo; a river of Thuringia in Germany; Tacitus, without naming, describes it as richly yielding salt, which he considers as a peculiar benefit of heaven. But the salt is from the salt springs near it. This river runs northwards into the Albis or Elbe. Another *Sala*, or *Isala*; now *Yffel*, for which name there appears no ancient authority extant; joined to the Rhine by the cut made by Drusus. A third *Sala*, a river of Mauretania Tingitana, on which the town *Sala*, which see, now *Sallee*, stands.

SALACIA, Pliny; surnamed *Urbs Imperatoria*;

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peratoria; a town of Lusitania; a Municipium, Inscription; *Salacien-sis*, the epithet, Inscription. Now said to be *Alcacer do Sal*, a town of Estremadura in Portugal. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 38° 30'.

SALAE, Ptolemy; the inhabitants of Taprobane, thus called. Also the ancient name of *Phthiophagi* Pliny.

SALAMIN, *Salamis, mos*, Homer, Strabo, Mela, Scylax; an island with a cognominal town and port, in the Saronic bay, over-against Eleusis, in length between seventy and eighty stadia, Strabo. The town, old *Salamis*, lay to the south towards Aegina; the new on a bay and peninsula, towards Attica; the country of Ajax, son of Telamon; surnamed *Vera*, Seneca, Lucan; to distinguish it from the *Salamis*, situate in the south-east side of Cyprus, built by Teucer, brother of Ajax, and therefore called *Ambigua*, Horace. Before this island happened the defeat of the Persian fleet by Themistocles, Cicero, Mela, Plutarch. *Salamini*, Cicero, the people; *Salaminius*, the epithet, id. also *Salaminiacus*, Lucan. And the Saronic bay is called *Salaminiacus*, Strabo; who says, that the island was anciently called *Sciras*, *Cichria*, and *Pityusa*; the two former, from the names of heroes; the latter, from its pines; also the *Island of the Dragon*, Lycophron, which infested the island; and therefore Bochart derives the appellation from the Arabic *Salama*, denoting the bite of a serpent. Solon, the famous lawgiver of Athens, was a native of this island, Diogenes Laertius; which was anciently called *Atthis*, Apollonius.

SALAMIS, *mos*, Strabo, Thucydides, Mela; a town on the east side of Cyprus, built by Teucer, brother of Ajax, Strabo; in memory of his country, the island Salamin, from which he was expelled by his father Telamon, for not avenging the death of Ajax, Horace, Aeschylus, Velleius, Isocrates. The place is now said to be called *Larnica*, Kor-te.

SALANIANA, Antonine; a town of Lusitania, situate between Eborac and Pax Julia.

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SALAPIA, Livy; a town of Apulia Daunia, near the river Aufidus, and on the confines of Apulia Peucetia; infamous for the meretricious amours of Hannibal, Pliny; *Salapiae, arum*, Ptolemy; *Salpia*, Appian. The ancient *Salapia*, built by Diomedes, stood in an unwholesome situation, and therefore was removed within four miles of the sea, Vitruvius. *Salapini*, Cicero; *Salapitani*, Livy, the people; *Salpinus*, the epithet, Frontinus. *Lacus Salapinus*, Lucan; a lake in the neighbourhood. Now *Canale di S. Antonio*. M. Hostilius, who removed the old city, opened for the lake a passage to the sea, and made it a port for the new *Salapia*; a municipium, Vitruvius. Now in ruins, and the place called *Salpe*, in Naples, near the mouth of the Aufidus, on the Adriatic.

SALARIA, Ptolemy; two towns of this name in the Hither Spain; one of the Bastitani, called *Colonia Salariaensis*, Inscription: thought to be *Cazorla*, a small town in Andalusia, near a cognominal mountain. The other *Salaria*, a town of the Oretani, between the Tagus and Anas, above Castulo, and to which Pliny refers the Inscription. Now said to be *Solara*, a village of New Castile.

SALARIA VIA, Varro; a road, leading from the salt-works near Ostia, to the country of the Sabines, and from the Porta Collina, over the bridge on the Anio, Tacitus, Livy; not very long; into it the Nomentana fell, near Eretum, a village of the Sabines, on the Tiber, Strabo.

SALASSI, Strabo; an Alpine people, at the foot of the Alpes Graiae, in a deep valley, enclosed on each hand with mountains. Now said to be the *Val d'Ayia*, so called from their principal town Augusta Praetoria.

SALATHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running into the Atlantic, to the south of the Atlas Major, with a cognominal town at its mouth.

SALCHA, Moses; a Transjordan town, in the south of Bashan, to the north of Edrei, the capital.

SALDE, Pliny; a colony of Augustus, in Mauretania Caesariensis; *Saldæ*, Ptolemy; *Sala's*, Antonine. Now said

said to be *Bugia*, in Algiers, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 35° 30'.

SALDUBA. See CAESAR AUGUSTA.

Also the name of a river running into the Mediterranean, near Malaga; and a town in Baetica, on the Mediterranean, to the south of Munda, Mela.

SALAE. See TAPROBANE, PHTHIROPHACI.

SALE, Ptolemy; *Sale*, Ammian; a town in the west of Hyrcania, near the borders of Media.

SALEM, seems to have been the ancient name of *Sichem*, Moses; tho' both the Chaldee and Jewish interpreters take the term *Salem* for an appellative, to denote the safe arrival of Jacob at *Sichem*, which is more probable. *Salem*, the ancient name of *Jerusalem*. See HIERSOLYMA.

SALEM, or *Salim*, John; a town eight miles to the south of Scythopolis, near Jordan, on this side, Jerome; in whose time it was called *Salumias*.

SALENÆ, arum, Ptolemy; a town of the Catyeuchlani in Britain; little known; only it seems to have stood near the Ufa, or Ouse. Now *Salndy*, Camden, in Bedfordshire, not far from Bedford.

SALENTINA, the district inhabited by the Salentini, or Sallentini, Inscriptions; a colony of Cretans, near the promontory Japygium, in Calabria, Strabo; called also *Salentinum*, Solist, Mela. Now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*.

SALENTUM, thought to be the *Sallentia* of Stephanus, and the *Saletum Desertum* of Pliny; mentioned by no other author; situate in Calabria.

SALERNUM, Strabo; a fortress of the Picentini, on the Tuscan sea. It became afterwards a town, because a colony was thither led, Livy, Velleius, Ptolemy. *Salernitanus*, the epithet, Pliny. Now *Salerno*, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 20', Lat. 40° 40'. In the lower age famous for a medical school: the professors of which wrote a book, in a kind of Latin doggerel, entitled, *Scholia Salernitana*, dedicated to a king of England, either Richard or Edward

I. who, on their voyage to the Holy Land, visited the school and conferred some honorary emolument on it.

SALETIO, onis, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Nemetes in Belgica, on the Rhine, between Argentorate and the Tres Tabernae. Now *Selz*, situate on a cognominal river, in the north-east of the Lower Alsace. It seems to be the *Saliso* of Ammian.

SALGANEUS, eos, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Boeotia, situate on an eminence, near the Euripus, opposite to Chalcis in Euboea. Livy uses the accusative *Salganea*; and hence doubtful whether plural or singular. The appellation is from *Salganeus*, the name of a Boeotian there buried, who acted as pilot to the Persians, sailing from the Sinus Maliacus to the Euripus, Strabo. From it Apollo is surnamed *Salganeus*, *Salganus*, or *Salganites*, Stephanus.

SALIA. Mela; a river running into the Cantabrian ocean, with a cognominal town of the Astures, in the Hither Spain. The country of Prudentius the poet, as himself testifies.

SALICA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, towards the springs of the Anas, situate between Aemiliana and Libitosa, southwards.

SALICE, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heraclota; a more modern name of the island *Taprobane*, which see.

SALICUM FLUVIUS, Psalm cxxxvii. a cut or cuts of the Euphrates, in Babylon, planted with willows, and therefore called the *River* or *Valley of Willows*, Isaiah xv. 7.

SALIM. See SALEM.

SALINAE, arum, Inscription, Pliny; a town of the Suetrii, at the maritime Alps; *Salunensis*, Inscription, the epithet. Thought to be *Chastellane*, in Provence; and the *Sollinensium Civitas* of the Notitia Provinciarum, Holstenius, Valesius.

SALINAE AD SALAM. See SALA.

SALINAE of Dacia, Ptolemy, Peutinger; distant twelve miles to the west of the Patruia of Ptolemy, or Patavissa of Peutinger, which seems to be the same: these are salt pits, where salt is dug, near Torda, a small

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small town in the west of Transylvania, to the east of, and not far from, Clausenburg.

SALISAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauritania Tingitana, on the Atlantic.

SALISO, Ammian. See **SALETIO**.

SALISSA, Jerome, a name of Bela, or Zoar; as if formed from the Hebrew, *Salich issa*, spared or saved from burning, Schwartz.

SALISSO, Antonine; a town of Belgica, situate between Baudobriga and Bingham.

SALLENTIA, Stephanus; a town of the Salentines in Calabria, mentioned by no other author. *Soletum Desertum*, Pliny, supposed to be a faulty reading for *Salentum*, and this last to be the *Sallentia* of Stephanus.

SALLENTINI. See **SALENTINA**.

SALLUVII. See **SALYES**.

SALMACIS, a fountain of Caria near Halicarnassus; whose waters brought on the drinkers effeminacy and dissolution of manners, Ovid, Ennius. Though Strabo ascribes this to the opulence of the people and their intemperate lives. But Vitruvius says, that the clearness and agreeable taste of the water inviting some Greeks to build huts upon it, they enticed the barbarians from the mountains to come and settle with them, who by this intercourse came to be softened or civilized, and to lay aside their barbarous manners, and assume those of humanity and social commerce. Stephanus has a town of this name, mentioned by no other author. A citadel, Strabo.

SALMANTICA, Inscription, Ptolemy; a town of the Vettones in Lusitania. Now *Salamanca*, a city of Leon in Spain. W. Long. $6^{\circ} 10'$, Lat. 41° .

SALMONA, Moses; an encampment of the Israelites, after marching from Mount Hor.

SALMONE, Strabo; a town of the territory of Pisa, in Elis, with a cognominal fountain, called *Salmonis*, Ovid; from which the Enipeus, afterwards called Barnichius, rises, and falls into the Alpheus, famous for king Salmones, who affected to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, Virgil. Homer and other writers

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seem to justify him, as having no impious design to emulate Jupiter; but, like another Archimedes, to give proof of his mechanical skill.

SALMONE, Luke; *Salmonis, idos*, Dionysius Periegetes; *Samonium*, Ptolemy; *Sammonium*, Pliny; a promontory on the east side of Crete. Now corruptly called *Capo Salomon*.

SALMYDESSUS, } See **HALMYDES-**
SALMYDISSUS, } **SUS**.

SALO, Martial; a river running by Bilbilis, in the Hither Spain; assuming the name of the town, Justin. See **BILBILIS**. Now *Xalón*.

SALO. See **SALONA**.

SALOCA, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Selch* in Upper Carniola, Cluverius.

SALODURUM, Inscription; a town of the Helvetii; now *Soleure*, capital of the canton of that name, in Switzerland. E. Long. $7^{\circ} 15'$, Lat. $47^{\circ} 18'$.

SALON, a district of Bithynia, fit for pasture; hence *Salonensis Caeus*, Strabo.

SALONA, Mela; *Colonia Martia Julia*, and *Colonia Julia*, Coins; a maritime town of Illyricum, Hirtius; inhabited by Roman citizens, id. *Salonae, arum*, Caesar, Inscription, Ptolemy. *Salo, onis*, Strabo, Dio Cassius. Now in ruins, from which arose *Spalato*, in its neighbourhood, a sea-port town of Dalmatia. E. Long. $17^{\circ} 45'$, Lat. $43^{\circ} 16'$.

SALONIANA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia. Now said to be *Mostar*, on the borders of Servia, forty miles to the north of Naiona.

SALPIA. See **SALAPIA**.

SALSULAE, Mela, Antonine; a salt spring of Gallia Narbonensis, situate to the south of Narbon, and north of Ruscino, more brinish than the sea water, Mela.

SALSUM FLUMEN, Hirtius; a river of Baetica, near Ategua. Now the *Salado*, near Alcala Real, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada.

SALSUS SINUS, Mela; a bay of Gallia Narbonensis, on which stood *Portus Veneris* and *Cervaria*, the last town of Gaul next the Pyrenees. The same with the *Sinus Gallicus*, id.

SALTES GALLIANI, surnamed *Aquinales*,
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nates, Pliny; a people of the Cispadana, according to Hydrunt, MSS. but *Saltus Gallianus*, Cluverius; as if Pliny intended a town, situate below Mutilum, on the Gabellus.

SALTICA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Battetani, in the Hither Spain, near Bigerra. Now said to be *Sarriglia*, in Valencia, on the confines of New Castile.

SALTUS CALEDONIUS. See **CALEDONIUS**.

SALTUS CASTULONENSIS. See **CASTULONENSIS**.

SALTUS GALLIANUS. See **SALTES**.

SALTUS TUGIENSIS. See **TUGIENSIS**.

SALVA, Ptolemy; *Salva Manio*, Inscription, Antonine; not only a mansion, but an encampment for horse, or an equestrian garrison, *Notitia*; a place in Pannonia Interior, distant forty-two miles from *Acincum*, near the island which lies above Buda.

SALVIA. See **URBS SALVIA**.

SALVIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia, lying on the road from Sirmium to Salona, Antonine.

SALVIL. See **SALYES**.

SALUMIAS. See **SALEM**.

SALURNUM, lower writers; a town of Rhaetia, on the Athesis, below Bauzanum. Now *Salerno*, below Bolzano.

SALUTARIS PORTUS, Ptolemy, Diodorus; a port of the Troglodytica, on the Arabian Gulf.

SALYES, Strabo, Livy; *Saba*, Florus; *Salun*, Epitom. Livy; *Sailarn*, Pliny; which last seems to be the most ancient name. Inscription: a people of Gallia Narbonensis, more powerful than any others in that part, occupying all the country from the Rhone, to the borders of Italy, Ptolemy; extending along the coast to Liguria and the *Alpibus*, Strabo, Livy; confined within narrow bounds by other writers.

SAMACHANES, Josephus; *Samaritanes*, id. the first lake in Galilee, into which the Jordan, after its apparent beginning at Perea, falls; and between these two last places is called the *Sea of Galilee*, id. This lake is thought to be the waters of *Amon*, mentioned Joshua xi

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SAMAICA, Ptolemy; a district of Thrace, lying beyond Bessica to the north.

SAMAMYCII, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of the Regio Syrtica, between Syrtis Magna and the Cinyphus.

SAMANAEL, Porphyry; a branch of the gymnosophists of India, opposite in sentiments to those called the brachmans.

SAMARA. See **SAMAROBRYA**.

SAMARAIM, Joshua xviii. a town of Benjamin, of unknown situation.

SAMARIA, Josephus; *Samaritis*, id. one of the three larger Cisjordan districts, situate in the middle between Galilee to the north, and Judea to the south, beginning at the village Ginaea, in the Campus Magnus, and ending at the toparchy called Acrobatena, id. Its soil differing in nothing from that of Judaea; both equally hilly and champain, both equally fertile in corn and fruit, id. Called the kingdom of *Samaria* and *Ephraim*, Bible; comprising the ten tribes, and consequently all the country to the north of Judea and east and west of Jordan.

SAMARIA, capital of the kingdom or country of that name; anciently called *Schemron*, from Semer, the owner of the hill; the royal residence of the kings of Israel, from Omri, who built the city, down to its destruction, and the Assyrian captivity, under Hosai, the last king, Micah, Sulp. Severus. It soon after rose from its ruins, being restored by the Cutheans, who thence took the name *Samaritans*; said to be a very strong city under the Maccabees, but entirely destroyed by John Hyrcanus, Josephus: and again restored by Gabinius, prefect of Syria, till at length it was enlarged and adorned by Herod, and called *Sebaste*, that is, *Augusta*, in compass twenty stadia, Josephus; a colony under Severus, Ulpian.

SAMARIANE, Strabo; *Saramanne*, Ptolemy, a town of Hyrcania, on the Caspian sea, situate between the river Maxera and the confines of Media.

SAMARITIS, the country, See **SAMARIA**.

SAMAROBRYA, Caesar, Cicero; a town

town of Belgica; according to Valesius, denoting a bridge on the river Samera, called in the lower age *Somena* or *Sommena*, now the *Somme*; and the town afterwards called *Ambiani* after the people; now *Amiens*, in Picardy. E. Long. $2^{\circ} 32'$, Lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$.

SAMATAE. See SARMATIA.

SABBI. See SABI.

SAMBRA, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Argentea, in the Farther India.

SAMBROCA, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither Spain. Now the *Ter*, a river of Catalonia, rising in the Pyrenees, and running eastward, it falls into the Mediterranean between Palamos and Emporiae, or Ampurias.

SAMBUS, Arrian; a river falling into the Ganges.

SAME, Homer, Strabo; the name of the island *Cephalonia*, with a cognominal town.

SAMICUM, Pausanias; a maritime town of Triphylia in Peloponnesus; according to the conjecture of Strabo, the citadel of *Arene*, which stood at the mouth of the Minyeus.

SAMMONIUM. See SALMONE.

SAMNITES, a people famous in the Roman wars; descendants of the *Sabini*, Varro; called *Sabelli*, Pliny; *Samni*, the singular, Tacitus, Sil. Italicus; called *Samnites* by the Greeks, Pliny; *Samnitae*, Strabo; *Samnites*, Ptolemy; *Samnium*, the country, Livy; *Samniti*, Polybius; a people extending on both sides the Appenine; adjoining to the Aequi, Campani, Hirpini, Frentani and Peligni; and divided into *Samnites Pentri*, Livy; and *Caraceni*, Ptolemy; or *Caracini*, Zonaras.

SAMONIUM. See SALMONE.

SAMORNA and *Samornes*, Stephanus; *Ephesus* thus anciently called.

SAMOS, Thucydides, Strabo; an island at no great distance from the promontory Mycale, on the continent of the Hither Asia, and opposite to Ephesus; the distance only seven stadia, Strabo; a free island, in compass eighty-seven miles, Pliny; or one hundred, Hierodorus: at first called *Partheria*, Aristotle; only a part of Samos, Scholiast on Nicander; then *Dry-*

usa, afterwards *Anthemusa*, Pliny; *Melamphyllum*, Aristocratus; then *Cyparissia*; according to others, *Parthenoarusa*, and *Stephane*. Strabo also mentions some ancient names, when the island was in the possession of the Carians; such as *Parthenias*, *ados*; *Anthemus*, *untis*; afterwards *Melamphylos*, and at length *Samus*; with a cognominal town, Ptolemy, Horace; famous for the worship and a temple of Juno, with a noted asylum, Virgil, Strabo, Tacitus. And hence their coin exhibited a peacock, Athenaeus. The country of Pythagoras, who, to avoid the oppression of tyrants, retired to Italy, the land of freedom. Samos, though not so happy in producing wine, which Strabo wonders, all the adjoining islands yielding a generous sort, yet abounding in all the necessaries of life. The *Vasa Samia*, among earthen ware, were held in high repute. *Samii*, the people, Ovid. Pythagoras, who was of this island, was author of the Italic sect of philosophers, taking name from his settling and teaching in Italy, Diogenes Laertius. He was scholar of Pherecydes of Syrus; and contemporary with Tarquin the Proud. He travelled to Egypt, and carried back into Greece the Egyptian philosophy and superstitions, Isocrates; and the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, a doctrine at this day still prevailing in the East Indies. He travelled also to Gaul, Chaldea, and the East Indies. He was the first, who, disclaiming the too ambitious title of *Sophos*, or wise, assumed a more modest one, that of *Philosophos*, a well-wisher to wisdom. After having taught in Greece for some time after his return, he retired to that part of Italy called Magna Graecia; where his ordinary residence was at Croton, Metapontum, Tarentum, and the neighbouring towns. His scholars were very numerous, no fewer than six hundred, who resorted to him in the night; of whom he obtained a very extraordinary thing; namely, a noviciate of silence for at least two years; but of those whom he surmounted inclinable to talk, a noviciate

of five. He prevailed on them to live in community; they disposed of their patrimonies, and carried the money to the feet of their master; whose bare affirmation of any proposition was deemed by his scholars a sufficient reason; a submission this to authority, which seems not altogether so philosophical. Pythagoras formed, by his political instructions, several eminent lawgivers, such as Zaleucus, Charondas, and others. He was not only a philosopher and politician, but also an astronomer and geometrician; the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid's first book is said to be his discovery; in acknowledgement of which he sacrificed to the Gods a hecatomb, supposed to be of wax or paste, the slaying animals being by him accounted unlawful, a consequence of his doctrine of the metempsychosis. He seems to have been a man very ambitious of fame, to gain which, he demeaned himself to low arts of imposture, far beneath the dignity of a philosopher. His death is variously related, some making it violent, others natural, at a very advanced age.

SAMOS, Homer, Strabo; the name of the island *Cephalonia*, called also *Same*.

SAMOSATA, *orum*, Josephus, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Commagene in Syria on the Euphrates, at the foot of mount Taurus. The capital and royal residence of Antiochus, to whom Pompey gave Commagene, Strabo, Pliny; and which continued in the hands of his successors, down to the time of Tiberius, who, in Strabo's days, reduced it to a province. But under Caligula and Claudius, was again given up to the kings; and afterwards, under Vespasian, made a province. The country of Lucian, that elegant buffoon, who spared neither gods nor men.

SAMOTHRACE, or *Samothracia*, an island in the Egean sea, opposite to the mouth of the Hebrus, and situate between Thasus to the west, and the Chersonesus Thracia to the east, in the neighbourhood of the islands Imbros and Lemnos. Its ancient name was *Samos*, with the

addition of *Thracia*, for distinction's sake, Homer, Virgil, Ovid; *Samos*, denoting an height or eminence, Strabo; there being a prospect from it of Ida and Troy, Homer; the abode of the Corybantes, priests of Rhea in Phrygia, of the Cabiri in this island, with a venerable temple, Plutarch; where the mysteries of initiation were administered; which were in no less repute than those of Eleusis, Strabo; and with a very sacred or inviolable asylum, Livy, Plutarch. This island enjoyed its freedom under the Romans; was distant thirty miles from Imbros; twenty-two from Lemnos, and thirty-eight from the coast of Thrace; in compass thirty-two miles, Pliny. It had a cognominal town, Ptolemy; was subject to the Macedonians, when in the height of their power, Livy.

SAMULOCOENIS. See **ALCIMOENIS**.

SAMUNIS, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, at the foot of Mount Caucasus, between the rivers Gerrus and Albanus.

SAMUS. See **SAMOS**.

SAMYDACE, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania between the rivers Samydaces and Sarus.

SAMYDACES, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania, falling into the bay of Paragon to the east of the mouth of the Persian gulf.

SAMYLIA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, built by Motylus, who entertained Paris and Helen.

SANA, a river of Noricum, running from west to east into the Savus below Celeia.

SANAN, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

SANCTIO, *onis*, Ammian; a town of Vindelicia, on the right side of the Rhine, opposite to the Rauraci; now *Seckingen* in the south-west of Suabia, on the borders of Switzerland. E. Long. 7° 40', Lat. 47° 40'.

SANDABALIS. See **SINARUS**.

SANDALIOS, Pliny; an island on the coast of Ionia, near the promontory Mycale.

SANDALIOTIS, Timaeus, Pliny; the ancient name of Sardinia, from its resemblance to a sandal.

SANDALIUM, Strabo; a town of Pifidia,

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Sidia, situate between **Crema** and **Sagalassus**.

SANDANUS, Plutarch; a river of Thrace, running by Olynthus.

SANDARACA, Strabo; a port of Bithynia, on the Euxine, beyond the mouth of the Bosphorus Thracius.

SANDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, to the south-east of Apulum.

SANE, Herodotus, Thucydides; a town at mount Athos, a colony of Andrians, near the cut or trench made by Xerxes. in order to sail round that mountain. *Sanes*, *Sanaci*, and *Sanii*, Stephanus, the people.

SANECIUM. See **SANITIUM**.

SANGALA, orum, Arrian, Curtius; a town of the Cathaei, on the other side the Hyphalis, the last river to the east which falls into the Indus; beyond which Alexander could not prevail on his Macedonians to follow him to the Ganges.

SANGA, Pliny; a river of the Cantabri in the Hither Spain.

SANGARIUS, Homer, Strabo; *Sagaris*, coin, Ovid, Pliny; *Sangarus*, Ptolemy; a river running from Galatia, through Phrygia, to Bithynia, having its source at the village Sangia, about one hundred and fifty stadia from Pefinus, Strabo; at mount Adoreus, Livy; and at length emptying itself into the Euxine; not so remarkable for its bigness, as for the large quantity of fish it supplies the inhabitants with, id.

SANGIA. See the preceding article.

SANINA, Ptolemy; a town of Media, situate on the Caspian sea, between the rivers Araxes and Cambyses. Another, of Arabia Felix on the Red Sea, to the east of the strait or mouth of the Arabian Gulf, id.

SANIOR, } See **HERMON**.
SANIR, }

SANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near Diocaesarea.

SANISERA, Pliny; a town of the Minor Balearis.

SANITIUM, Ptolemy; *Sanecium*, Lower writers; *civitas Saniciensium*, Notitiae; a town of the Sutrii, in Gallia Narbonensis, to the south of Dinia; now *Senex* in Provence. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 44°.

SANNI, called also *Macrones*, Strabo; people of the Regio Pontica, above

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the Philyres, Dionysius Periegetes.

SANTICUM. See **SIANTICUM**.

SANTONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Santoni*, Strabo, Mela, Lucan, Tacitus; now *Xantogne*; a people of Gallia Aquitanica, situate between the rivers Ligeris and Garumna; *Santonus*, Lucan, the gentilitious name. *Santonicus*, Tibullus, Columella, Juvenal, Ausonius, the epithet. In the lower age, *Santones* and *Santoni*, the name of the people, was transferred to Mediolanum, whence the modern name *Saintes*.

SANTONUM PORTUS, Ptolemy; now thought to be *Rochelle*, Baudrand.

SANTONUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; by some said to be *la Pointe de Maumuffon*; by others, *la Pointe de la Tremblade* in Xantogne, on the sea of Guienne, three leagues from Brouage to the south west.

SANTONICA, (*urbs* understood) Ausonius; the name of *Mediolanum Santonum*, in the lower age, which see.

SANTONICUS OCEANUS, Tibullus; that part of the Mare Aquitanicum, lying between the mouths of the Ligeris and Garumna.

SAOCIS, Pliny; a name of the island *Samothrace*, from mount *Saox* there, called also *Saus*, which see.

SAOCORAS. See **ARAXES**.

SAOS. See **SAUS**.

SAPAEI, Ovid; a people of Thrace on the Euxine: *Sapaica*, the district, Ptolemy.

SAPARAGES, Ptolemy; the fifth mouth in order of the Indus, eastwards.

SAPARNUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Indus.

SAPHAR, Pliny; *Sapphar*, Ptolemy; *Aphar*, Arrian; a town of Arabia Felix, the metropolis of the Sapphoritae, situate between the Homeritae and Sabeans, taking their name from it.

SAPHON, Joshua xiii. a town in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, Jerome.

SAPHTHA. See **SABTA**.

SAPINIA TRIBUS. See **SAPIS**.

SAPIRENE, Pliny; *Sappirene*, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabic gulf, on the coast of Egypt: whence came the gem called sapphire, Stephanus.

SAPIS, Pliny, Sil. Italicus, Lucan; *Isapsu*,

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- Isapir**, Strabo; a river of Gallia Cispadana, running north-east, by Caesena into the Adriatic. The tract along the higher part of the river was called *Sapinia Tritus*, Livy. The river is now called *il Saccio*; which rising in the Appennin, in the territory, and to the north-east of Florence, runs through Romagna, and not far from Cervia, falls into the Adriatic, to the north of the Rubicon or Pisatello.
- SAPOTHRENAE**, Diodorus; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate between the *montes Hippici* and the river Rha.
- SAPPHAR**, } See **SAPHAR**.
SAPPHORITAE, }
- SAPPIRENE**. See **SAPIRENE**
- SAPRA PALUS**, or *Putris*, Strabo. See **BICE**.
- SAR**. See **TYRUS**.
- SARA**. See **SARAVUS**.
- SARABA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Farther India, beyond the mouth of the Ganges, giving name to the Sinus Sarabius. Called Sabara in the translation.
- SARABRIS**, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaeii, in the Hither Spain, on the Durus, situate between Vallisletum and Salmantica.
- SARACA**, Pliny; *Sarace*, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Asiatica, situate on the Vardanus.
- SARACENE**, Ptolemy; a small district of Arabia Petrea, lying between Egypt and the Montes Nigri, which run out from Pharan to the north, between the two north bays of the Arabian gulf. *Saraceni*, the people; so called from *Saras*, a term denoting to plunder or rob; and who, in after times, spread themselves far and wide by means of their conquests.
- SARAGA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Sinæ or Siamæ, the most eastern town, all beyond being unknown, whose Long. he makes 130°, and S. Lat. 2°.
- SARAIUS**, Ptolemy; a town of Galatia, on the Halys, above Claudiopolis.
- SARAMANNE**. See **SAMARIANE**.
- SARAMENA**, Strabo; a town of Pontus, between Amisus and the river Halys.
- SARANGA**, Arrian; a town of Gedrosia, situate between the Arbis and the Indus.
- SARANGES**, Arrian; a river of the Hi-

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- ther India, falling into the Indus.
- SARANUSCA**, according to Cluverius, instead of *Caranusca* in Peutinger; a town of Belgica, situate between the Mediomatrici and the Treveri, and said to be *Saarburg*, in the electorate of Triers.
- SARAPANA**, *orum*, Strabo; a citadel of Colchis on the Phasis; which was so far navigable.
- SARAPIA**. See **SARETTA**.
- SARAPIDIS INSULA**, Ptolemy; an island in the Sinus Sachalites, on the east of Arabia Felix.
- SARAVI PONS**, Antonine, Peutinger; a place in Belgica, situate between Divodurum and Argentoratum; now *Saarbruck*, in the county of that name.
- SARAVUS**, Ausonius; *Sara*, Venantius Fortunatus; *Sarra*, Inscription; a river of Belgica, running into the Moselle; now called the *Saar*, in Lorrain.
- SARDEMISOS**, Pliny; a promontory of mount Taurus, lying between Lycia and Pamphylia.
- SAREACUM**, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Europea, situate on the bend of the Borysthenes.
- SAREANISSA**, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Polemoniacus.
- SARCASSANI**, Pliny; a people of Iberia, below the Moschi.
- SARDABAL**, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caesariensis, lying between the rivers Savus and Chinaphal.
- SARDENE**, Herodotus; a mountain on the Hermus, in the Hither Asia.
- SARDESSUS**, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, near Lyrnessus; whence Jupiter is called *Sardeckius*.
- SARDES**, *ium*, Greeks, Romans, rarely singular, *Sardis*, Ptolemy, Horace, Coin; unless in this last, and, as in Herodotus, it be the Ionic plural. It stood at the foot of mount Tmolus, from which the Pactolus ran down through the heart of the city; the capital of Lydia, and the royal residence of the kings, Strabo, Pliny; ancient, yet later than the war of Troy, Strabo. Whether the *Hyde* of Homer, as Pliny seems to think, and Strabo denies, charging the verie which seems to countenance it, with being spurious; adding, that there is no *Hyd* in Lydia. *Sardis* was taken

taken by Cyrus, with its king Croesus, and his rich treasure, Herodotus; was recovered again by the Ionians, with the assistance of the Athenians; and this gave rise to the Persian war. It was destroyed by an earthquake under Tiberius, who restored it, Strabo. It was one of the seven churches to which St. John wrote: the birth-place of Polyænus and Eunapius. *Sardianus*, the gentilitious name, Coin, Tacitus. The fifth conventus juridicus, or assizes of the province of Asia, in order, called *Sardianus*, was here holden, Pliny. Now in ruins. E. Long. 28°, Lat. 37° 45'.

SARDI. See SARDINIA, SARDES.

SARDI PELLITI. See PELLITI.

SARDICA or *Serdica*, Coins, Inscriptions; an inland town of Thrace, Ptolemy, Inscription; of Moesia Inferior, Itineraries; between which and Thrace mount Haemus interposes; improved by Trajan, and therefore surnamed *Ulpia*, Coins; before whose time there was no memory of it; now called *Sophia* by the Turks; *Triadizza* by the natives; a city of Bulgaria. E. Long. 24°, Lat. 42° 30'.

SARDINIA, Romans; *Sardo, us*, or *Sardon, onis*, Greeks; an island in the sea of Liguria; its soil preferable to its climate, being fertile but unwholesome, Polybius, Martial, Pausanias, Mela; one of the Roman granaries, Cicero; lying to the south of Corsica, from which it is separated by a narrow channel or strait. *Sardoï*, and *Sardonii*, a long or short, Greeks; *Sardi*, Romans; *Sardinenses*, Eutropius; the people, *Sardinensis*, the epithet, Nepos; *Sardous*, Pliny. The island takes its name from Sardus, a son of Libyan Hercules, who took possession of it, Mythology; called at first by the Greeks who traded to it, *Sandalotis* and *Ichnusa*, from its resemblance to the print of a sandal or human foot, Pliny, Timæus, Pausanias; its dimensions are variously assigned by ancient authors, Cluverius says, its length from north to south is about one hundred and seventy miles; its breadth from west to east, ninety; and that in compass, it is 560; in extent almost equally to Sicily,

whose compass is 600 miles. Neither serpents nor wolves are produced in this island, but a small venomous animal, like a spider, Solinus; nor poisonous herbs, except one, which resembles parsley, growing near fountains, Pausanias; which, if eaten, contracts the nerves, and produces the grin of laughter, in which manner the patient dies, Solinus; hence *Sardonius risus*, Homer, Solinus; it also produced a kind of purple, Aristophanes. Still called *Sardinia*, situate in the Mediterranean, between eight and ten degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-nine and forty one degrees of north latitude.

SAREA. See ZAREA.

SAREPTA, Luke, Pliny; *Sarephtha*, Septuagint, Josephus; *Zarpath*, Hebrew; the lodging-place of Elias; a town of Phoenicia, situate between Sidon and Tyre, Josephus; now in ruins. The territory round it famous for a more than ordinary generous wine, called *Sareptanum*. *Sarapia*, Lycophron; from which Europa was ravished by Asterius of Crete, and not by Jupiter,

SARGA, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice of Macedonia, on the Sinus Singiticus.

SARGANTHA, Stephanus; a town of Iberia, in the Farther Asia.

SARGANTHIS, Stephanus; a town and citadel of Egypt.

SARGARAUSANA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sargafena*, Strabo; having probably dropt a syllable; a district of Cappadocia, lying to the east of Chamanena, on the borders of Galatia.

SARGETIA, Dio; *Sargentia*, Tzetzes; a river of Dacia, running by Sarmizogaethusa; where Decebalus king of Dacia concealed his treasure, when attacked by Trajan, id. Now *Sereth*, running through Wallachia into the Danube.

SARICHA, Stephanus; a town of Cappadocia.

SARID, Joshua xix. the boundary of the tribe of Zabulon.

SARION. See HERMON.

SARIPHI, Ptolemy; the mountains which separate Margiana from Ariana.

SARITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix.

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SARMAGANA, Ptolemy; a town of Asia, in the Father Asia. Now said to be *Samarchant*; not to be confounded with Samarcand of Sogdiana. Niger.

SARM TIA, Ptolemy; called also *Scythia*, Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny. Diodorus; divided into *Europea* and *Asiatica*. Ptolemy; the former beginning at the Vittula, its west boundary; and having on the south the Jazyges Metanastie, on the east, the Tanais and *Sarmatia Asiatica*; and on the north, a part of the ocean, called from it *Sarmatic*, comprising now *Livonia*, *Lithuania*, *Russia*, and *Great Tartary*. The *Sarmatia Asiatica* is bounded on the west by *Sarmatia Europea* and the Tanais, with the east part of the Palus Maeotis; on the north and east by *Terrae incognitae*; on the south by mount Caucasus. *Sarmatae*, the people, Romans, Stephanus; *Samatae*, Dionysius Periegetes; *Saurontae*, id. Ovid, Pliny, Juvenal. They lived in wains; hence the appellation *Hamaxobii*; on rapine, and on the blood and milk of mares; hence the name *Hippomolchi*; descendants of the Medes. Pliny; hence their name. *Saar Madai*, Bochart; remains of the Medes. *Sarmatiae*, the epithet, Lucan; *Sarmatis*, Ovid.

SARMATIA, Antonine; a town of the Tolitobogii, in Galatia.

SARMIA, or *Sarnia*, Antonine; one of the islands between Gaul and Britain. Now *Guernsey*, Camden.

SARMIZEGETHUSA, Inscription; *Sarmisgethusa* and *Zarmisgethusa*, Ptolemy, a town of Dacia, the royal residence, situate on the river Sargetia: a Roman colony, furnished *Ulpia Trajana* and *Aurelia Dacia*. Inscriptions, Coin. Its ruins still continue to bear testimony of its former grandeur. On the spot now stands a village called *Varnel*.

SARNACA, Ptolemy; a town of Troas or Mysia.

SARNADA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia.

SARNIA. See **SARMIA**.

SARNIUS, Strabo; a river of Asia, on the confines of Hyrcania.

SARNUCA, Ptolemy; a town in the south of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates.

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SARNUS, Virgil, Strabo; a river of the Picentini in Campania, running by Pompeii; and rising in mount Tifata, and falling into the Tuscan sea at Stabiae; hence called *Pompeianus Sarnus*, Statius; *Mitis*, Sil. Italicus, from its gentle course; *Sarrafes*, Virgil, the people dwelling upon it; now *Sarno* in Naples.

SAROHEN, Joshua xix. a town in the tribe of Simeon.

SARON, 1 Chron. v. accounted by some a district, by others a city, which is thought the more probable, of Bashan; but in what particular part, uncertain.

SARONIA, Isaiah xxxiii. *Saron*, or *Sarcenas*, Luke; comprises all the country lying between Joppa and Tydda, where are very extensive and fertile plains, Jerome: whether there was a town of that name here is uncertain. It was more probably only a plain, Isaiah xxxiii. 9. xxxv. 2. lxx. 10. Canticles ii. 1.

SARONICUS PORTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a name not so clear: If. Vossius reads *Porus*, on Strabo's authority; a traject or passage.

SARONICUS SINUS, Strabo; the bay on which the territory of Attica lay; called by some a traject or strait; by others, a sea, id. extending in length from Cenchreae on the west, to the promontory Sunium on the east; and in breadth reaching to Epidaurus, and beyond, in Peloponnesus. It takes its name from a forest of oaks, which grew upon it, *Sarcoides* being the ancient Greek name for oaks, Helychius; others derive the appellation from *Saron*, a place near Troezen in Peloponnesus, Stephanus; Pausanias, from *Saro*, the name of a king on that coast. It is called *Salariniacus*, Strabo; now *il Golfo dell' Engia*; from Aegina, now called Engia.

SARPEDON, 2. long, Strabo, Livy, Mela; a promontory of Cilicia, lying before the mouth of the river Calycadnus, Ptolemy; famous for being the limit set to Antiochus by the Romans in their pacification with him, Livy, Appian. From this promontory Apollo was surnamed *Sarpedonius*, Zosimus; and Diana, *Sarpedonia*, Strabo; both of them having

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having here a temple and Oracle, iid. Mela derives the appellation from *Sarpedon*, the Lycian chief in Homer. It is probable there was also a cognominal town near it.

SARRA. See SARAVUS.

SARRA, Ennius, A. Gellius, Servius; the ancient name of *Tyre*. *Sarranus*, the epithet, Virgil, Juvenal, Columella.

SARRASTES. See SARNUS.

SARS, Mela; a river of the Callaici in the Hither Spain; now *el Lezaro*, Holstenius, in Galicia, running into the Atlantic, about three leagues to the south of Cape Finisterre.

SARSAGA, Antonine; a town of Armenia Minor.

SARSINA, Strabo; i short, Sil. Italicus; *Saffina*, Inscription; an inland town of Umbria, situate on the left or north side of the river Sapis. The country of the comic poet Plautus, hence called *Sarsinas*. The people, *Sarsinates*, Pliny; *Sarsinatae*, Polybius, Inscription; and *Saffinas*, Inscription. Still called *Sarsina*, a town in Romania. E. Long. 13°, Lat 44° 8'.

SARSURA, Hirtius; a town of Numidia, situate next to the town of Vacca.

SARTA, Lower Writers; a river running through the Cenomani, a people of Gallia Celtica, and swallowed up by the Meduana, falls into into the Ligeris; now called *la Sarte*.

SARTE, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia near mount Athos. *Sartaes*, the gentilitious name, id.

SARTAN, 1 Kings iv. 12. See ZARTAN.

SARVENA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Cappadocia, on the confines of Galatia.

SARVENETES, Pliny; a branch of the Rhaetii, dwelling near the rise of the Rhine.

SARUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, on the river Carcinus.

SARUNETES, Pliny; a branch of the Helvetii; now the people which inhabit Sarnganserland, in the canton of Unterwalde.

SARUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a river of Cilicia, running by Adana; *Sarcapsta*, mentioned by Livy, are e-

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minences near its mouth; it runs through Comana, a town of Cappadocia, near its source; its course is from north to south into the Mediterranean. Another *Sarus*, a river of Carmania, which falls into the bay of Paragon to the east of the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

SARDUM. Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

SASIMA, *orum*, Antonine; a town of Cappadocia, situate between Archelais and Tyana.

SASON, *onis*, Lucan, Strabo; *Saffon*, Sil. Italicus; *Sasonis*, Pliny; an island whose situation is in dispute. The ancients seem to have reckoned it among the islands of Italy; Strabo places it midway between Epirus and Brundisium; Ptolemy says, that it adjoins to Macedonia; and at this day there is a small island, commonly called *Safeno*, over against Aulon, now Valona, probably the ancient *Sason*; situate at the entrance of the Ionian sea, Polybius; near the Montes Ceraunii, Scylax; it lies low, Lucan; without mountains or rocks, but with dangerous sands or shoals, Sil. Italicus; o long, iid.

SASONES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Asiatica intra Imaum, at the foot of the Montes Massaei and Alani; supposed to be the progenitors of the *Saxons* in Germany.

SASSINA. See SARSINA.

SASSON. See SASON.

SASURA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the south.

SATACHTHA, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the west side of the Nile.

SATAFI, Itinerary; a town of Mauritania Caesariensis, sixteen miles to the north of Sitifi.

SATALLA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy, Itinerary, Dio; a town of Armenia Minor, on the borders of the Pontus Cappadocius, sixty miles from Nicopolis, northwards.

SATAPHARA, Ptolemy; an obscure town of Armenia Major.

SATARCHA, Mela; an inland town of the Taurica Chersonesus. *Satarchae*, id. one of the three people to the north who occupied the Chersonesus, the other two being Greeks and Taurici; the former

on the coast, the latter in the south of the peninsula. The *Satarckae*, a people unacquainted with the use of gold and silver, those greatest plagues of mankind, carrying on commerce by barter; living in caves in winter, with their bodies covered all but their eyes, Mela. A warlike people, Val. Flaccus.

SATAROS. See **PATARA**.

SATERNEI, Pany; a people on the *Palus Maeotis*.

SATICULA, Livy, Velleius; a town of Samnium; *Saticulus*, Virgil; *Saticola*, Diodorus Siculus, Stephanus; a Roman colony, Velleius, Festus Pompeius. Now extinct, no trace of it remaining, and its situation uncertain. *Saticulani*, the people, Livy; *Saticularus*, the epithet, *Saticularius Ager*, the territory, id. In most copies of Livy, prior to Gronovius's edition, it was faultily written *Satricula*.

SATIO, Polybius; a town of Macedonia, near the *Lacus Lychnides*. Now no trace of it remaining.

SATORNIA See **SATURNIA TELLUS**.

SATRA, Stephanus; afterwards called *Eleutherna*, a town of Crete, to the north, Scylax; an inland town, Pliny. Of this place was Amator, who first adapted love-songs to the lyre, Athenaeus.

SATRACHUS, Lycophron; a town and river of Cyprus, according to Izzetes; both of them unknown: written also *Setrachus*, id.

SATRAE, Herodotus; a people of Thrace, who alone, of all the Thracians, retained their liberty, inhabiting very high and inaccessible mountains.

SATRAIDAE, Dionysius Periegetes; a people of Ariana.

SATRAPENI, Plutarch; a people of Media, who serving under Tigranes, were put to flight by Lucullus.

SATRICULA. See **SATICULA**.

SATRICUM, Livy; a town of Latium, near Coriohi, destroyed by the Latins, restored by the Antiates, who sent thither a colony, and three years after, in the year of the city four hundred and seven, was burnt to the ground by the Romans, Livy; after which a colony of Roman citizens was sent thither, who,

on admitting a garrison of Samnites, because oppressed by the Romans, had the heads of the revolt put to death. *Satricani*, the people, Livy. The town now extinct.

SATTIM. See **SITTIM**.

SATURAE PALUS, Virgil, Silius Italicus; a lake situate between Antium and Circeii; the *Palus Pomptina*, Cluverius.

SATURIUM, Stephanus; *Saturum*, Virgil; a district near Tarentum; *Satureianus*, the epithet, Horace.

SATURNI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Troglodytis, on the Sinus Adulicus, in the Arabian Gulf.

SATURNIA, Virgil, Pliny; anciently a considerable town of Latium, built by Saturn on mount Tarpeius, Varro; in whose time some traces of it remained.

SATURNIA COLONIA, Livy; a colony of Roman citizens, in the territory of Caletia, in Etruria. *Saturniana Colonia*, Ptolemy; *Saturnini*, the colonists, Pliny; called before *Aurini*, id. The ancient name therefore was *Aurinia*.

SATURNIA PORTA, Pliny; one of the gates of Rome, called also *Pandana*, which see.

SATURNIA TELLUS, Virgil; *Satornia*, Stephanus; the ancient name of Italy, so called from Saturn, who thither fled from his son Jupiter; under him prevailed the golden age, in memory of which the *Saturnalia* were instituted, feasts at which slaves sat down at table with their masters, Justin.

SATURNIUM MAKE. See **CRONIUM**.

SATURNIUS MONS, Varro, the same with the *Tarpeius* and *Capitolinus*. See **TARPEIUS**.

SATYRORUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; three islands of the Farther Asia, to the south of the Sinus Magnus, over-against the country of the Sinae.

SATYRORUM MONS, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Troglodytis, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf.

SATYRORUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Sinae, under the equator.

SAYA, Itinerary; a town of Mauretania

tanfa Caefarienfis, fittuate between Salde and Sitifi.

SAVARA, Ptolemy; a town of Affyria, lying between Marde and Ninus on the Tigris.

SAUBATHA. See **SABOTA**.

SAVE, Pliny, Ptolemy, Arrian; a town of Arabia Felix, near Ocelis.

SAVERA, Strabo; a village of Lycaonia, which afterwards became a great city and the metropolis.

SAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pelon-dones, in the Hither Spain, a little to the east of Vifontium.

SAULOE. See **NISABA**.

SAUNITES. See **SAMNITES**.

SAUNIUS, Pausanias; a fountain of Phocis, near Bulis.

SAVO, Pliny, Statius; a river of Campania, next after Sinuessæ, the boundary of Latium Adjectum, falling into the Tuscan sea. *Saso*, Peutinger; at the distance of seven miles from Sinuessæ; called *Piger*, Statius; from its sluggish course. Now *Saone*, running in the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, between the Vultorno and Sinuessæ, which last is now extinct, into the Tuscan sea.

SAVO, or *Savona*, Livy; an Alpine town of Liguria; whether afterwards demolished, and rebuilt on the sea; and then whether the same with *Sabata*, cannot with certainty be determined; this last is scarce mentioned by any except Strabo and Ptolemy.

SAURA, Stephanus; a town of the Samnites. Another of the Susiana, Ptolemy.

SAURAE, Phanorinus; a people of Thrace.

SAUROMATAE. See **SARMATIA**.

SAUS, Scholiast on Nicander; a mountain of Samothrace, which gave name to the whole island.

SAUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Savus*, Dio Cassius, Justin; a river of Pannonia, rising in the Alpes Carnicae, and running from west to east into the Danube. Now the *Save*, a river of Germany, rising in Carinthia, and falling into the Danube at Belgrade. Another, of Mauritania Caefarienfis, Ptolemy; running from south to north into the Mediterranean between Icosium to the west and Rusconium to the east.

SAXA RUBRA. See **RUBRA**.

SAXETANUM, Antonine; an inland town of Baetica.

SAXINAE, Pliny; a branch of the Troglodytae, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SAXONES, Ptolemy, the oldest writer who mentions them; a people seated on the neck or isthmus of the Chersonesus Cimbrica; thought to be the *Fosi* of Tacitus, Cluverius. The name is said to be from *Sass*, a term denoting a person domiciled or settled, and hence opposed to the *Suevi*, an appellation denoting unsettled or roving. Their country is now called *Holface*. Others say, the name *Saxones* is from a long knife they wore, and which they treacherously used against the *Thuringi*, at a treaty for deciding all their differences. Others again, that they are descendants of the *Sajones*, a people of Sarmatia Asiatice. Lastly, others derive the appellation from *Sache*, a cause, or matter in process or dispute, to denote their equity in judgment, and love of justice.

SAXONUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; three small islands near the mouth of the Elbe.

SCABALA, Stephanus; a district of the Eretrienfes, in Euboea; *Scabalaeus* the gentilitious name, id.

SCABINE, Ptolemy; a town on the west side of Media, towards Armenia.

SCABRI, or *Scapri Portus*, Itinerary; a port of Tuscany, to the west of the Lacus Prilis.

SCAEA, Virgil; *Scaee*, Homer, Virgil; a gate of Troy, where stood the sepulchre of Laomedon, on the left or west side of the city. Tho' Strabo thinks, the appellation is from the *Scaei*, a people of Thrace, rude and untaught, or aukward, Helychius.

SCALA TYRIORUM, Josephus; *Scala Zor*, Talmud; a very high mountain of the Higher Galilee, not far from Ecdippa to the north, distant nine miles from Ptolemais, Jerome; an hundred stadia, Josephus.

SCALABIS, Pliny; surnamed *Praefidium Julium*; *Scalabiscus*, Ptolemy; a town of Lusitania; *Scalabitanus*, Pliny; one of the three conventus, into

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into which Lusitania was divided, the other two being Emeritenfis, and Pacenfis. Now *Santaren*, or *Santa Irene*, a martyred virgin; a town of Eftremadura in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 45', Lat. 39° 18'.

SCALAE HANNIBALIS, Mela; a place not on the fea, but in the Pyrenees, on the weft fide of Mons Jovis, rifing in a flight of fteps. formed by the eminences or projections of the rock.

SCALDIS, Caefar, Pliny; the *Tabuda* of Ptolemy, according to fome, a river, which rifing in the Veromandui, runs through the Nervii, and other people, dividing itfelf into feveral branches when approaching the ocean, which have undergone feveral changes; that branch which wafhes Berg falling into the Meufe in Caefar's time. Now called the *Schelde*, rifing in the Vermandois, in the north of Picardy, and running through Cambrefis, Hainault, and Flanders, into the fea, divides below Antwerp into two branches. The name is faid to be Celtic, or rather German, *Schol*, and *Schelde*, denoting a gentle fall or declivity, Spener.

SCALDIS PONS, Antonine, Peutinger; according to the Itinerary numbers, answering to *Conde*, a name contracted from *Condatis*; a town with a citadel, in the weft of Hainault, on the Scheld, not far from the borders of Flanders.

SCAMANDER, Romans; *Scamandrus*, Greeks, a river of Troas, called *Xanthus* by the gods, but *Scamandrus* by men, Homer, rifing in mount Ida, as the Simois does, whose confluence happens a little way before the New Ilum, after which they run into the fea near Sigaenum, Strabo; navigable, Pliny. It was drank up by Xerxes's army, Herodotus. Another of Sicily, Strabo; running by Segesta, with the Simois falling into it; names impofed by Aeneas, and borrowed from thofe rivers of Troy.

SCAMANDRIA, Pliny; a town of Troas, fituate on the Scamander, at a fmall diftance from the port of Ilum.

SCAMANDRIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; the plain through which the Scamander runs.

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SCAMBRONIDAE, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, memorable for nothing, but for being the native place of Alcibiades, Plutarch.

SCAMNOS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SCAMPES, Ptolemy; *Scampis*, Antonine; a town of the Eorditae, a people of Illyricum, fituate between Dyrrhacium to the weft, and Lychnidus to the eaft, on the river Genufus.

SCANDARIA, Strabo; a promontory of the ifland Cos, oppofite to Termerium, a promontory of the Mynadians in Caria.

SCANDEA, *ae*, Thucydides; the dock or arfenal of Cythera, the capital of the ifland of that name, diftant about ten ftadia from it, on the fea, Paufanias.

SCANDIA. See SCANDINAVIA.

SCANDILA, Mela; an ifland in the Egean fea, near Scyros; now thought to be *Scanda*.

SCANDINAVIA, Pliny; *Scandia*, Ptolemy; *Baltia*, Pytheas; *Bafilia*, Diodorus, Timaeus; fupposed by the ancients to be a large ifland; but now found to be an extenfive continent or peninfula, comprifing the whole of *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, and *Finland*. Some traces of the appellation are ftill remaining in the name *Scania*, a province of Sweden, as it is called by the inhabitants.

SCANDINOVIA. See CODANONIA.

SCANTIA, Pliny; a foreft in Campania; where ran the *Scantiae Aquae*, belching out fire, id. *Scantiana Mala*, Macrobius.

SCAPHE, Peutinger; *Tefcaphe*, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, on the Tigris, fituate between Seleucia and Apamia.

SCAPOS, Pliny; an ifland in the Mediterranean.

SCAPRI. See SCABRI.

SCAPTA HYLAE, Plutarch; *Scaptefula*, Lucretius; *Scapteyle*, Stephanus; a fmall place or town, near Abdera in Thrace, oppofite to the ifland Thafus; famous for its rich gold mines, the property of Thucydides, the hiftorian, the dowry he had with his wife, a lady of Thrace, and where himfelf was flain. The appellation is from digging or mining.

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SCAPTIA, Pliny; formerly among the famous cities of Latium, but afterwards overthrown; inhabited by the Pedani, Festus; so that it must have stood in the neighbourhood of Pedum. Hence *Tribus Scaptia*, id. and *Tribules Scaptiensis*, Suetonius; *Scaptia Fubes*, Sil. Italicus.

SCARABANTIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; surnamed *Julia*, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Superior, situate to the north of Sabaria. Now said by the generality to be *Scapring*, by others, *Oedenburg*, both in the west of Hungary.

SCARDON, Strabo; *Scardona*, Ptolemy; a town situate on the confines of Liburnia and Dalmatia; the ruins of its ancient fortifications, and of its citadel, are still to be seen not far from the lake Scardonius, now vulgarly called *Proclian*, and on the right or west side of the river Cerea, the ancient Titius, which in its course separated Liburnia from Dalmatia. It was anciently famous for its conventus juridicus, whither the Japydes and Liburni resorted for the administration of justice, Pliny.

SCARDONA, Ptolemy; an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Liburnia; but which it is, now uncertain.

SCARDUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Scordus*, Livy; or *Scodrus*; a mountain or rather a range of mountains, separating Dardania and Moesia from Illyricum.

SCARPHEA, Ptolemy, Livy; *Scarpheia*, and *Scarphe*, Homer, Strabo; a town of the Locri Epichnemidii, not far from Thermopylae, Livy, Stephanus; situate on an eminence, at the distance of ten stadia from the sea, Strabo. Said to have been utterly destroyed by an earthquake, id.

SCARPONA, Itinerary; *Scarponna*, Peutinger, Ammian; a citadel of Belgica, situate between Tullum and Divodurum, or between Tull and Thionville; now *Charpeigne*, a village in Lorraine, on the Moselle.

SCELERATUS CAMPUS. See **CAMPUS**.

SCELERATUS VICUS, Livy; a street in Rome, where Tullia rode over

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the dead body of her father Servius Tullius.

SCENA, Orosius; *Senus*, Ptolemy; the largest river of Ireland. Now the *Shannon*, rising in the county of Letrim, running first from north to south, and then turning south-west through Munster, it falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SCENAE, arum, Strabo; a considerable town on the confines of Babylon, on a certain cut or trench, distant eighteen schoeni from Seleucia; *Scenitae*, the people, Stephanus.

SCENITAE, Strabo; a people of Arabia Deserta, situate between the Euphrates and Coele Syria; so called from their living in tents, made of haircloth, Pliny. *Scenitae*, also in the south of Mesopotamia, parts dry and barren, and distant from the mountains, Strabo; separated by the Euphrates from Arabia Deserta; a people given to feeding cattle, and to plunder, and easily removing from one place to another, on the failure of plunder and pasture, Strabo.

SCEPSIS, Demosthenes, Strabo; a town of Mysia, situate sixty stadia lower down in mount Ida, than Palaescepsis, which stood on the highest part of that mountain. Ptolemy places it in the inland parts of Mysia Minor, towards the Hellespont; but Strabo and Pliny, surer guides, towards the Sinus Adramyttenus. Strabo says it was the royal residence of Aeneas. Of this place were Demetrius the grammarian, who explained Homer's catalogue, the cotemporary of Crates and Aristarchus; also Erastus, and Coriscus, the Socratics; and Neleus, the son of the latter, disciple of Aristotle and Theophrastus; who came possessed of the libraries of both, which he left to his posterity at *Scepsis*; who understanding that the Attali, kings of Pergamus, collected books from all quarters for their library, concealed their own under ground, where they were spoiled by the wet and worm; and at length some of their descendants sold them at a very high price to Apellicon, the Teian; whose library Sylla, after his death, conveyed to Rome, Strabo.

bo. Metrodorus, surnamed *Scepsas*, from this place; from a philosophical he betook himself to a political life. His style was mostly rhetorical; he affected a new species of eloquence, by which means he discouraged many. On account of his fame, though poor, he married into an honourable family of Carthage, and lived as a Carthaginian; on gaining the friendship of Mithridates, he repaired with his wife to the court of that prince, where he had the greatest honours put upon him, Strabo. His great memory is commended by Cicero. He is said to have improved mnemonics, or the art of memory, Stephanus.

SCHEDIA, Strabo; a town in the Lower Egypt, in the territory of Alexandria, at the distance of four schoeni to the south-east of it, with a cut from it to the Canopic branch of the Nile, lying to the south of Canopus. It was a village resembling a town, the station for the royal barges, in which the Egyptian princes sailed up the Nile for pleasure.

SCHERA, *orum*, Ptolemy; a town in the west of Sicily, situate between the rivers Hypsa and Crimisus. *Scherini*, the people, Pliny.

SCHERIA, Homer; the island of the Phaeacians, called afterwards *Corgyra*, Scholiast; the more ancient name being *Drepane*, id. from its curvity, because resembling a sickle.

SCHILO. See **SILO**.

SCHINUSSA, Pliny; one of the Sporades islands, lying between Melos and Ios. According to Stephanus, an island adjoining to Phocaea.

SCHOENEUS, Scholiast on Nicander; a river of Boeotia; running between Thebes and Anthedon, at the distance of fifty stadia from the former, Strabo, who calls it *Schoenus*.

SCHOENITAS, Mela; a port of Argolis, to the south of Epidaurus, called *Schoenus*, *untis*, Strabo; near Troezen.

SCHOENUS, *i*. See **SCHOENETS**.

SCHOENUS, *untis*, Stephanus; a small district, or town of Arcadia. A port on the Saronic bay, to the east of Cenchrææ, where the isthmus is

narrowest, and where ships were hauled over it from sea to sea, Strabo.

SCHOENUS, or *Schoenos*, Herodotus; an Egyptian itinerary measure, consisting of sixty stadia, and thus of two parasangæ; but these measures were in different places of different lengths, Strabo; in the Lower Egypt, the *Schoeni* were thirty stadia; sixty in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt; in intermediate places probably of intermediate lengths.

SCHOMRON. See **SAMARIA**.

SCIAS, Stephanus; a district of Arcadia, mentioned by Pausanias, in whose time were to be seen the ruins of the temple of *Diana Sciatia*.

SCIATHIS, Pausanias; a mountain of Arcadia, at the distance of five stadia from Caryæ. At the foot were dug large pits for the reception of the rain water; supposed the work of Hercules.

SCIATHUS, Strabo; *Scyathus*, Ptolemy; an island in the Egean sea, near Scyros, one of the Cyclades, Scylax, Herodotus; to the north of Euboea, Stephanus; opposite to Magnesia of Thessaly, Livy, Scholiast on Apollonius; with a cognominal town, destroyed by Philip of Macedon, Livy.

SCIDRUS, Herodotus; a town of the Sybaritæ in the south of Italy, near Laus.

SCILLUS, *untis*, Plutarch; a town of Elis, near Olympia; where Xenophon wrote his history, the town being made him a present by the Lacedæmonians, who took it from the Eleans, Pausanias. *Scillusius*, and *Scillantius*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus.

SCINGOMAGUS, Strabo; a town of the Brigantii. in Gallia Narbonensis. Thought by many to be *Sazane*, in Dauphiné; by others, *Sussa*, in Piedmont.

SCINTHI, Claudian; a people of Germany, neighbours to the Cherusci.

SCIOESSA, Pliny; a mountain of Achaia, in Peloponnesus, near Patrae, with nine eminences or tops, so shading, as to intercept the light of the sun.

SCIOZE, Herodotus; a town of Palælene,

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lene, a peninsula of Thrace, built by the Greeks on their return from Troy, Thucydides, Mela; near the promontory Canastræum, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

SCIPIONIS VALLUM. See CORNELII CASTRA.

SCIRADIUM, Plutarch; a promontory of Attica, on the Saronic bay.

SCIRAPHIUM, Stephanus; the place where gamesters assembled, namely the temple of Minerva Sciras, in the port Phalereus; according to others, in Sciras, a Demos or borough, between Athens and Eleusis.

SCIRAS, Strabo; the ancient name of the island *Aegina*; whence the surname of Minerva. Another *Sciras*, a Demos of Attica, towards Eleusis, called *Scirum*, Pausanias; from *Sciros*, a diviner of Dodona, who fell near that place, in a battle between the Athenians and Eleusinians, and gave name also to an adjoining brook: he was the founder of the temple of Minerva, surnamed *Sciras* from him, in the Phalereus, Pausanias.

SCIRATAE, Aelian; a people of India, among whom were found serpents of an uncommon size.

SCIRION, a name of mount *Hermion*, which see.

SCIRON, Strabo; a westerly wind, blowing from Megara, which infested Attica; taking name from the *Petrae Scironides*, whence it rose.

SCIRONE, Pausanias; a road made by Sciron, when general of the Megarians, through the Saxa Scironia, enlarged by the emperor Adrian.

SCIRONIA SAXA, Mela, Pliny; *Scironides Petrae*, Euripides, Strabo; rocks above Attica to the north-west, situate between Megara and Corinth, on the sea, taking their name from Sciron, Ovid; the head of a band of robbers, who occupied them; thrown headlong into the sea, as he himself had treated passengers; by Theseus, Strabo, Plutarch, Pausanias, Diodorus Siculus. These rocks were the haunt of common prostitutes, Stephanus.

SCIRTHAEA, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, near Triocala, famous in

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the Servile war. To the north of the ruins of Triocala, there stands a desolate town, called *Acrissia*; which from its vicinity, and some resemblance between the names, Cluverius takes to be the ancient *Scirthaea*.

SCIRTIANA, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, situate between Lychnidus and Heraclea.

SCIRTONES, Ptolemy; a people of Illyricum, next to Macedonia.

SCIRTONIUM, Pausanias; a town of Arcadia.

SCIRTUS, a river of Mesopotamia, running by Edessa, mentioned only by the lower writers, as Procopius.

SCIRUM, } See SCIRAS.

SCIRUS, }

SCISSUM, Livy; or rather *Cissum*, because *Cissa*, Polybius, which see.

SCLAVI, *Sclavini*, or *Slavi*, Lower Writers, a people of Sarmatia Europea, a branch of the Venedi, who, in the beginning of the sixth century, occupied the countries deserted by the Goths, Vandals, and Bastarnae in the fifth century. How ancient is the appellation *Slavi*, does not appear; before the time of Procopius and Jornandes, no mention seems to be made of them. That the *Venedi* bore that name in Sarmatia, Jornandes affirms; a name said to come from the Sarmatic *Slava*, denoting fame and renown; and hence *Slavi* is the preferable reading to *Sclavi*. At this day it obtains in almost all European languages, to use the term *Slavi* for the lowest and most degraded class of mankind, probably from the people of that name being reduced to a state of slavery by their conquerors, Spener. They gave the name of *Sclavonia*, to *Illyricum*. The *Sclavonic* language is at this day greatly spread, extending from the Adriatic to the Northern Ocean, and used by the Ilirians, Dalmatians, Bosnians, Moravians, Bohemians, Silesians, Poles, Lithuanians, Prussians, Russians, Lusatians, and Bulgarians, and by all the other neighbouring nations as far as Constantinople.

SCODRA, Livy; a town of Illyricum, the royal residence of Gentius, to the west of the river Drilo, and a town of Roman citizens, Pliny;